BITTER G. O. P. FACTIONS.

LUCKY THAT MORTON CAN BE ELECTED WITHOUT NEW YORK.

Brookfield's Comment (Translated) on the Refusal of the Machine to Heed the Bliss-Milholland Mission Band—Lauterbach Says It Will Purge the Rolls Itself.

"It is a very fortunate thing," said William Brookfield yesterday, "that the Republicans will be able to elect their candidate for President this year without the electoral vote of New York State."

When asked if he meant that he believed the Democracy would carry New York, he refused to say anything further on the subject. He did show that his statement was based on the action of the majority of the Republican County Committee on Thursday night by beginning to talk about that as an exhibition of "bossism run riot."

Mr. Brookfield, with Mr. Milholland, is in favor of a separate Republican county organization, but he denies that the establishment of such an organization would be a bolt.

"There can be no bolt from an organization which is based on fraud, such as has been proven in the case of the present enrollment," he said yesterday.

The Lauterbach people began yesterday an analysis of the reports accompanying the protest of the opposition presented by John Sabine Smith at the meeting of the County Committee. They found that the Assembly districts which had elected Milholland-Brookfield delegates to the committee were the worst offenders in the matter of padded enrollment. For instance, according to their own figures, 73 per cent. of the election districts in the Fourth Assembly district had more Republicans enrolled than there were Republican votes cast at the last election. The percentage in the Second district is 60, in the First 40, in the Twenty-sixth 39, and in the Eighteenth 33. The greatest offender on the Lauterbach side is the Twenty-fifth district, where the percentage is 67. It is said of this district, however, that it was a close one as between the factions, and that both sides were responsible for padding at the recent enrollment, while the percentage has been increased by the fact that many big business buildings have been erected there in place of residences since the spring of 1894, and that the enrollment had not been corrected. On this subject of padded enrollment President Lauterbach of the County Committee had this to say yesterday:

"The greatest incentive to fraud in the enrollment is afforded by the lack of an iron-clad pledge to be required of candidates for enrollment. As a member of the Committee of Thirty I protested against the latitude which was permitted in this regard. My protest was of no avail, because the committee wanted to enroll as many voters as possible, and there seemed to be a desire on the part of some of the estimable gentlemen of that committee not to bind an applicant down to support of local candidates. The reason for this may be found in the advice of Messrs. Bliss and Root to Goo Goos to enroll as Republicans if they proposed to vote for the Republican candidate for President. Both gentlemen were members of the Committee of Thirty, and Mr. Bliss had a great deal to do with the drafting of the present constitution. How can the Republican party hope to be successful if men who are distinctly opposed to it locally can enroll as members of it simply on the ground that they are going to vote for a Republican candidate for President? It is not even necessary to carry out that pledge. Tammany Hall men might enroll under the present plan in such numbers as to be able to dictate an endorsement of the Tammany Hall ticket.

"On the other hand, the Goo Goos might deliver the party over to Goo Goolsen. What we want is straightout Republicanism in the organization, and to get that we will have to have an ironclad pledge from every enrolled Republican to the effect that he will support the candidates of the party for every office from the highest to the lowest. If there is to be a split, let us have it within the party. Don't let us seek for it outside, unless we propose to do our political work outside party lines.

"To secure what we need there must be amendments to the constitution. One of these will be to make the pledge ironclad. Another should require all Republicans at present enrolled to take the new pledge or have their names stricken from the rolls. That would be as good a way of purging the roll as any I know of. It would perhaps be the quickest and most effective way of doing it. Any Republican not willing to pledge himself to vote for all Republican candidates ought to have no voice in the councils of the party. If he is to be a party man he ought to be willing to submit to the will of the majority.

"I shall appoint a committee on revision of the constitution and they will report at an early day. One of the amendments suggested as a result of the study of the present constitution would provide for a sort of Assembly district organization—not such a thing as the old one, which was supreme in the district, for there is no desire to do away with the present election district system. That has proven to be of great assistance in building up the party organization, but without an intermediary organization in the Assembly district it has been shown to be unwieldy. What is needed is something to encourage and help the election district associations.

"As to the present rolls, they will be thoroughly purged by the election district associations with the aid of the Committee on Organization and the County Committee. The organization is quite capable of doing this work itself without the aid of any outside volunteer organization. The enrolled Republicans will attend to the matter of their government through the proper channels."

The Committee on Organization of the new County Committee met at the County Committee headquarters in West Thirty-eighth street late yesterday afternoon. Cornelius Van Cott presided. On motion of Frederick S. Gibbs the Secretary of the County Committee was directed to notify the Chairman and Secretary of every election district association in the city to call a meeting of the association to revise the rolls by striking therefrom the name of every member who has died, removed from the district, or ceased to be a Republican. The officers of the election district associations are directed to report the result of their revision of the rolls to the Committee on Organization on or before Feb. 5. In event of their failure so to do the Committee on Organization gives notice that it will recommend that all delinquent associations be abolished and superseded by the County Committee. That committee is empowered to take such action under the constitution. In case an election district association is superseded, the reorganization in such district is to be conducted under the supervision of a committee of not less than three members of the County Committee.

The protest presented by John Sabine Smith at the meeting of the County Committee was referred to a sub-committee, composed of George R. Bidwell, James W. Perry, and W. C. Buchanan. The two latter are Brookfield men.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A Special Committee to Be Appointed to Have Charge of All the Details.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The special committee to whom will be entrusted all matters relating to the National Democratic Convention will not be announced by Chairman Harrity until next week. It will consist of seven persons, of whom himself and Secretary Sheerin of Indiana will be two. Mr. Ben T. Cable of Illinois, the Illinois member of the committee, will also be selected, but upon the remaining four Mr. Harrity has not decided. This committee will have autocratic power. It will have charge of all the details connected with the Convention, a responsibility which in previous years has been divided with the local committee. It will also decide upon the building at Chicago which will be used for Convention purposes. Tattersall's, which stands at the corner of Eighteenth and State streets, is centrally situated, but it is thought that the Coliseum, a commodious structure, which will be devoted to the same uses in Chicago that Madison Square Garden is in New York, will be completed about April 1, and in readiness for the Convention if it be desirable to hold it there. It is believed that the Coliseum will be selected, provided it is finished in time.

Department of Public Works to Move.

Gen. Collis yesterday received the permission of the Sinking Fund Commission to move the offices of the Department of Public Works from 31 Chambers street to the building of the American Tract Society, at Spruce and Nassau streets. Gen. Collis is going to pay $5,500 a year more rent, but he expects to save about $6,000 a year in salaries. The general offices will be on the seventeenth floor, the Water Purveyor's on the basement floor on Spruce street, and the Water Register's on the ground floor on Nassau street. The department will be moved by May 1, when the lease on the present building expires.

Col. Thurston to Be Deputy Superintendent of Banking.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—State Superintendent of Banking Kilburn announced to-day that he had decided to appoint Col. James S. Thurston of New York city his deputy, the appointment to go into effect Monday, Jan. 27. Col. Thurston is to succeed Col. Rodney R. Crowley. The salary is $4,000 per annum. Col. Thurston was deputy in the department when the Hon. A. B. Hepburn was State Superintendent, and served in the department in another capacity during a portion of the term of Superintendent Payne.

BROOKLYN'S TEMPERANCE WAVE.

The Ministers Anxiously Awaiting To-morrow's Developments.

Over one hundred ministers and laymen who have been prominently interested in the crusade recently started in Brooklyn to force the police authorities to close the side doors of the saloons as well as the front doors on Sunday had a conference yesterday in Plymouth Church. The Rev. Robert H. Kent, who started the movement presided and reviewed the action so far taken, including the general onslaught of the ministers on the Sunday traffic, the petition to Mayor Wurster, and the descent on him of over 200 temperance women. He considered that most satisfactory progress had been made, and that the Mayor had been fully enlightened as to the Christian and moral sentiment of the community on the Sunday liquor traffic. He added:

"This movement is not a spurt or spasm. It has come to stay until the fair name of our beloved city shall be absolutely divorced from a policy of duplicity, evasion, and inefficiency. We utterly repudiate the plan which has prevailed of executing the Sunday Excise law."

The Rev. Dr. R. B. Hull said that the movement was entitled to the support of all fair-thinking men. It was too soon to take any steps which might embarrass the authorities, but they were determined that the law must be maintained. The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. Albert F. Newton, the Rev. John A. Chadwick, the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, the Rev. Dr. Abbott, and Darwin J. Meserole, who has been engaged in missionary work since his acquittal of the murder of Theodore Larbig, also spoke. The Rev. Father O'Hare of St. Anthony's Church in Greenpoint was present. It was determined to enlarge the Committee of Management by the addition of five new members, and to closely watch developments to-morrow.

Mayor Wurster has had several conferences during the week with Police Commissioner Welles, and it is understood that the saloon keepers are not going to have as smooth sailing as they enjoyed under the Schieren administration. At the same time it is confidently predicted that Brooklyn is in no danger of reaching the Roosevelt standard for some time to come.

WANT A WESTERN CANDIDATE.

Demands of Western Democratic Committeemen at Washington.

A number of New York Democrats, pilgrims to Washington, who went there to attend the meeting of the Democratic National Committee, which selected July 7 as the date of the Convention, and Chicago as the spot, returned to town last evening. They congregated at the Hoffman House. They had many things to say. In the first place, according to their judgment, New York as the proposed Convention town did not have a show from the start, for the reason that the Western and Southern and Northwestern National Committeemen had determined otherwise for a number of months. As a matter of fact the New Yorkers made their fight to prevent the Convention from going to St. Louis. The New Yorkers said that their experience made it plain to them that the coming Presidential fight was to be made on geographical lines, based upon the money and tariff sentiment of the West and the East.

The Democratic National Committeemen who talked this way recalled that the West has not had a Democratic candidate for the Presidency since the war. One of the Eastern National Committeemen had flaunted in his face the following list of past Democratic candidates:

1864—Gen. George B. McClellan of New Jersey.
1868—Horatio Seymour of New York.
1872—Horace Greeley of New York.
1876—Samuel J. Tilden of New York.
1880—Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock of New York.
1884—Grover Cleveland of New York.
1888—Grover Cleveland of New York.
1892—Grover Cleveland of New York.

That the Western National Committeemen are solidly arrayed against the nomination of an Eastern candidate there is no doubt, according to the testimony heard last night. On the other hand a well-known Democrat brings back this report:

"Mr. Cleveland undoubtedly wants to be renominated. I attended the meeting of the National Committee, and I believe what I say about Mr. Cleveland is true. It is true that he has made the issue on the Venezuelan question, but from what I heard, when the Chicago Convention meets, the real issues will be the money and tariff problems, and even though Mr. Cleveland may seek a renomination, I believe that he would be defeated. I simply tell what I heard from good Democrats in Washington, and they are my authorities for my statement to you."

GERMANY'S NEW CIVIL CODE.

Presented to the Reichstag Yesterday—Government Grain Monopoly Bill Defeated.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—At to-day's sitting of the Reichstag Chancellor von Hohenlohe presented the new civil code to the House. The Chancellor said: "By command of his Majesty Emperor William, I have the great honor to submit to the House the result of a quarter of a century's arduous work in a civil code for the empire. It was begun in days of national rejoicing, and it is hoped it will be completed in these days of remembrance and revival of national feeling."

The Chancellor's remarks were received with cheers. President von Buol-Barenberg expressed thanks to the House for its attention, and expressed hope that, alive to the knowledge of the trust and confidence reposed in it, its members would immediately dedicate their attention to discussion of this national document, which was a monument to Germany's unity.

The Reichstag then resumed the debate of the Kanitz bill for the creation of a Government grain monopoly. Baron von Hammerstein, Minister of Agriculture, having the floor. The bill was finally defeated, the vote standing 97 in favor of the measure to 219 against.

ARMENIANS NEED MORE HELP.

Lord Salisbury Learns that $250,000 Is Needed to Keep Them from Starvation.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Lord Salisbury has communicated to the Duke of Westminster, the head of the Armenian Relief Committee here, information received by him from Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, relative to the measures taken by the British Consuls and American missionaries in behalf of the Armenians.

It is estimated that about £50,000 will be required to keep the Armenians who have been despoiled from starvation, and to maintain them until April. The Duke of Westminster, in turn, communicated the information to Sir Walter Foster, M.P., and Lord Mayor of London, who will issue an appeal to the city of London to augment the £18,000 it has already subscribed for relief purposes in Armenia.

Emperor William to Pardon Military Offenders.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The *Vorwarts*, the leading organ of the Socialists, prints beforehand the Emperor's decree, which will be promulgated to-morrow, Jan. 18, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the German Empire, pardoning military offenders who are undergoing sentences requiring the payment of less than 150 marks' fine or the serving of six weeks' imprisonment. Offenders who are fined or imprisoned for ill-treatment of their inferiors in rank or for desertion are not included in the class of those receiving clemency.

Steamer Drumelzier Sinks a German Bark.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The new steamer Drumelzier, Capt. Nicholson, from New Orleans, arrived at Bremen to-day in a damaged condition, having collided with and sunk the German bark Mowe. The crew of the Mowe was rescued by the Drumelzier and landed here. The extent of the damage sustained by the steamer is not yet known.

Proposed Extension of Suffrage in Austria.

VIENNA, Jan. 17.—Count Badeni, Prime Minister of Austria, will submit to the Reichsrath, when that body reassembles after the Parliamentary vacation, a scheme for electoral reform, which will add seventy-two members elected by universal suffrage to the existing 353 Deputies who are elected in that way.

Cephalonia Patched Up and on Her Way to Liverpool.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The steamer Cephalonia, from Boston for Liverpool, which struck on a rock off the South Stack and was subsequently beached at the upper end of New Harbor, near Holyhead, has been patched, and proceeded for Liverpool to-day in tow of three tugs.

Ex-Premier Floquet Dying.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Ex-Premier Floquet, who has been ill for several days with congestion of the lungs, is dying.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

The strike of the engineers in the Belfast shipyards, involving a lock-out of the employees of the Clyde shipyards, has been finally settled.

Post Office Robbers at Narragansett Pier.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 17.—Post Office robbers visited Narragansett Pier again this morning, and after blowing open the safe in the Post Office escaped with stamps and cash.

The amount taken is not known, but there was quite a sum of money in the shattered safe last night and a large quantity of two-cent stamps and stamps of other denominations in sheets.

A THIEF AT THE CALUMET.

JEWELRY FROM CLUBMEN'S ROOMS FOUND IN BATTERY PARK.

Wrapped in a Club Towel and Dropped in a Lavatory—A Quarrel and a Stabbing Occurred Near the Lavatory on the Night of the Robbery—Two Prisoners.

The rooms of members of the Calumet Club who live at the club house, Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, were robbed on Thursday night, between 9:30 and 12:30 o'clock, of jewelry estimated to be worth more than $1,000. One estimate is $7,500. Strangely enough, all the stolen goods were in the hands of the police before the robbery had been reported to them. They were fished out of a lavatory in Battery Park. About the time the robbery was discovered in the club house there was a row in Battery Park, near the lavatory where the jewelry was found later, and a man was stabbed. Whether or not there was any connection between the stolen jewels and the row in the park the police haven't made up their minds.

Among the Calumet men who live at the club are William H. Gilliland, A. Murray Young, Francis J. Paton of the firm of Cuyler, Morgan & Co., bankers, and Joseph H. Kernochan. The rooms are on the third and fourth floors. The doors were never locked. There was never thought to be any more reason for locking them than there would be for locking one's room in a private house. All of the club lodgers were out until late on Thursday night. Mr. Gilliland had a party at the Waldorf. He got home about 12:30 o'clock, and it was he who discovered the robbery. He had left a watch and other jewelry in a little case in his room. This case had been broken open, and there wasn't even a collar button left. He called on his neighbors and told them he had been robbed. Then they looked for their trinkets and found that the thief had cleaned them out, too. It was so late that they let it go for the night, and did not report the matter even to the club authorities until morning.

The lavatories in the city parks are cleaned out every morning and flushed by the foremen of the park laborers. Thomas Cody of 114 Varick street is the man who does the work in Battery Park. The lavatory where the jewelry was found was the one furthest west in the park. When Cody went to work at it there was two feet of water in it. He pulled the plug to let this run off. In a couple of minutes he saw what looked like a wad of cloth in the right-hand end, directly underneath the flush pipe. Cody got his hook to fish the bundle out. He stuck the hook in it and had it almost out when he heard a splash and found that whatever had been in the bundle had disappeared. The covering came up and turned out to be a hand towel with the letters "C. C." woven in red on one corner. Cody watched the water run out of the trench. When it was all gone but a couple of inches he saw the jewelry sparkle on the bottom. It looked as if a jeweller's tray had been emptied into the sink.

He got the jewelry up on a shovel and took it to the sub-station of the park police, where Sergeant Fitzgerald made an inventory, as follows:

A gold hunting-case watch with a gold chain on which was a gold locket and gold lead pencil.
A gold open-faced watch with a gold chain and heavy silver cigar cutter and silver lead pencil.
A gold pin.
A gold cuff link.
Three gold lockets, one set with diamonds.
Two pearl shirt buttons.
An antique gold scarfpin.
A gold watch chain.
A long antique gold and silk watch chain.
Six gold shirt studs.
Twenty-two gold link cuff buttons set with diamonds or pearls.
Thirty-nine gold scarfpins set with diamonds and other stones.

Sergeant Fitzpatrick couldn't think what the "C. C." on the towel stood for. The ring bore the letters "A. M. Y." The hunting-case watch bore the makers' names, "Bartens & Rice, 20 John street." The Sergeant copied the numbers in the watch and sent a man to 20 John street to find out, if possible, to whom the watch had been sold. The man went to the address and stuff in a package and took it up to the Arsenal in Central Park, which is the headquarters of the park police.

The policeman who went to the jewelry store got there just in time to hear a man ask one of the clerks for the number of a watch he had purchased twelve years ago. He described the watch, and the books were searched. The number was found. It was the number of the watch which the policeman had come to ask about.

"We have got that watch at the station," he said to the clerk.

"What?" demanded the man.

Then the policeman explained about the find. The man introduced himself as W. H. Gilliland and told the story of the robbery at the club.

"I guess we have got the stuff," said the policeman, and then he told Mr. Gilliland what had been found. Mr. Gilliland said he thought there was no doubt but that the list included all that was lost. He was asked for the names of the other losers. He said he couldn't think of them all, but Mr. Paton, Mr. Young, and Mr. Kernochan were among them.

"Do you think a sneak thief did the stealing or was it a burglar?" he was asked.

"No, no," said Mr. Gilliland. "It must have been done by some servant in the house. It is not possible that any stranger could have got in."

It was just about this time that the police at the Central Office heard of the robbery. George M. Dorrance, the superintendent of the club, instead of reporting the case to the Thirteenth street station, two blocks from the club house, drove down to the Mulberry street station, East O'Brien about it. He described a lot of the missing jewelry and told the acting Captain that the robbery must not get into the newspapers. The Captain said he would put men on the case, and advised Mr. Dorrance to report the robbery in the regular way to the Thirtieth street police. Dorrance drove up there and saw Detectives Reardon and McGuire. He told them of the robbery as a great secret, making them promise not to tell a soul before he would confide in them. Before he had finished with them the news of the find in Battery Park had been telephoned to Headquarters by the park police officials, and the news went to the Thirtieth street station. Mr. Dorrance was overjoyed, and he went and looked at the jewelry, but of course could not take it because he could not positively identify it. He identified the towel.

Down in Battery Park after the find there was a great deal of excitement. Cody was the hero of the hour. About 2½ in the afternoon, when matters had quieted down, he was talking with Park Policeman James Farrell. Farrell said: "How do you know you got it all? Maybe there's some left." Cody was sure he had it all, but Farrell said that he ought to make very sure, so Cody said he would make another search. This time he got a diamond scarfpin, a pearl scarfpin, six gold sleeve buttons, and a set of three onyx and pearl studs. The things were sent up town after the first lot.

By instruction of Capt. Collins the policemen who had been on duty in the park Thursday night and yesterday morning were called up and questioned. Patrolmen Keenan and Kennedy, who went on duty from 10 P. M. to 2 A. M., and Guadira and Lenahan from 6 o'clock to noon. None of the four had seen anything unusual while they were on duty. They had not seen the row in which a man was stabbed. This was reported by Policeman Kelly of the Church street station, but Kelly said he had seen two men hurrying across the park toward Washington street at 12¾ o'clock in the morning. A couple of hundred yards behind them was a third man. Kelly was on the corner above and had walked down the street to get a look at the men. He reached the corner just as the third man got there. This man was staggering. The policeman stopped him and asked him where he was going.

"I'm stabbed," said the man. "Those men ahead did it. I'm trying to catch them."

The man was bleeding badly from a cut in his abdomen. The two other men were out of sight, and Kelly told the wounded man to stand where he was and he would call an ambulance. The man insisted on going to the station house, so Kelly took him there. Sergeant Porter sent a call for an ambulance in a hurry. The wounded man said he was Frank Boylan of 10 Ann street. He was out with a friend named Fitzsimmons, an engineer, he said, and they had been walking in the park when they were attacked by two men. The men demanded that Fitzsimmons buy a drink for them, and when he refused they grabbed him and started to go through his pockets. Boylan grabbed the men, and one of them drew a knife and slashed him. Then both ran away. Boylan was put in the ambulance and sent to Hudson Street Hospital, and Sergeant Porter sent a policeman to Fitzsimmons's house. Fitzsimmons was at home and was very drunk. He told the policeman he didn't know anything about Boylan, and hadn't been with him to his recollection. He was brought to the Church street station and locked up.

While Kelly and Boylan were at the station house Patrolman Caulfield of the Church street station, whose post adjoins Kelly's, saw a man coming toward him from the direction of the lavatory where the jewels were found. He had a handkerchief tied across his face covering all the lower part of it. Caulfield stopped him and asked him what he was covering up his face for. The man said it was cold. Caulfield wasn't satisfied, and told the man he would have to go to the station with him. The man threatened to break him and do several other things, but Caulfield took him along. He said his name was James Farwell of 317 East Fifty-ninth street, a cook by occupation, and that he had come down town to the Battery on a Belt line car for no particular reason.

"Search him," said the Sergeant.

He had no sooner said it than the man put his hand in his coat pocket and pulled out a long and sharp oyster knife. He laid it on the desk and remarked, "I suppose that is what you want."

He was locked up as a suspicious person. The knife was clean. Boylan couldn't identify him positively. Boylan got steadily worse yesterday, and the doctors said they were not sure whether he would pull through or not.

The Church street police said last night that Fitzsimmons worked as an engineer at Broadway and Thirtieth street, two blocks from the Calumet Club.

Even after the disclosure of the robbery the Calumet Club folks wouldn't tell anything about it, except that all the stolen goods had been recovered. The losers will have to prove property at the arsenal and give receipts to get the stolen goods back.

Capt. Pickett's men were at the club house until 11 o'clock last night. When they returned to the station they would not say whether or not suspicion had been fastened upon any person in the club house.

SAYS HE ROBBED KERNOCHAN.

A Negro Confesses Several Burglaries, and Arrests Follow.

JAMAICA, L. I., Jan. 17.—Albert Frost, a colored man, who is confined in the town jail in this village upon a charge of grand larceny, made a confession to-day which, if true, clears up the mystery of the robbery of James L. Kernochan's residence at Hempstead last Friday night. Frost's confession implicated George Winfield, also colored; Charles Newman, and Mrs. Minnie Weeks, white, all of whom are in jail here.

Frost was arrested on Tuesday at Queens by Constable Searing. James Hannon, a farmer, accused him of stealing a number of squashes, cabbages, and chickens. Frost when arraigned before Justice Kissam pleaded guilty. He told the Justice he had a further confession to make. He said that he, together with Newman and Winfield, had robbed a number of places in the neighborhood of Queens, Garden City, and Hempstead. Sentence was suspended.

To-day Justice Kissam, taking Frost with him, drove from Queens to Hempstead, and as they drove along the road Frost indicated the places he had robbed. Among them were those of Frank Lott, Alfred Hendrickson, Benjamin Albertson, Clifford Wicks, and Martin Kofskey. When they passed Hempstead Frost said there was one more place. They drove out upon the road to Meadow Brook. When they reached the Kernochan place Frost remarked that they had made a pretty good haul there.

"Did you rob that house?" exclaimed the Justice. "Yes, we got in there last Saturday morning and got a lot of silverware."

"What did you do with it?" asked Justice Kissam. "We took it down to a place at East New York."

The Justice drove into the Kernochan place and Frost pointed out the window where the thieves had gained an entrance. He showed where the wagon had been driven up to take the stuff away. Frost said that he had held the horse and helped Winfield and Newman carry out the "swag." They had entered the house, he said, while he waited outside. They had driven to East New York that night and disposed of the booty.

Justice Kissam drove back to Jamaica with his prisoner. They took a trolley car to East New York, and Frost pointed out the house where he said he had left the silverware. The man who lived in the house is a mulatto, who, it is alleged, has been buying stolen goods from the gang for six months.

No attempt has been made to get Winfield and Newman to corroborate the confession, as it is thought that sufficient evidence can be collected to convict them. All the suspects live in a little settlement called Brushville, near Queens.

If Frost's confession is true, Constable Searing will be entitled to the rewards offered by the people who have been robbed. The Kernochan robbery took place between 11 o'clock last Friday night and Saturday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Kernochan were in New York. The thieves got in a window, took a large quantity of silverware, and got away without rousing the servants. The stolen articles consisted of trophies won by Mr. Kernochan at horse racing, polo, and other sports.

The Farmers' Protective Association was organized some time ago to cope with the burglars. The association has agreed to pay any expenses incurred in the prosecution and conviction of the thieves. It is thought that Frost, Winfield, and Newman belong to a gang of burglars whose headquarters are in Brooklyn. Frost is about thirty years of age, Winfield is about two years younger, while Newman is about twenty. Many people here doubt the honesty of Frost's confession, and Mr. Kernochan, who was at Hempstead to-day, says he does not believe the negro's statement.

HELD FOR A DIAMOND ROBBERY.

William H. Green Arrested in Petersburg, Va., for a Theft of Jewels Here.

PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 17.—William H. Green, who says he has been employed for some time by a Detective Williams of New York city as a detective, was arrested here to-day by Denny Perkinson, Chief of Police of this city, and by Sergeant R. M. Chandler on a telegram from the Chief of Police of New York city. The telegram charges Green with a diamond robbery in New York city. The prisoner was found in a house in the southern part of this city with the doors locked. He was locked up in the city jail to await the action of the authorities of New York.

When Green was asked to-night for any statement he might wish to make, he said that he had been employed by a Mrs. Manson, who keeps a boarding house on West Forty-seventh street, New York city, and that Miss Jeanette Manson, Mrs. Manson's daughter, had lost a diamond breastpin and four diamond rings, which had been stolen from her. As suspicion rested on him he left New York three weeks ago and went to Jersey City, where he spent a few days, and then took a train for Petersburg, since he has been here he has been working in one of the tobacco factories.

Green says that he did not commit the robbery, but that another man whose name he cannot remember stole the pin and rings and divided them with him. According to his statement, he afterward returned the part of the stolen jewelry given to him to Miss Manson. Green is about 25 years old and says that he was born and raised in New York city and has resided there ever since. He is a mulatto. He will be held here until the Governor of New York issues a requisition for him.

TRIED TO ROB GEN. EARLE.

Four Burglars Caught Forcing a Window of the Jumel Mansion.

The Jumel mansion at 160th street and St. Nicholas avenue, now occupied by Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, was the scene of an attempted burglary at 2 A. M. yesterday. While passing the house Policeman Mangin of the West 152d street station house saw four men in the act of forcing one of the basement windows. He got as near to them as he could without being seen, and rapped and whistled for assistance. The men ran down the avenue, he in close pursuit.

After a short chase he caught two of the men at 158th street. Policeman Brown of the same station, who heard his call for aid, arrested the third man. The fourth escaped.

At the station house the prisoners said they were Michael Glennon, 20 years old; Daniel Brady, 18 years old, and John Fay, 18 years old, all of 98 Bowery.

Fay confessed to the police that they had met by appointment and planned to rob Gen. Earle's house. He said the man who escaped was John Sullivan, who had robbed a house in the same neighborhood on Monday night.

The men were arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth in the Harlem Police Court, and held in $500 bail each for examination to-day.

The residence of James McCullom at 162d street and St. Nicholas avenue, was entered on Monday night and a pair of skates and a few little things were taken. On Friday of last week thieves stole two overcoats and a sealskin sacque from the residence of John Evans at 413 West 160th street. In both cases the burglars entered by a basement window. They are believed to have been those now under arrest.

RIPANS TABULES

Mr. Charles W. Sharp, of Baraboo, Wisconsin, writes of Ripans Tabules, August 27, 1895: "I have received more benefits from them than from all other medicines or remedies I have ever taken. For years I have suffered terribly with biliousness, dyspepsia and indigestion. Ripans Tabules were recommended by my friend, Mr. H. A. Fisher, the druggist at Baraboo, and after taking the first box I felt better. Now I can eat heartily and am greatly improved in health. (Signed),

"CHAS. W. SHARP."

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists or by mail, if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce St., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

Absolutely Pure
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER.

TOOK THEIR OWN LIVES.

A BROKER SHOOTS HIMSELF IN HIS OWN OFFICE.

Business Worries Result in the Suicide of Two Young Men—A Woman Takes Poison in the Presence of the Man Whose Cruelty Had Driven Her to Despair.

Siegfried L. Schwabach, junior member of the firm of Chardon & Co., bankers and brokers at 2 Exchange court, committed suicide in his office yesterday morning by shooting himself through the heart. Schwabach reached his office at about 9 o'clock. He greeted the office boy, Paul Thomas of 352 East Eighty-sixth street, as usual, and, opening his desk, opened and read the few letters which the morning mail had brought. Then he made out two checks and wrote a note. This done, he called the office boy and said:

"Paul, take these two checks to the bank and have them certified. When you have done so, take them and this note up to Mrs. Schwabach. There will be no answer."

These were the last words the broker was heard to utter. The boy started out on his mission at once. He first went the Chemical Bank, where Chardon & Co. deposited and where Schwabach had a personal account, and got the checks certified. One check was drawn in the firm's name for $235. The other was signed by Schwabach, and was for $500. Then going up town, the boy delivered the checks and note at Schwabach's residence, 74 East Ninety-second street. It was 12:40 when young Thomas returned to the office. He found the door leading to the main office locked. He concluded that his employer had gone out to luncheon, so he let himself in by his own key. Chardon & Co. occupy rooms 24 and 26 on the east side of the first floor of the building. The entrance to the main office is by the door leading to room 26. The room is fitted up as the main office of a brokerage establishment usually is. There is a ticker, plenty of easy chairs and tables, but no blackboard. Well toward the rear of this room there is an archway leading to the private office on the north. Across the bottom of this archway is a wire fence with a gate in it. The private office is divided into two rooms by another wire fence. In the front part of the private office is a long, high table, or counter.

When the office boy let himself into the main office he opened the gate leading to the private office and walked in. Schwabach's desk, which is just inside the gate, was closed, but upon the chair in front of it were his coat, waistcoat, shirt, undershirt, collar and cuffs, and cravat. The boy could not understand why his employer's clothing should be where it was, and began looking around the room. In a moment he saw Schwabach's body in a pool of blood just outside the wire screen, between the long counter and the south wall of the room. The head was toward the west. The boy rushed from the office and down into the street. He met Policeman Coakley of the Old slip station at Exchange place and Broadway.

"Hey, officer!" cried he: "come up stairs, quick! The boss has killed himself!"

The officer followed the boy up into the office. Schwabach was clad only in his trousers and shoes. The body was cold, and on the floor, near the right hand, lay the revolver. The policeman found one of Schwabach's visiting cards protruding from beneath the lid of the dead man's desk. Written upon it in lead pencil was the following:

"Please notify Solomon Smith, 102 Prince street."

The Coroners' office was notified, and young Thomas went for Mr. Smith, who, it was learned, is Schwabach's brother-in-law. Smith reached the office before the Coroner and went after Mrs. Schwabach. In the mean time Coroner Dobbs, with Deputy Coroner O'Hanlon, arrived and took charge of the remains. An examination of the body by Dr. O'Hanlon showed that Schwabach had fired two shots. The first, evidently the first, had entered the left side of the body, just below the ribs. This shot would not have caused death. Realizing this, Schwabach fired the second shot, which went directly through his heart and came out to the right of the left shoulder blade. The revolver contained only the two exploded shells. Mrs. Schwabach reached the office about 1:30. She is a handsome woman, perhaps 35 years old. With her, besides Mr. Smith, was her sister, Mrs. Sigmund Moritz. She was completely prostrated and unnerved. Mrs. Schwabach could do little but cry:

"Why did he do it? Why did he do it and leave me alone? Why didn't he take me with him?"

Coroner Dobbs was unsuccessful in learning anything that would throw light on the motive for the suicide. A hasty search of the papers in Schwabach's desk revealed nothing. The note which the suicide sent to his wife contained a small key, and read:

"Enclosed you will find the key to my box in the safe deposit vaults. SIEGFRIED."

Mrs. Schwabach was in no condition to give any information about the case, and if Mr. Smith possessed any he took good care that it did not escape him. To whose order the checks were drawn could not be learned. It was said there that the $235 check, when paid, would leave a balance of only a few dollars to the credit of Chardon & Co. After the $500 check is paid there will be a balance of about $200 to Schwabach's credit. Neither the firm nor Schwabach owed the bank a dollar. Neither was over-loaded for a discount. Schwabach has been known to the bank for fifteen years but seldom came there. He was never a heavy depositor, and Chardon & Co.'s balance was seldom larger than $4,000 or $5,000. Often it was not so large as that.

Chardon & Co. occupied offices in the Exchange court about four years ago. The firm was composed of Ludwig Chardon and Schwabach. Neither was a member of the Stock Exchange nor the Consolidated Exchange. When they applied for offices in the building they furnished bankers' references for the asking. Mr. Leland, William Waldorf Astor's superintendent of the building, during all the time that the firm has been in the building none of the other tenants, nearly all whom are bankers or brokers, was ever able to learn anything about them or their business. About a year and a half ago the firm advertised largely in the Sunday papers that they were able to furnish the most reliable information to clients relative to the stock market, and that all business was transacted on the New York Stock Exchange. Orders and information were solicited by mail. After a time the advertisements ceased. Then it became known that Schwabach was a wonderful mathematician. He took the daily reports of the market for ten or twelve years back, and, by a theory of averages, in which the element of chance was calculated, Schwabach asserted that he was able to determine the condition of the market at any date a year in advance. Then there was a well-defined rumor that Chardon & Co. represented a well-known brokerage firm who were members of the Stock Exchange. The only persons who were ever seen in the office of the office save the members of the firm and the office boy, the only employee, were women. The appearance of these women seemed to justify the conclusion that they were the wives of well-to-do men, whom the mania for speculation and the firm had induced to visit the office in secret.

Late yesterday afternoon a Wall street news agency announced that Schwabach, caught on the wrong side of the market, had borrowed some securities, upon which he had secured a loan. On Thursday the owners of the securities, it was said, had demanded for them. Schwabach promised to return them yesterday morning. He failed to secure the money to repay the loan, so the story went. When the securities were called for yesterday morning, he said he would return them at 11 o'clock. At that hour he was dead. Chardon & Co. are rated "good" in the commercial agencies. The senior member of the firm could not be found yesterday and it was said that he is in Europe. It was also stated that Schwabach had, by speculation, dissipated the firm's funds after Chardon went to Europe, Schwabach was married, but had no children. He lived with his brother-in-law, Sigmund Moritz, a wholesale silk merchant at 102 Prince street. Mrs. Schwabach and Mrs. Moritz are their sister. The brother is the Solomon Smith whom Schwabach directed to be informed of his death. The house at 74 East Ninety-second street is leased by Mr. Moritz.

Soon after Benjamin Ershowsky opened his butcher shop in the little store at 166 Essex street some months ago the neighbors began to give him the better share of their patronage. This was not because his prices were any lower than those of his neighboring competitors, but because Mrs. Ershowsky, a stout, bright-faced little woman about 40 years old, was usually in attendance. She was of a lively disposition, and always had a pleasant word for everybody.

The Ershowskys prospered, and most people thought them happy. In a little while, however, it began to be rumored about that, after the store was closed, they had bitter quarrels, and one night other tenants in the house heard Mrs. Ershowsky scream. Matters went from bad to worse, until at last it got so that the Ershowskys would quarrel in the store before the customers. People naturally sympathized with Mrs. Ershowsky, but no one seems to have learned the real cause of the trouble. All she would say was that Ershowsky was cruel to her. Once, however, after a particularly bitter quarrel, she told a neighbor that Ershowsky was not her husband. She was married, she said, but her husband had deserted her when her baby was born. Soon afterward the child died, and when Ershowsky offered her a home she went to live with him and took his name. Lately rows in the Ershowsky place were of daily occurrence, and at about 5:30 o'clock last evening the couple had a furious one. Soon afterward Mrs. Ershowsky was seen hurrying over to Oaher Gordon's drug shop across the way. She asked for five cents' worth of carbolic acid, but although she appeared excited the druggist gave her the poison because he knew her husband used it in cleaning his knives and blocks. Returning to the store the woman found Ershowsky reading a newspaper in the back room. Standing before him with the uncorked bottle in her hand, she said:

"I can't stand your treatment any longer, and now I'm going to die."

Ershowsky sprang at her, but she swallowed the contents of the bottle before he could prevent her. A Mrs. Rachel Coh