WON'T BUY SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE ECONOMICAL FARMERS OF FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

They Vote Down the Resolution at Six Successive Meetings, the Last Being Held at 7 O'Clock in the Morning—Chairman Than Depew Slaps Young Duryea.

WYCKOFF, N. J., Nov. 24.—This is a quiet hamlet under the ordinary rules of life that guide its law-abiding citizens in disposing of public and private affairs. Extravagance is not one of the sins attributed to the people, as was demonstrated a few years since, when the pastor of the Reformed Church declared that he was forced to emigrate because the tithes were insufficient to maintain his increasing family; and this declaration receives additional force from the action of the taxpayers of the township of Franklin, of which Wyckoff is a small part, on the school question.

When the new school law of New Jersey went into force on the first of last July the management of the public schools passed from the district system of three trustees to the township system, with a Board of Education of nine members. This change caused a great deal of contention in Bergen county, but in no section was the agitation more exciting than in Franklin township, which has seven schools with 701 children of school age. Under the new law the taxpayers must provide free text books for the children, including special books on hygiene and the effects of alcohol on the human system. Failure to carry out these requirements deprives the delinquents of the State appropriation, which in Franklin township would mean the entire salary of the meagrely paid corps of teachers, who receive an average of $33.33 per month.

The trustees under the new law are James D. Christopher, Chairman; Thomas Post, clerk; Peter S. Winters, Richard V. Hammond, James A. Pullis, Albert Lozier, William G. Ackerman, John Z. Mabie, and Albert McNamee. As soon as they were placed in office these men took steps to carry out the law. They figured up the cost of text books, clerk's salary of $300, fuel, repairs, &c., and decided that they ought to have $2,450. They therefore called a meeting to be held at this place, which is central. There were 147 taxpayers at the meeting, and 143 of them voted against appropriating the money, some of the trustees being among the number.

County Superintendent of Schools John Terhune called the attention of the trustees to the law regarding the State appropriation, and another meeting was called. In order to meet what was believed to be the limit of public objection the clerk said he would accept a salary of $125, and the trustees skimped on everything, bringing the sum down to $650. On this basis a second meeting was called and held at Wortendyke. There was a large attendance, much excitement, and the farmers voted 166 to 27 not to raise the money asked for. A third meeting resulted in the defeat of the appropriation by a vote of 21 to 20. At the fourth meeting the vote was 51 for to 41 against. The fifth trial showed another victory for the opponents, 59 to 43.

The last figures were encouraging to the trustees, and they determined to make one more trial. Many farmers of Franklin township go to Paterson market on Friday night and do not return home until late Saturday. Mindful of this fact the trustees determined to resort to diplomacy. They therefore called the sixth meeting for 7 o'clock this morning at Wyckoff schoolhouse.

As a result of this policy there were some peculiar sights on the highways between the first faint streak of dawn and sunrise. Farmers from the remotest sections of the township—from the Ponds, from the home of "Swearing Jim of Oakland," from Franklin Lade and Wortendyke—drove furiously along the highways with foaming horses to reach the meeting place in time. And it was a strange gathering that assembled in the school house. Men came, shivering, and with the morning mist trickling from their beards. Few of them had tarried to toy with the toilet. Here and there the points of a white collar protruded from beneath a closely buttoned coat, and perhaps half a dozen had taken time to exchange compliments with comb and brush. Outside, the horses and wagons formed long lines by the wayside; cows were lowing in the barnyards, and rural quiet reigned.

At 7:10 the meeting was called to order and Than Depew was made Chairman, while Dan Depew reluctantly assumed the place of clerk. It did not take long to dispose of the vote. As Bone Ramsey, the lawyer, remarked to Jim Pullis, who was acting as sergeant-at-arms, "A short horse is soon curried, and they've brushed us well." The appropriation was again defeated by a vote of 77 to 12.

"That's a crusher," said Trustee Peter S. Winters, and he moved to adjourn. He had left home without breakfast. Trustee James B. Christopher seconded the motion. Chairman Depew put it, and declared it carried, but Jake Duryea declared he was entitled to consideration because he had said "Mr. Chairman" first, and that the motion to adjourn was therefore out of order.

Daniel Youmans, an old native from Franklin Lake, where they allowed their schoolhouse to go to decay, and refused to rebuild, shouted to the Chairman:

"Look a-here, Than Depew, you can't get away from here without a disturbance. That hain't been carried, and we hain't adjourned."

Trustee Winters took exception to the interference of Mr. Youmans, insisting that the motion was carried. Then Youmans, standing on a desk, shouted: "Pete Winters, you're a liar!"

Trustee Winters restrained himself from annihilating the man from the lake region, simply assuring him that his age saved him from going through the window.

The excitement had now grown intense. Men were surging back and forth between the small desks, one of which crashed under the weight of Mr. Youmans, who became the subject of derisive laughter. When this had partially subsided Chairman Depew rapped for order and said: "Gentlemen, as some ain't satisfied that we adjourned, I'll put the question again. All in favor——"

"Than Depew, you're an old hypocrite!" shouted Charles Duryea.

That ended the meeting. Although the Chairman is 65 years old and Duryea only 21, the old man instantly resented the insult. He rushed from his place behind the teacher's desk and roared:

"Clear the way, there. Who calls me a hypocrite?"

Before anybody could stop his progress he had slapped young Duryea's face and made a fierce lunge at him with his clenched fist. The friends of the younger man crowded between them and prevented further assault. The old man, however, was beside himself with passion. He swept men from his path like straws and reached the door, where he turned and in the most vigorous language he could command dared and double-dared Duryea to meet him outside. He even removed his coat, and standing on a little mound where a flower bed had ornamented the front of the school premises taunted his enemy, reviled him, and cursed him.

Young Mr. Duryea adopted the policy of discretion, remaining inside the building while the meeting dissolved by twos and threes. At 8:15 o'clock Chairman Depew, having seen everybody depart but the Duryea brothers and Trustees Winters and Christopher, put on his coat and started up the road, delivering a parting shot at the "dunghill" who insulted an old man and wouldn't give him satisfaction. When the old man had passed over the ridge near the parsonage, young Duryea emerged from the schoolhouse and took the opposite direction, escorted by his brother John.

Trustees Winters and Christopher went down to Hackensack this afternoon to see County Superintendent Terhune with the supposed purpose of making formal complaint to him that the people of the township refuse to raise the fund required by statute. The fuel now used in the schools was purchased with a small surplus from last year. When that is exhausted the seven schools will have to be closed for want of heat. A large number of the children are unable to attend school because they have no books, and the trustees now declare that they will not call another meeting.

ARRESTED BECAUSE HE RAN.

A Singular Sequel to the Theft of $900 in Newark Yesterday.

Emil Wurzer, a clerk in the employ of the Peters & Calhoun Company of Newark, was sent from the office of the factory to the State Bank, two blocks away, yesterday forenoon to draw $900 with which to pay the hands. A few minutes after Wurzer left the office Frederick Ashley, one of his youthful friends, came in and asked for him. Wurzer was gone fully half an hour before suspicion was aroused.

In the mean time Ashley seemed to be getting nervous, and attracted the attention of one of the bookkeepers, who sent a man to Police Headquarters to give an alarm. Ashley suddenly started out of the office and ran down the street, but was followed and arrested. He denied that he knew anything about Wurzer's movements or intentions.

The surprising thing in connection with the affair is that Emil Wurzer was intrusted with the money, inasmuch as he was already under suspicion of stealing goods from the factory, and Detective Jaeger of Police Headquarters has been detailed to watch him. Wurzer is 22 years old, and Ashley is his most intimate friend. Ashley could not explain why he ran when the police were sent for.

The firm had a locksmith employed in changing the locks in the office and warerooms yesterday morning, and it believed that this alarmed Wurzer and prompted him to make a long-contemplated flight.

FOR A SAN FRANCISCO MUSEUM.

Articles Bought Here by Mr. De Young with the Surplus of the Midwinter Fair.

There is now on its way from New York to San Francisco the nucleus of what is destined to be San Francisco's first public museum. It has been purchased by M. H. De Young, the proprietor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, who has visited New York in the capacity of Director-General of the San Francisco Midwinter Fair, the project of the museum having grown out of the unlooked-for results of the California Midwinter Fair. The fair proved a great commercial as well as industrial success, and the Board of Directors has something like a $200,000 surplus. This surplus it was determined to use as a fund for the establishment of a memorial museum, and Mr. De Young was deputed to visit New York and buy here whatever of curious and artistic and instructive value was available and within the funds at command. In that pleasant work the proprietor of the San Francisco *Chronicle* has spent the last two or three weeks—and a good many thousands of dollars.

These purchases may be grouped under the heads of armor, precious stones, Russian bronzes, Graeco-Roman pottery and glass, old plate, Hispano-Mauresque relics, antique seals and jewelry, and Napoleonic relics. The armor belonged to what is known as the Zschille collection. Herr Zschille was a rich German spinner who devoted his leisure and his fortune to this collection, ransacking Europe for prizes, and gathering up no less than 2,400 pieces. The whole collection was offered to the Metropolitan Museum of Art for $580,000, but out of it Mr. De Young has secured for the San Francisco Museum a section of fifteen complete suits of armor, showing its development from 1450 to 1620.

The collection of precious stones which has gone to San Francisco was made by Mr. Kunz of Tiffany & Co., and includes not only examples of such well-known jewels as diamonds, topazes, opals, carbuncles, turquoises, emeralds, and rubies, but also such rarely heard of stones as asterlated diamonds, alexandrites from Russia, ruby spinels from Burmah, beryls from the Ural Mountains, and spessartites from Brazil. Then there are monster stones, such as a carbuncle with facets an inch and a half across, a golden brown topaz as big as a small cocoanut, and a mass of health-giving amber gum as large as one's hand. Such departures from the regular specimens of gems as blue topazes, black and purple pearls, and blue diamonds, and such wonders of nature and art as a saurian's jawbone converted into jasper, a string of amber beads, each with its fly, fresh water pearls, agatized wood, and Persian turquoises with amulets of gold-filled texts from the Koran.

The Russian bronzes include Lancere's magnificent "Troika Ride," a sledge drawn by three galloping horses, and two fine castings from Casli, a remote atelier and foundry in the heart of the Asiatic Urals.

The examples of Graeco-Roman ceramics were collected by De Morgan for Mr. Clark. They number twenty-two pieces, and have been selected to show the forms that obtained in vases, lamps, and other articles from 400 to 200 B. C. An adjunct to this collection is one of similar size, purchased from Tiffany, showing the Graeco-Roman glass of the same epoch.

One of the most interesting of the De Young purchases is a set of Elkington's repliques of old English and Dutch plate of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. Three of them are salt cellars, and looking at these massive pieces of gold and silver ware, a foot high and several pounds in weight, studiously chased, incrusted with gems, and elaborately carved, one can understand the term "great salt," the sign which marked the line of demarcation, above which all were gentry and below which all were common. There is a good specimen, too, of that cheerful invention for the speedy release of the political prisoner, the poison cup, a gorgeous chalice with jewelled cover, out of which one might drink and die like a gentleman. The royal prototype of the finger bowl, the rose-water salver and ewer, is also a part of this collection, this particular specimen being of gold repoussé work. It must have been a decidedly impressive ceremony when the three pages presented the outfit to each guest in turn, the great salver in which the hands were dipped, the golden ewer from which the rose water was poured over the jewelled fingers, and the coroneted napkin on which the same bejewelled fingers were dried.

A large section of the San Francisco Museum will be given up to curiosities and artistic treasures from Spain, both in order to preserve the memory of the occasion out of which the museum grew, and because California's early history is of a strongly Spanish complexion. Much of the material for this section will be gathered in California, and much, too, has come out of the Chadwick art rooms.

The Napoleonic collection consists of nearly 800 medals and coins in every metal in which a medal or coin could be struck. Whatever the first Napoleon did or did not do, he certainly encouraged artists, medallists, and die sinkers as no other monarch ever did, and as he was never painfully modest about the perpetuation of his features or actions the medallists had plenty to do. Nor did he object to a little deification, and in this collection he appears as both Hercules and Apollo. His Egyptian, Italian, German, and Russian campaigns are commemorated, and even his proposed invasion of England had its medal, though this was not distributed. The collection also includes the medals of ridicule struck by the English, and that masterpiece of Benedetto Pistrucci, the enormous six-inch medal struck by order of George IV., commemorating the battle of Waterloo, a piece of work which occupied the artist seventeen years.

DWELLERS IN THE TENEMENTS.

President Wilson and Dr. Tracy on the Density of Population.

President Wilson of the Board of Health was the first witness yesterday before the Tenement House Commission. He said that by the census taken in 1888 it was found that 1,093,701 people live in tenement houses, which was 68 68-100 per cent.; in 1891 it was found that 1,225,411 lived in tenement houses, which was 69 41-100 per cent. of the entire population. These figures did not include those living in apartment houses of the better class. In 1893 the number living in tenement houses was 1,332,773, or about 70 46-100 of the entire population. There were 36,707 tenement houses, and of these 2,346 were rear houses.

In the Tenth ward the population in 1891 was 61,514, and the death rate 18 73-100. With a population of 68,353 in 1893, the death rate had decreased to 17 14-100. The death rate in the Eleventh and Thirteenth wards, which had a large Jewish population, was also on the decline. In the Fourth and Fourteenth wards, which were principally inhabited by Italians, the death rate was declining also.

In cases where owners of property didn't comply with the regulations of the Health Board the Board issued an order to vacate the property. "In ninety-nine case out of 100," he said, "the owners give in and make the necessary improvements." The Board at present could not order a permanent vacation. Mr. Wilson recommended that a law be passed giving it the power to make the vacation permanent.

Dr. R. S. Tracy, Deputy Register of the Board of Health, was then called. The density of New York's population, taking the entire area below the Harlem, was 143 2-10 per acre, while in the density of Paris was 125 2-10 per acre. A district in Bombay containing forty-six acres was the most densely populated in the world. Its density was 755 per acre. A district in Prague containing twenty-two acres had a density of 485 4-10 to the acre. Whitechapel, in London, containing 370 acres, had a density of 196 to the acre. The total death rate where there are front and rear houses in the city was 27.66, and the death rate in single houses was 22.71 a thousand.

Charles F. Roberts, Sanitary Superintendent of the Health Department, was of opinion that the sanitary inspectors should be increased.

The Commission will sit again next Tuesday.

BABIES' HOSPITAL'S ANNEX.

A Baby in an Incubator One of the Sights at Yesterday's Opening.

Many women of social importance were present yesterday at the opening of the addition to the Babies' Hospital, at Fifty-fifth street and Lexington avenue. The hospital formerly occupied only the building at 657 Lexington avenue, but recently acquired the house adjoining, No. 659. The two buildings are duplicates and are connected on each floor.

Prof. A. Jacobi, at the opening exercises, said that it was only thirty years ago that medical students began to receive instruction in regard to the diseases of children.

He commended the women present for the charitable interest which they took in the welfare of the hospital, and spoke of the usefulness of the institution. Closing remarks were made by Bishop Potter.

The Babies' Hospital was founded seven years ago. It is exclusively for the reception of poor women's babies who are sickly. Forty-five beds are in the institution, and at present all but five are occupied by infants ranging in ages from 2 months to 2 years. One of the sights witnessed by visitors yesterday was a three-week-old infant being nourished in an incubator. In the "diet room," on the second floor, is a case holding pigeonholes. A pigeonhole is set apart for each infant's quantity of nourishment. There is a nurse for every two or three babes both night and day.

There is also a dispensary in connection with the hospital, where sick babies are treated daily. The dispensary is in charge of Dr. Charles G. Keeley.

The hospital has a summer home at Oceanic, N. J., where the babes are transferred during the hot months. Among the patrons of the institution are Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, Mrs. H. R. Winthrop, Mrs. Robert Roe, Mrs. D. Willis James, Charles W. Ogden, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley.

IT AMUSES THE LAWYERS.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE WHITE OVERRULED BY A DISTRICT JUDGE.

Judge Parker of the Western District of Arkansas Refuses to Approve a Bond or Discharge a Prisoner on His Order.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—An unusual, and in some respects amusing, complication has arisen between Associate Justice White and United States District Judge Isaac C. Parker of the western district of Arkansas, and it was expected that an order in reference thereto would be made by the Supreme Court previous to its adjournment yesterday for a recess until next Monday week. The matter was brought to the attention of the court at its session last Monday, when ex-Attorney-General Garland presented a motion asking leave to file a petition for a writ of mandamus to be issued to Judge Parker.

At the May term this year of the District Court in Arkansas, Lafayette Hudson was convicted of an assault with intent to kill and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Kings county (New York) penitentiary. On Aug. 14 counsel for Hudson presented a petition to Justice White for a writ of error to the district court to reverse its judgment, and for a writ of supersedeas and bail pending said writ of error. This petition was endorsed by Justice White in these words:

"Writ of error, to operate as a supersedeas allowed, returnable according to law, the defendant to furnish bond in the sum of $5,000, conditioned according to law, to be approved by the District Judge."

When court convened in September, Hudson presented to Judge Parker his bond in the sum of $5,000, and asked to be discharged from custody. Judge Parker refused to approve the bond or to discharge the prisoner, and made the following entry on the court's records respecting the order of Justice White:

"It is found by the Judge of this court that the above order is made without authority of law, and is therefore invalid, and that the bond approved by him in obedience to it would be null and void, and that there would be no obligation of the sureties to have the principal in court when and where he is required by the terms of the bond to appear, nor would there be any obligations resting on the principal to appear, as required by the terms of the bond. For the above reasons the Judge of this court refuses to approve the bond tendered by the defendant; and, further, it is noted that defendant has made no legal tender of bail."

The motion of Mr. Garland of last Monday followed. This practical overruling of a Justice of the Supreme Court by a District Court Judge has created considerable amusement among lawyers who have become cognizant of it, and they are watching the case with some eagerness to see what will be the outcome.

Their interest has not been lessened by the knowledge of the fact that Judge Parker has suggested that he is willing to appear before the Supreme Court and make an argument in person in support of his position. The fact that Solicitor-General Maxwell has filed a brief in opposition to the motion of ex-Attorney-General Garland indicates, however, that Judge Parker will not be heard.

At the same time the motion in the Hudson case was made, Mr. Garland also moved for leave to file a petition for habeas corpus in behalf of "Famous Smith," which motion likewise grew out of Judge Parker's action. Smith, who is a Cherokee Indian, was convicted in Judge Parker's court of the murder of James Gentry. On appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, the judgment of the court was reversed, on the ground that the Government had failed to prove that the deceased was not an Indian, and the case was remanded with instructions "to set aside the verdict and for further proceedings in conformity with the opinion of this court." These "further proceedings" Smith construed to consist of his discharge. Judge Parker, on the contrary, construed them to mean another trial. He, therefore, overruled a motion for defendant's discharge and awarded a new trial, to be had the 1st day of March, 1893. Whereupon Smith asked the Supreme Court of the United States for leave to begin habeas corpus proceedings in that court as an original case. The ruling of the court upon these two motions cannot now be announced until the reassembling of the court, Dec. 3.

Judge Parker presides in a court which has jurisdiction over a population among which occurs a greater number of murders than among any equal number of people in the United States, and the great number of executions there has given the Supreme Court much business to do. Naturally many appeals come to the Supreme Court from Judge Parker's court, and the records show several reversals of sentences of death passed by the Judge because of the matter of his charge to the jury. Chief Justice Fuller recently reversed a case from his court in an opinion which attracted much attention at the time. Henry Starr, a noted character, had killed Floyd Wilson, a deputy marshal, who was attempting to serve a summons upon him from Judge Parker's court. The defendant pleaded that he did not know the official character of the man, and believing the deputy marshal was about to shoot, himself drew and fired with fatal effect. Commenting upon this in his charge, Judge Parker said:

"What is this posse to do? What was the deputy marshal commanded to do? To go into the Indian Territory and hunt up Mr. Starr and say to him: 'On a certain day the Judge of the Federal court at Fort Smith will your attention at a little trial down there, wherein you are charged with horse stealing. You will be kind enough, sir, to put in your attendance on that day, and the Judge sends his compliments to you, Mr. Starr.' Is that the message from this court that is to be handed to Mr. Starr on a silver platter, with all the formalities of polite society? Is that what Mr. Floyd Wilson was employed or engaged to do?"

In expressing the disapprobation of the Supreme Court, as above, expressions by Judge Parker, Chief Justice Fuller said:

"Whatever special necessities of enforcing the law in all its rigors there may be in a particular quarter of the country, the rules by which and the manner in which the administration of justice should be conducted are the same everywhere. An argumentative matter of this sort should not be thrown into the Supreme Court of the United States by the judicial officer who holds them."

CAPT. HOWGATE'S CASE.

Argument on the Demurrer Filed in His Behalf—The Missing Vouchers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The demurrer filed by counsel for Capt. Henry W. Howgate, the alleged embezzling disbursing officer of the Signal Service, to the indictment against him was argued to-day before Judge McComas in Criminal Court No. 1. Capt. Howgate was present. He did not show any ill effects from his jail confinement, and seemed a trifle nervous and considerably bored at the proceedings. He was represented by W. W. Worthington, ex-District Attorney, under whose administration the indictment was drawn, and Jere M. Wilson. District Attorney Birney represented the Government.

Capt. Howgate's counsel contended that the indictment was defective in many particulars. The principal objection was that the indictment did not show that the alleged forgeries of Capt. Howgate had been detrimental to any person or institution, and it was therefore invalid.

While the demurrer was being argued the Grand Jury was hearing witnesses with a view to bringing in a new indictment against Capt. Howgate. Third Auditor Farrow and other officers of the Treasury Department were examined with reference to the contents and disappearance of papers of the Signal Office, showing Capt. Howgate's alleged guilt. Mr. Farrow said there were no papers in his bureau bearing on the alleged forgeries, and he did not know what had become of them.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Capt. Cooper Introducing Reforms That Strike at the Root of Hazing.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Capt. Cooper, who assumed command of the Naval Academy on the 15th inst., is said to be already displacing the easy discipline that has been permitted among the cadets for several years past and enforcing certain regulations which materially curtail the liberties recently enjoyed. It is understood that hereafter cadets will not be allowed to visit officers' quarters except on Saturday, while heretofore they have made such visits every day. Capt. Cooper has decided that the social cultivation of embryo naval officers has been too free, to the disadvantage of their technical education. He proposes, by increasing the hours of study and other duties, to reduce the time of idleness and thereby strike at the root of hazing. Commander Brownson, who is also a rigid disciplinarian, has concluded that the cadets have been injured by too much liberty, and he is said to be heartily in accord with Capt. Cooper's reforms.

In the mean time the cadets are appealing to their Congressmen to influence the department in their behalf, and it is probable that a fine row will result when the Congressmen return to the Capitol. Secretary Herbert has promised to support the Academy authorities in their reforms, but naval officers generally side with the cadets, and declare that the improvement of the academy is to be sought rather in doing away with many of the regulations and giving the cadets additional latitude, trusting still further to their personal honor.

TO IMPROVE THE NAVY YARD.

The Department to Spend $500,000—Bids Advertised for the Work.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Navy Department proposes to spend $500,000 for the improvement of the New York Navy Yard, and to-day advertised for bids on the work. A new concrete quay wall, 460 feet long, is to be built at the foot of the main street, and 316 feet of similar construction will be placed along Whitney basin. A causeway 522 feet long, from the northeast boundary of the reservation to the Cob Dock across Wallabout Channel, must be completed by Nov. 1, 1895. Its walls measure 1,045 lineal feet. The causeway is to be 41 feet wide at the top, with a 20-foot driveway. An extension of the boiler shop will double its present dimensions and must be ready for occupancy in eighty-five working days. A new plate-bending shop, 200 by 85 feet, for which Congress appropriated $70,000, will be placed near the stone dry dock, where temporary wooden sheds now stand. The contractors must deliver this in 100 working days.

Perhaps the greatest improvement will be the reconstruction of Building No. 6, next to the general storehouse, which has recently been used for a construction bureau shop. Nothing but its brick walls will be utilized in the new structure, which will be the first modern three-story office building erected in a Navy Yard. It will be fitted with elevator, electric lights, and all novel conveniences. Most of the funds for these improvements were obtained from the sale of Navy Yard lands to the city of Brooklyn for market purposes. The bids will be opened Monday, Dec. 24.

China Approves of the New Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The new treaty of emigration between the United States and China, which was concluded at Washington on March 17 last by the signatures of Secretary Gresham and Minister Yang Yu, has been approved by the Chinese Government, and will in all probability be ratified and go into effect by Presidential proclamation next week. The State Department has been officially informed that the treaty was agreed to in Pekin over a month ago, and it is daily expected at the Chinese Legation in this city. The consent of the Senate to the ratification of the treaty was given last summer.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The President to-day appointed the following Postmasters: Bellows Falls, Vt., Alfred Dow; Girard, O., Edward H. Lotme; Selby, Mich., Harry M. Royal; Centreville, S. D., Frank M. Stover. These are all emergency appointments, made only because they were absolutely necessary.

Police Commissioner Martin and Ex-Mayor Grant in Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Nov. 24.—Police Commissioner Martin of New York city and ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant arrived in Norfolk this morning. They declined to be interviewed.

"AT THE SIGN OF THE POPULAR SHOP."
Quaint Shapes. Unusual Coverings. | ENGLISH BASKY CHAIRS. COLONIAL CHIMNEY SETTEES. LONDON COSEY CORNERS. Copyright.
FABRIC DEPARTMENT.
THE LIBERTY VELVETS, THE LIBERTY SILKS, THE LIBERTY CRETONNES, | For Furniture and Hangings.
Calcutta Nets and Colonial Sash Muslins.
THE LIBERTY VENISES, THE LIBERTY SATINS, THE LIBERTY GAUZES, | For Personal Attire.
Personal inspection Cordially Invited.
JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO., NEW YORK. | 42d St. W. at 5th Ave.
"Wall Papers & Liberty Fabrics, carriage free to all parts of the States."

Greater New York's Greatest Store.

Bloomingdales 3rd Ave 59 & 60th Sts.

Largest store in New York. Floor space equal to that of 500 of the ordinary stores of 20x50 feet. 92 distinct departments. Branch purchasing houses in every great commercial city of Europe—also in China and Japan. Every dollar's worth of our foreign business is done direct through our own houses—no two or three profits on what you buy here. Monday we begin a special

Advance Holiday Sale Dolls, Toys, Games, Books, Fancy Goods.

A CARD.—In all our long experience we have never been so thoroughly equipped for catering to the wants of the great Public and our constantly increasing army of customers as at the present time. A magnificent new fireproof building has been erected; new departments have been opened; extensive improvements have been made in various other departments; greater conveniences have been added for our Patrons, and we show a stock which, in point of magnitude, variety, beauty, and intrinsic value, is unexcelled, if indeed it be equalled, by any other in the United States. Every department of our Great Establishment contributes liberally of things that are new, unique, and appropriate as Holiday Presents, and for this week we have prepared a number of Extra Strong Specials to quicken trade and induce Early Holiday Buying.

We recommend early selections. Goods purchased now will be held if desired for delivery on any designated day.

GROCERIES.

SPECIALS FOR THANKSGIVING WEEK.

Extra Fancy Maine Corn	13c
Extra Fancy N. Y. State Corn	10c
Extra Fancy Succotash	11c
Finest Mixed Nuts, in shell, per lb	14c
Finest Pulled Figs, 2-lb. box	30c
Finest Layer Figs, 2-lb. box	23c
Queen Olives, Choicest Fruit, large bottle	41c
Queen Olives, Choicest Fruit, one-gallon Stone Pails	99c
Pure Fruit Jams, best quality, 13c., 2 for	25c
Richest Ceylon Tea, per lb	73c
Very Fine Ceylon Tea, per lb	45c
Fine Ceylon Tea, per lb	35c
Richest Formosa, equal to any tea sold at any price, per lb	$1.00
Mixed Tea, per lb	31c
Flour, "America's Best," Prairie Diamond Brand Bags, 24½ lbs., regular price 55c	47c
Full 2-lb. package finest Wheat Flakes	10c

Wine Department.

SPECIALS FOR THANKSGIVING WEEK.

Genuine French Clarets.

	Per Doz. Qts.
St. Julien	6.25
Margaux	6.75

These wines are old in bottle and are equal to the usual $8 Clarets.

Creme de Menthe, per bottle	.80
A fine Imported Sherry, suitable for cooking purposes, per bottle	.60
Gilka Kummel, per bottle	.90
Martini Sola Vermouth, per bottle	.45

Complete lines of Cordials and Fancy Liquors for the Holidays.

SPECIAL.—A fine Clear Havana Cigar, made in Key West, 50 in a box, per hundred 6.00

Cigars from $3 to $30 per hundred, in boxes of 25, 50, and 100.

Illustrated Holiday Price-list FREE to Distant Readers.

If you live at a distance from New York we will be pleased to send you our Illustrated Catalogue of special Holiday bargains. Write for a copy TO-DAY and make your holiday selections EARLY. We can DELIVER on any date you may desire.

Special Catalogue Of BOOKS Mailed FREE on Request.

We have issued a Special Catalogue of the thousands of Books that we are selling at special prices, and will be pleased to mail a copy to any address. We recommend EARLY SELECTION of Holiday Presents. Goods shipped on any date desired.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., THIRD AVE., 59th and 60th Sts.

GOOD NEWS.

HAVING BOUGHT THE ENTIRE STOCK OF FURNITURE OF A LARGE FACTORY AT HALF PRICE, FROM THE ESTATE OF A MANUFACTURER LATELY DECEASED, IT ENABLES US TO CONTINUE TO FURNISH FLATS COMPLETE, AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER KNOWN, AND ALLOWS US TO GIVE FAR SUPERIOR GOODS THAN HERETOFORE.

3 ROOMS FURNISHED COMPLETE, $75.00.
4 " " " $95.00.
5 " " " $115.00.

REMEMBER, THE ABOVE OFFER IS A BONA-FIDE ONE, AND MEANS ALL IT IMPLIES, AND INCLUDES

Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Tinware, Etc.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR CREDIT, WHICH IS GIVEN ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

CASH NOT NECESSARY.

J. Baumann & Bro.

1,313 to 1,315 Third Ave., bet. 75th and 76th Sts.

76TH ST. ELEVATED R. R. OR CABLE CARS. Open Saturdays till 10 P. M.

NORTH CAROLINA'S LAND SLIDE.

The Democrats Had No Inkling of It Until They Were Overwhelmed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Mr. Simmons, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth (Raleigh) North Carolina district, who was appointed by President Cleveland after a contest which excited much interest in North Carolina, and which resulted in one or two names being sent to the Senate, and subsequently withdrawn, is in this city on official business, and speaks as follows of the result of the recent election:

"North Carolina is a political hospital now, so far as the Democrats are concerned," said Col. Simmons. "In the Legislature the Democrats have ten Senators out of fifty, and in the House they have forty-five members out of 120. The balance is pretty evenly divided between the Republicans and Populists, with a slight proportion in favor of the latter. I have no doubt that the two Senators will be elected without any wrangle. One will be a Republican and one a Populist; but if Marion Butler goes to the Senate, as now seems likely, there will virtually be two Republicans, as he is a Republican at heart. On the stump he attacked the Senate Tariff bill, and claimed that the McKinley bill was preferable to it. He is a protectionist, and will vote with the Republicans on organization and everything else. The Populist leaders, by the way, are really Republicans."

"Did you expect the landslide?"

"On the contrary, we had not the slightest inkling of it. We knew there was apathy, and that we would not poll the full vote, but we did not expect such an overwhelming defeat. Even the county candidates, who might have been expected to know how their people felt, had no idea of the undercurrent of sentiment. Congressman Henderson told me on the Saturday before election that he felt sure of 2,000 majority. As a matter of fact he only carried one county in his entire district, and that was his own."

A NEW BABY

WATERS NEW, IMPROVED BABY GRAND PIANOS are the highest known development of the pianomaker's art, being equal in tone to the largest Concert Grands. Call and see them. A few fine BABY GRANDS, as good as new, at very greatly reduced prices, and on payments of $10 monthly if desired.

100 NEW WATERS UPRIGHTS. Prices, $225 upward. 40 Good second-hand Uprights at bargains for cash or on installments.

HORACE WATERS & CO. 134 Fifth Av., near 18th St.

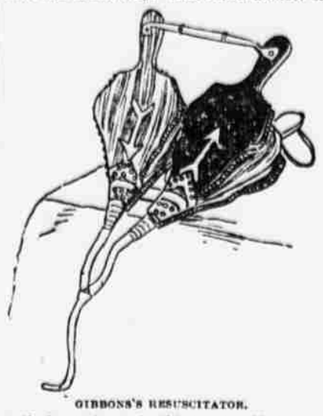
GIBBONS'S RESUSCITATOR.

IT IS A BELLOWS FOR FILLING THE LUNGS WITH AIR

In Cases of Suspended Animation Due to Electric Shock, Immersion, or Other Causes—Tried with Success on Animals.

Dr. P. J. Gibbons of Syracuse, who applied to Gov. Flower for permission to use his apparatus for resuscitating victims of electricity on Murderer Wilson, who is to be executed in Auburn prison, was at the Plaza Hotel yesterday. He came to town to place his instrument in the hands of certain New York physicians, so they could experiment with it at the first opportunity. Dr. Gibbons, speaking of his attempt to try the apparatus on Wilson, said that the Attorney-General had notified him that neither the Governor nor the Superintendent of Prisons nor the Warden of Auburn prison had authority to grant the desired permission. Dr. Gibbons added:

"My apparatus is designed to resuscitate people who have undergone electrical shock, taken poison, been long immersed in water, or have suffered from similar misadventures. To resuscitate people it is necessary simply to restore breath into them. There are a number of



GIBBONS'S RESUSCITATOR.

methods now in use for this purpose. My instrument is designed to restore suspended animation more expeditiously and more certainly than any method now in use."

Dr. Gibbons's invention is a simple double bellows. The end of the long tube is inserted in the mouth of the patient or, if this be closed, in an opening made in the throat. The patient's nose is closed, and when the handle of the bellows is raised the air rushes from the patient's lungs into one apartment of the bellows. Simultaneously the other apartment is filled with fresh air through a tube on the reverse side. This air is forced into the lungs by the compression of the handles. This is all there is to it.

Dr. Gibbons said he was not seeking notoriety or an advertisement by desiring to operate on criminals. For eight years he has had his instruments, but he has never been on hand when an accident of the desired character occurred. He said he had experimented on numbers of animals shocked by electricity, poisoned, and affected by various ills of that kind with great success. He has taken out no patent on his invention, and says he shall not do so. His only interest in it is scientific, and anyone, he says, is at liberty to make and sell the apparatus after he has persuaded the medical profession of its value.

Dr. Gibbons says a large percentage of deaths from electricity are not instantaneous, and could be averted by using his invention. The voltage necessary to kill is not a fixed quantity. In State executions from 1,200 to 1,800 volts are used, whereas, he says, he is acquainted with one case where a man operating an electric dynamo received a shock from 4,000 volts strong, and was resuscitated by ordinary methods after seven minutes. In another case Dr. Gibbons's own assistant, a Mr. Greenwood, received 1,500 volts and was restored. D'Arsonval reports a case where a man received 5,000 volts and was resuscitated after half an hour.

Dr. Gibbons is an ear and throat specialist. He has invented various kinds of apparatus now in use in his own specialty. He has been experimenting with his resuscitation invention a number of years, but his inability to secure a patient shocked apparently to death by electricity has, he says, somewhat discouraged him. He tried to get permission to experiment on the body of the murdered Johnson, who was executed in Auburn prison one year ago, but met with the same failure he has just encountered.

He leaves three of his instruments in this city, and hopes their utility may be tested on some case which may arise.

FORGED CLARK BELL'S NAME.

Former Clerk Hawken Supposed to Have a Record in London.

William R. V. Hawken, formerly a clerk in Clark Bell's law office at 67 Broadway, who is charged with forging Mr. Bell's name to a Post Office money order for $7, was examined before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. Mr. Bell testified that Hawken had come to his office about a year ago and asked for employment, saying that he had been private secretary of Lionel Cohen, a member of Parliament. Mr. Bell hired him for $3 a week. Hawken was discharged last June, as Mr. Bell suspected that he was responsible for small sums of money which had failed to reach him by mail.

Mr. Bell produced a letter which he received a few days ago from John Whatley, Chief Clerk of the London Police Office, in which it was said that Hawken was supposed to be identical with a William Ralph Vivian Hawken, who was arrested in London in February, 1892, charged with stealing securities valued at £800 from his employers, Woodhouse, Rauson & Co. He was released on condition that he leave the country.

Hawken testified that he had received permission to sign checks and money orders while Mr. Bell was in Texas. Hawken admitted taking the money order, but said he did so on account of Mr. Bell's indebtedness to him. The examination was adjourned until next Saturday.

THE FORT PORTER TRAGEDY.

Sergeant Marriott Arraigned on a Charge of Murder in the First Degree.

AUBURN, Nov. 24.—In the United States Court this morning Sergeant Thomas Marriott, Company A, Thirteenth Infantry, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Porter, near Buffalo, was arraigned upon an indictment for murder in the first degree for shooting Sergeant Edgar L. Shuler of the same command in October last. The Hon. John W. O'Brien of this city appeared as counsel, and a plea of not guilty was entered, with leave to withdraw or change the plea. The case was put over to the Albany term.

Sergeant Marriott made a favorable impression in court, possessing all the