money earlier in the evening, and possibly at the same time had exhibited incidentally a large roll of money.

Mayhew has been arrested a number of times for fighting, drinking, and chicken stealing, and a year ago, when charged with stabbing another negro, tried, it is said, to burn down the jail in which he was confined in order to escape. He was tried for arson, but was acquitted from that charge on a ruling that an attempt to burn a jail by a prisoner was not arson. These two men are known to have been together on Saturday night in different saloons. They were both of them out of money, having tried in vain to borrow some, and it was known that they had left a saloon at about the time the murder was done.

On account of these things Deputy Sheriff Gittens went to the gashouse and arrested Wayne early in the morning. Constable Vandewater caught Mayhew on the train just as he was leaving town with his wife for Mineola. Coroner Coombs in the mean time had impanelled a jury in the town hall, and the two men were brought before him. After a short examination he discharged both of them on the ground that there was no evidence to warrant holding them.

In the mean time a couple of hundred men and boys were busily scouring the neighborhood in search of some trace of the murderers. The part of town in which Mr. Powell lived is not thickly built up, there being many more vacant lots than houses. Just north of Jackson street, which is but a few hundred yards north of Fulton, between Franklin street and Terrace avenue, lies a small marsh, toward which the two men seen by Mr. Treadwell the night before were running. About a half hour after the Coroner discharged Wayne and Mayhew, Silas Willard, another negro, found on the edge of the swamp just off the road, an old briarwood pipe, in which was cut the name "John Wayne," and a woman's stocking, the upper part of which seemed soaked with blood. He took them immediately to George Tydeman, a former constable, and the latter taking them, went of his own accord to the gas house and re-arrested Wayne. A search was made for Mayhew, but he had disappeared.

Coroner Combs immediately reconvened his court and questioned Wayne about his pipe. He denied that he had had it the night before or for three weeks previous. He said his pipe had been taken away from him three weeks ago in Matthew's saloon, by some one he did not know, and he had not seen it since until the Coroner showed it to him. Foreman Finlay of the gas works, corroborated this testimony, and said that he was sure Wayne had not had the pipe recently. On the other hand, Eugene Marsh, a fireman in the gas house, said that he was sure that Wayne had had the pipe within a week. In the face of this testimony Coroner Combs ordered that Wayne be locked up until the inquest, and issued a warrant for Mayhew's rearrest, and also for the arrest of Van Rensselaer Simpson, another negro, who had been with Wayne the night before.

Yesterday afternoon District Attorney Noble of Queens county went down to Hempstead to look into the case. After looking over the ground he went to the Town Hall to examine the prisoners. Constable Gildersleeve had, in the mean time, driven over to Roslyn, where he learned that Mayhew had gone, and had brought the negro back to Hempstead. He had him brought into a private room and subjected him to a rigid examination as to what he had done the night before and yesterday morning, for it had been learned that he had bought a shirt and a cheap toothbrush early in the morning, and it was thought that these purchases might have some bearing on the crime. Mayhew told a very straight story. He is a tall, good-looking yellow man, 27 years old, with a good-natured expression on his face. He said he was out of work, but on Tuesday he had got $1.80 from Theodore Berg, a mason, for whom he had worked the week before. He had about $5 in the house. On Saturday night he had had supper about 6 o'clock, and he then went to Matthews's saloon where he stayed until 9:15. Then, with Wayne, he went over to Clements's saloon on Greenwich street. He stayed there with Wayne until 10:30 watching some men "chuck the bones," and then they went back to Matthews's, taking with them a woman named Alice Hutchinson, whom they had met on the road. They had drinks, and in about fifteen minutes they left, Mayhew going over to Clements's alone. After Mayhew came in, and they, with a German he didn't know, John Conklin, a white man, and Frank Alfred, another negro, stayed until 12 o'clock, when the place was closed. Wayne and he started home together. Wayne left them on Main street and Conklin at the corner of Front and Main streets. He got home about twenty minutes past 12 and went to bed. Yesterday morning he had got up early and gone out to buy a five cent toothbrush. He and his wife were on their way to Roslyn by way of Mineola to see his wife's folks when he was arrested. After his release he had gone to Roslyn to join his wife.

Mayhew told his story without hesitation or contradictions. Then Wayne was brought in. He is a dull-looking black man, 26 years old. His story was similar to Mayhew's. He does odd jobs about the gas house and sleeps there.

He said that Mr. Powell paid him $1.50 in his store about 7 o'clock Saturday evening. Mr. Powell, he said, took the money out of his right, outside coat pocket. He had evidently expected Wayne, because the money was ready, two quarters wrapped up in a dollar bill. The story of the evening was practically the same as Mayhew's, except that he remembered the names of more men they were with than did Mayhew.

The evening was spent between Matthews's and Clements's "chucking bones" and drinking. When he left Mayhew at midnight, he met Constable Cornelius in front of Brinkerhoff's drug store on Main street and asked him if he thought the Chinese laundry was open, as he wanted to get some clothes washed. Cornelius told him to wake up the Chinaman, which he did, and he got his laundry. Then he went back to the gas house and went to sleep.

In reference to his pipe he insisted that it had been taken from him three weeks ago. He was in Matthews's saloon playing cards, and it was taken out of his pocket. George Jarvis, another negro, had been fooling with him, and Wayne accused him of having it. Jarvis did not deny that he took it, but merely said he did not have it.

A constable was sent out to get Jarvis, but he could not be found yesterday afternoon. Orders were given to arrest him as soon as he could be found.

Edward Clements, the proprietor of the saloon in which Wayne and Mayhew spent a good deal of Saturday evening, was also examined by Mr. Noble. He said Wayne, Mayhew, and Alfred had been in there together a couple of times. The last time they came in was about 11:20 (the supposed time of the murder), and they stayed there until seven minutes of 12, when he closed his place.

Next Mr. Noble had before him Van Rensselar Simpson, the other negro under arrest. Just why he was arrested is not clear. He proved that he was at home from 9 o'clock. Before that he had played craps with Wayne. He lives in a street back of where Mr. Powell lived, but it was evident that he had no part in the crime. He was so much scared during the examination that he shook all over and his teeth chattered.

After the examinations Mr. Noble and Constable Gildersleeve went to Mayhew's house to examine the clothing that he had worn the night before. The shirt which it was said he had discarded, though dirty, had no trace of blood on it, nor had the outer clothes. The toothbrush, which it was thought might have been used to wash off blood spots, looked as if it had never been used.

The three negroes were locked up again, and orders were given to arrest, besides Jarvis, Al Morgan, Frank Alfred, George Corse, and John Smith, other negroes who are in the same gang, and were with Mayhew and Wayne on Saturday night. Jarvis will be taken to Long Island City to-day and examined by Mr. Noble, who hopes to learn more about the pipe. The inquest will be begun on Wednesday evening.

The trustees of the village held a meeting last night, and voted unanimously to offer a reward of $1,000 for the capture of the murderer or murderers.

Mr. Powell was born seventy years ago on a farm which now forms the site of the Millburn Reservoir. He has four brothers living, David B. Powell, formerly President of the City Bank of Brooklyn, and head of the wholesale shoe firm of Powell & Campbell, 130 Duane street, this city; Gideon N. Powell of Morristown, N. J., a partner in the same firm; Henry S. Powell of Dixon, Ill., and Thomas Powell of Rockville Centre, N. Y. He has six children. One son is Al Powell of Al Powell & Co., tailors, 829 Broadway, this city; another, Stephen S., is a salesman in the shoe house in Duane street, and a third is Frank, who lives at home.

Mr. Powell is supposed to be a man of very considerable means, although he was of such a reserved nature that his family know little about his affairs. He was an intimate friend of the late Philip J. A. Harper.

COP WAS AT HIS SIDE DOOR,

So Lynch Opened His Front—He Was Nabbed When This Was Found Out.

Capt. Walsh of the Delancey street station arrested Saloon-Keeper James Lynch of 66 Broome street for keeping open last night. The Captain placed a man at the side door, and Lynch began letting customers in by the front door. Walsh finally found this out and got in by the front door.

He also arrested James O'Neill, a saloon keeper at Sheriff and Delancey streets, by pushing his way in while a customer was about to enter.

Death of Andrew S. Hamersley.

Andrew S. Hamersley, a retired lawyer, 80 years of age, died at his residence, 141 West Sixty-third street, last night. He had been ill almost a year, and for the past two months had been confined to his bed.

He is survived by a son, Andrew S., Jr., of 2 East Fifteenth street, and a daughter, Mrs. Southwick, who lived with her father. He was a brother of Louis Hamersley, who was the first husband of the present Lady Beresford, formerly Duchess of Marlborough.

Superintendent Reasoner Will Not Resign.

Andrew Reasoner, superintendent of the Morris and Essex division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was asked today as to a statement that he was about to resign his place on account of ill health.

"There isn't a word of truth in the story," declared Mr. Reasoner. "I haven't the slightest intention of resigning the superintendency of the railroad."

GERMANY'S INTEREST IN ITALY.

Many Germans Think Italy Had Better Scuttle Out of Africa.

BERLIN, March 8.—The Emperor will receive Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-morrow with unusual state ceremony, and this announcement is accepted as marking the importance of the Austrian Minister's visit to Berlin, which it is generally believed has for its object a conference upon the subject of the future of the Dreibund, in view of the recent events in Italy.

It is believed and, indeed, almost desired in official circles here that King Humbert may be unable to find an Italian statesman to form a Ministry who will be willing to construct a Cabinet on the basis of a continuance of the war in Abyssinia, and that he may, consequently, after a week or so, be obliged to recall Signor Crispi, who, after strengthening the Cabinet, will order Gen. Baldissera to seize the first chance to fight a successful battle with the Shoans and then terminate the African campaign.

In the course of discussion in financial circles yesterday upon the possibility of Italy's concluding a loan in Germany, the report got abroad that this view had been commended to King Humbert by a personage high in German official circles. In regard to the floating of such a loan, however, there is only one opinion. Germany already holds more than enough of Italian securities, and nothing that Italy has to offer could induce the open operation of a new Italian loan in Germany.

With a crushing national debt, her banks of issue practically insolvent, and her rate of taxation at the maximum figure, the Italian Government, in order to obtain the sinews of war it needs, must secure them through private arrangements outside of the ordinary principles upon which financial houses work. There are still resources in Italy which, if they were pledged, would enable a loan syndicate to give the Government a substantial loan, but not otherwise.

German financiers consider that the corruption in the administration of the Italian Government and in the civil service has been a potent factor in the decline of the country, and that if any more German money goes to Italy it must have much better guarantees than the existing ones. Only within the last few days advices from Rome have reported it as probable that the Government would pay its foreign creditors in paper currency, which is now at a discount of fourteen per cent. The Italian rentes and Italian railway securities which have been thrown upon the market by general holders have been partly taken upon speculative account.

INSURANCE IN PRUSSIA.

Baron von der Horst Talks About Gov Morton's "Amateur Diplomat."

BERLIN, March 8.—Baron von der Recke von der Horst, Prussian Minister for the Interior, has forwarded a communication to Washington saying that he is astonished to find that a certain State of the American Union is seeking to negotiate directly with the Prussian Government through a special envoy, thus ignoring the established usage.

The Minister says he has taken cognizance of the fact that Gov. Morton has not yet acted upon the proceedings of the Albany Senate and Assembly, and in turn admits that there was a chance that the decrees cancelling the licenses of two New York insurance companies might be repealed. But, he adds, that since the interference of the amateur special envoy from New York State to Berlin, the position has been so completely altered that the Prussian Government cannot repeal the decree, as it might now be represented to the public that the influence of an amateur diplomat had caused Prussia to yield.

Even at the risk of Gov. Morton's application of the recent resolution of the Albany Legislature refusing to renew the license of Prussian insurance companies doing business in the State of New York, this decision, he says, will in the mean time be adhered to.

ENGLAND'S VENEZUELAN CLAIM.

The Times Invites the Venezuelans to Overthrow It if They Can.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Times* will say to-morrow it does not doubt that the publication of the Venezuelan Blue Book will exercise a powerful influence on the opinion of all impartial students. It will add:

"It is now incumbent upon the Venezuelans to refute our contentions and rebut our evidence. Otherwise the case will go against them by default.

"They have repeatedly declared that they can show a complete title to all they claim. Doubtless they will not lose time in coming forward and endeavoring to make good their assertion."

IN MEMORY OF FRANKLIN.

A Tablet Erected on the Site of the Villa He Occupied in France.

PARIS, March 8.—Several hundred persons to-day attended the unveiling of a memorial tablet that has been erected on the site of the villa at Passy occupied by Benjamin Franklin from 1777 to 1785. It was at this villa that Franklin erected his first lightning conductor. The dramatist, M. Manuel, President of the Passy Historical Society, presented the tablet. M. Fave, a member of the French Academy, spoke of Franklin's scientific researches.

J. B. Eustis, the American Ambassador, acknowledged the gift of the tablet. M. Roujon, Director of the Society of Fine Arts; Moncure Conway, Henry Bacon, the artist; Meredith Read, and many ladies were present at the ceremony.

PROPOSED BOURSE LAWS.

The Hamburg Chamber of Commerce Says It Would Be Disgraceful to Submit.

BERLIN, March 8.—The Hamburg Chamber of Commerce has held a meeting which was attended by all the prominent merchants and bankers of that city to protest against the Bourse laws which are proposed by the Government, designed, as the proposal sets forth, to prohibit "dishonest transactions on the Bourses." The meeting passed a resolution by unanimous vote declaring that the proposed laws were intolerable and that it would be disgraceful to reputable merchants and Bourse operators to submit to them.

THE KAISER'S SOUTHERN TRIP.

It Is Said He Will Have an Interview with King Humbert at Genoa.

BERLIN, March 8.—The Emperor will leave Berlin on March 23 for Genoa, from which port he will make a cruise of the Mediterranean, ending at Abazzia, which is his objective point. It is said that the Kaiser will have an interview at Genoa with King Humbert.

A German Ironclad Aground.

BERLIN, March 8.—The German ironclad Weissenburg is aground and water-bound in the Baltic-North Sea Canal.

Cable Message from Miss Barton.

WESTERLY, R. I., March 8.—Mr. Stephen E. Barton of this city to-day received a cable despatch from Miss Clara Baton, dated at Constantinople, saying that the Red Cross yesterday shipped large quantities of relief supplies to the interior of Armenia, to go by caravan by way of Alexandretta, on the Mediterranean. The despatch also said that Miss Barton has forwarded funds to Harpoot, Sevas, and Marash, and that reports from the interior indicate that the needs of the suffering Armenians are increasing.

Relief for Armenia.

The National Armenian Relief Committee will send $10,000 to Constantinople to-day in response to an appeal received on Saturday for more funds. It is stated by the committee that the distribution of money is now being made among the Armenians, and that at present the greatest obstacle to the work of relief is lack of funds rather than opposition on the part of the Sultan.

Three Beggars Work a Street.

Three shabbily dressed young men who had been making a house-to-house canvass of West Fifteenth street begging anything from money to clothes were arrested last night by Policeman Peter S. Farley. At the station house a number of amber-tipped pipes and cigar holders were found on them, and one of them, who called himself James Barr of Springfield, Mass., carried a gold watch which he said his father had given him. The others said they were Frank Rooney of Springfield and Charles O'Connor of Detroit. They said they had bought the pipes at a Bowery sale for 3 cents each; had been here about ten days and were seeing the town. They were taken to Police Headquarters to see if they are known men.

DR. DEPEW BOOMS MORTON.

WANTS TO SEE A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN PRESIDENT.

Object Lessons of Inexperience and Theory in the Past Three Years—Warning to the Party Not to Accept the Brookfield Idea that It Can Win Without New York.

The Republican State managers of the Morton boom at the Fifth Avenue Hotel fired another gun for the Governor last night. It was in the shape of an official interview issued by the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, and very nicely manifolded at the Fifth Avenue Hotel headquarters. It is remarkable, it was said, that the Hon. Chauncey, as good a Peekskill Presbyterian as Peekskill ever held, should have devoted Sunday to the Morton boom, but he did, and this is what he said:

"The delegates from New York will present the name of Gov. Morton to the National Convention for the nomination for the Presidency. They will go to St. Louis with entire unanimity and cordiality in his behalf. The State believes in Gov. Morton, in his strength before the people, in his availability as a candidate, and in his qualifications for this great office in the present emergency. The situation demands in the office of Chief Magistrate a representative American and a representative business man. The Governor is preëminently both. He is a marked type of the success which is possible in the United States and underjour institutions; he is an admirable product of American liberty and opportunity. Beginning life in a little New England village, with no other capital than character and capacity, and no acquaintances or friends outside of the town, he has by his own integrity, industry, energy, and talents reached a front rank among our merchants and bankers. Unlike most American business men, he has given a portion of his time and talents to the public service, and has demonstrated that it is possible to repeatedly fill high positions in the State and nation and at the same time creditably and successfully conduct a large business.

"Gov. Morton's varied relations to the public service have been training schools for the Chief Magistracy. As a Representative in Congress he wisely legislated upon the great questions which still agitate the country; as Ambassador to France he became familiar with the foreign relations of the United States, which recent events have demonstrated to be more important than our earlier statesmen ever contemplated; as Vice-President of the United States he was a competent and valuable adviser in both the executive and legislative branches of the Government, and as presiding officer of the Senate won, by his impartial and calm judgment, the approval of his party enemies and the cordial regard of his party friends; as Governor of the State he has shown, in his influence upon the Legislature and in the measures of his administration, the highest executive qualities.

"Our country is a land of business people, and the conduct of its public affairs by affecting business interests more closely capital and labor, employment and wages, and the prosperity and happiness of its citizens than any other government in the world. And yet in the hundred years since the inauguration of Gen. Washington we have never had a successful business man as President of the United States. The last three years have presented object lessons in experience and theory which will not be forgotten in this generation. Suspension of industries and loss of employment by millions of people and the paralysis of all enterprises have been due to lack of business experience and talent in the conduct of national affairs more than to all other causes. A business Administration would know that revenues must be equal to if not in excess of expenditures; it would understand how to sustain the national credit, which is the basis of individual prosperity and enterprise. Gov. Morton's education as a merchant, in close contact with the great manufacturing interests of our country, would have been of incalculable service in keeping the pace of progress and prosperity which marked the last Republican Administration. His eminence as a banker would have enabled him to devise methods for meeting the requirements of the Government without increasing the national debt, and if it had become necessary to sell bonds he would have so utilized and enhanced the national credit as to have received the Treasury many millions of dollars more than came from the proceeds of recent transactions.

"New York is still a pivotal State; the uncertainty of her majorities and the large number of votes she has in the electoral college make her so. The party will be blind to the lessons of experience if it believes that its wonderful successes in the last two years mean that it can carry the country with any candidate. New Jersey, one, the Western States, two, and these ones—like the currency—which make the largest factor in a Presidential election still, as always, the State of New York. Gov. Morton's 156,000 majority proves his popularity at home, and assures the State to the Republican column if he is nominated. We New York Republicans believe that if his name and claims and qualifications were submitted to the country he would show a strength with the voters of the United States not unlike the majority which astonished both his friends and his foes in the record made in his favor in his canvass for Governor by his fellow citizens of his own Commonwealth.

"There never has been any doubt as to the Governor's position upon the vital questions now before the country, or upon the principles of the Republican party. He stands as a representative Republican for all measures and policies which under Republican administration have made the United States prosperous, powerful, and rich beyond anything in the history of nations. New York, therefore, will ask for his nomination, feeling that the certainty of his election will not be disputed by the friends of any other candidate, and that there will be a consensus of opinion among men of all parties that he will give the country, if elected to the Presidency, a wise and beneficent Administration."

After the interview had been safely handed out Dr. Depew went to church.

WOULD-BE DELEGATES TOO PLENTY

Platt May Lose the Twelfth Congress District Unless a Club Is Used.

The squabble among the machine Republicans of the Twelfth Congress district over the choice of delegates to St. Louis has got to a point where some of the party leaders are fearful that the district will be captured by the Milholland-Bliss folks unless there is a settlement. The district is one the Anti-Platt men counted on carrying, but the machine has been making inroads on the election district associations until it seems assured that there will be a majority of Platt delegates elected to the District Convention.

When this was assured the machine statesmen in the district, who are very abundant, all began to hustle for election as national delegate. Only two delegates are to be chosen, and there are a dozen machine candidates. Among them are Gen. Howard Carroll of Gov. Morton's staff, Thurlow Weed Barnes, the State committeeman; Amasa Thornton, James H. Bresilin, and ex-Assemblyman William Nicholas Hoag. There seems to be little opposition to Gen. Carroll except on the part of Hoag, who resides in the same election district with the General. For the second place it is understood that the leaders would like to have Mr. Barnes chosen. Thornton objects to this, and swears he found St. Lawrence county oath that he has the votes and that Mr. Barnes can't go to St. Louis.

Ex-Senator Frederick Seymour Gibbs was doing a little missionary work in the district last night. He met several of the factionists in the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and told them that they have got to agree on two men for delegates in advance of the Convention, and will a settled policy go into the Convention and win.

"If you keep up this kicking till the Convention," said he, "Milholland and Bliss will walk away with the delegates."

Alderman John P. Windolph has been slated for Mr. Gibbs's associate as delegate from the Tenth Congress district.

BROOKLYN AT ST. LOUIS.

Theodore B. Willis Likely to Control the Delegation.

There will be much activity among the Republican statesmen in Brooklyn this week in anticipation of the primary elections which are to be held next Monday night. The primaries will determine the choice of the delegates and alternates to the National Convention, as well as the delegation to the State Convention. The Congress Conventions to name the delegates to the St. Louis Convention is to be held on March 19. Factional lines will be closely drawn in each of the five Congress districts, Mayor Wurster and City Works Commissioner Theodore B. Willis directing the administration forces, and ex-Senator Jacob Worth and Sheriff Buttling the anti-administration brigade.

Since Mr. Willis took charge of the City Works Department and turned his back as far as possible on the civil service rules in distributing the vast patronage under his control, he has naturally strengthened his political lines, and his friends confidently predict that he will be able to dictate the delegates to St. Louis from four of the five Congress districts if, indeed, he does not name the entire delegation. The apparent determination of Mayor Wurster and Mr. Willis to secure the Government of Brooklyn on partisan lines and as far as possible without the cooperation of the Civil Service Commissioners has tended to strengthen their hold on the rank and file of the party and has virtually left the Worth-Buttling faction without an issue.

There are some forty or fifty statesmen anxious to go to St. Louis, but Mr. Willis, who will head the delegation, will take special pains to select as his associates only men upon whom he can rely in an emergency. It is highly probable that the administration will not only be represented at St. Louis by Mr. Willis, but also by Mayor Wurster, and Timothy L. Woodruff, the handsome Park Commissioner. Both Mr. Willis and Mayor Wurster profess themselves strongly in favor of Gov. Morton, and at present refuse to consider a second choice.

BLACKBURN'S CHANCES.

Populist Members of the Kentucky Legislature to Vote for Him.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 8.—Although this was Sunday, the politicians have been busy all day working over the Senator election. The friends of Blackburn seem to be confident that he will be elected. The Hon. Thomas H. Pettit, the recent Populist candidate for Governor, arrived in this city to-night.

It is said that he came here in the interest of Blackburn. He was closeted with the two Populist members for a long time to-night, and Mr. Edrington, after the conference, said he and Mr. Poor were going to cast their votes for Senator Blackburn to-morrow, although there did not seem to be much chance of his election.

There is some talk to-night that if a sound money Democrat has to be elected some of the Republicans prefer Congressman McCreary to Secretary Carlisle.

CENSUS H. MURRAY SULKING.

His Services May Be Dispensed with if He Makes Trouble in the Eighth.

Ex-Police Commissioner Census H. Murray is in rebellion against the authority of the Republican County Committee. Mr. Murray at one time hoped to be the local boss of the party. His associate district leaders did not take kindly to this ambition, and he was compelled to limit his bossship to the Eighth Assembly district, of which he is not a resident, but where he is permitted to run the machine. The field was not big enough, and the census man determined to extend it to the Ninth Congress district. This is or has been an anti-Platt district, but the machine needed the national delegates from it and Mr. Murray proposed a way to get them. He wanted the County Committee to let him reorganize the Fourth Assembly district and to postpone the Congress Convention in the Ninth until the reorganization was perfected. Then, he said, he would be able to have two machine men sent to St. Louis.

The County Committee had an easier solution of the difficulty. John J. Collins, the anti-Platt leader in the Fourth, was willing to take his district organization into the Platt-Lauterbach camp if he could go to St. Louis. He made the offer. Murray protested, for he did not want to divide honors and leadership with Collins. Despite his protest, the Committee on Organization received Collins with open arms. Ever since this was done Murray has been sulking and declaring that he will not carry out the agreement with his organization in the Eighth. Mr. Murray has been informed that if he is not more tractable the machine may roll over him and Assemblyman Charley Adler be placed in the leadership of the district.

M'KINLEYITES IN MINNESOTA.

They Threaten to Take the Delegation Away from Senator Davis.

ST. PAUL, March 8.—It is announced this evening that the McKinley men in Minnesota will attempt to defeat Davis and send a McKinley delegation to St. Louis.

It was learned that a combination was forming in the East looking to the defeat of McKinley, and that letters had been received by several prominent Republicans of this State, asking them to go into it. It was recited that Morton would have the delegations from New York and Florida; Quay, that from Pennsylvania; Allison, those from Iowa, North and South Dakota; Bradley, that from Kentucky, and Cullom, that from Illinois. Besides that it was stated that Reed would have New England solidly at his back, and Manderson would, no doubt, control Nebraska, with Minnesota, it was said, the combination would be enough to control affairs at St. Louis.

Learning this, the McKinley men found that several of the delegates slated to go to St. Louis for Senator Davis were for Reed and Allison as second and third choice. This was enough. The McKinley men demanded that the delegation that goes to St. Louis shall either declare for McKinley as second choice or stand aside.

They say Minnesota is for McKinley in the ratio of ten to one, and that if the Davis men refuse their demand they will send a delegation to St. Louis pledged to McKinley as first choice.

BIG M'KINLEY JOLLIFICATION.

Continuous Performance to Be Given in St. Louis for Six Days.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—Several Ohioans, supporters of McKinley, arrived in town yesterday and closed a deal securing the Exposition building as general headquarters for the McKinley workers and adherents, from June 15 to June 21 next.

They plan to create an irresistible McKinley sentiment. The main hall, which seats 5,000 people, will be the scene of a continuous McKinley jollification. The Fifth Regiment band of Cleveland and the Bellstedt band of Cincinnati are engaged.

Alabama's Democratic Campaign.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 8.—A despatch from Morgan county, the first county to act in the Gubernatorial election, says that Johnson, the silver man, carried the county by from 600 to 800 majority. In a number of beats there was not a vote polled for Clarke, the gold candidate.

IS IT A DYNAMITE BOMB?

Another Suspicious-looking Box Mailed in Chicago to P. D. Armour.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The employees of the Hyde Park postal station at Fifty-fifth street and Kimbark avenue became excited last evening by the discovery of a supposed dynamite bomb. It was in a small pasteboard box, four inches long and one and a half inches high and was addressed to P. D. Armour, 2,115 Prairie avenue.

The box was wrapped in yellow paper, tied with green ribbon, and had evidently been mailed in Chicago at one of the outlying districts. Foreman Henry Woodruff, who has charge of the distributing department at Hyde Park, discovered the box when it was dumped from the down-town mail pouch. He took the box to Superintendent J. S. Henderson, who examined the package critically and was about to put it on his desk when a slight click, not unlike the noise made by the trigger of a revolver, attracted the attention of both men. The Superintendent and foreman looked at the box and then at each other and ran out of the room.

As nothing further happened in ten minutes, they decided to go back and take another look at the package. Superintendent Henderson carefully untied the string and pulled the wrapper from the box. It had two compartments, one sliding into the other. Not wishing to run any risks, the Superintendent cut a small round hole in the middle of the box, and saw through the hole a piece of three-quarter inch gas pipe fastened securely so as to avoid rattling. At the end was a protruding fuse, which was connected with a small cap that was so arraigned that it would explode if one box was drawn through the other. The box was then placed in the safe, which was locked. Should the box prove to contain explosives, its mailing will constitute the fourth unsuccessful attempt that has been made to kill or seriously injure Mr. Armour, in each case the mails were used.

The officials of the Hyde Park postal station are of the opinion to-night that the bomb was mailed by a reporter for a paper which published the story exclusively this morning.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The dead body of Lafayette Tripp, nearly eighty years of age, was found hanging in J. H. Marsh's barn at Pine Plains, Dutchess county, yesterday. He had climbed a ladder and hanged himself to one of the rafters.

The Athletic Society of St. Stephen's College, at Annandale, Dutchess county, has received a check for $50 from ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower toward the erection of a gymnasium for the college. The plans for the new building, it is expected, will be ready this week.

March

April, May are the months when thousands of people purify, vitalize and enrich their blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. You and all your friends should do the same. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

"Just as Good"

or better is what you hear now-a-days for almost everything you want to buy, until you must be tired of being told that you don't know what you want when you go into a store. The big department shops help the substitution evil by advertising standard articles at reduced prices, just for the sake of the advertising—just to get people to go to the store. Some haven't the things to sell at all; they have something "just as good" which in six cases in ten is next to no good; something "cheap" in every way, in place of standard goods.

In any merchandise this is wrong—in medicine it is a crime. When you want

SCOTT'S Emulsion

you know just what you want; you know it has benefited your friends or family, and you don't want, for the sake of a few cents, some obscure unknown preparation with no record of results back of it. The proprietors of a standard remedy must keep up the quality or it won't long remain the standard. In emulsions, Scott's is the standard the world over, and has been for more than twenty years.

All druggists sell Scott's Emulsion.

Two sizes—50 cents and $1.00.

DR. RAINSFORD ON LABOR UNIONS.

He Says It's the Church's Duty to Advise the Working People to Organize.

The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, in the current number of the parish paper answers as follows the question, "What is the duty of the church toward organized labor?"

"The church's immediate duty to organized labor is to recognize the imperative need existing in these United States to-day for a more thorough and comprehensive organization among all branches of wage earners. The pervading note of our time is combination. Many may deplore this; it does not alter the fact. Larger combinations and more comprehensive combinations in all departments of industry are inevitable. We may regret their departure or their method of departure, but it is inevitable that the big fish swallow the little fish, and we must believe that in the end this process will work for good to the community. Meanwhile, those parts of the community which are not organized and fail to recognize the imperative need of organization are pushed rapidly to the wall.

"What is the church going to do about it? What should she do about it? From all her pulpits and in her institutions proclaim, without fear or favor, the imperative need there is that the poor people, men and women both, should organize. We need to encourage all forms of labor union. We need to stand up for the rights of labor union. We need to pronounce against the tyranny and injustice of those who will not recognize labor union and labor union leaders. This is all on one side, and, as I have said on the other side we need to exhort to wisdom, caution, perseverance, and to charity, those who, from time to time, are intrusted with so great a cause as labor organization. Oust the demagogue; put in the honest man, and be not hasty to withdraw your trust from the man you have once seen fit to place confidence in."

ARE SALOON MEN BARRED OUT?

Not Wanted, It Is Said, as Officers in the Thirteenth Regiment.

There is a squabble in Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, in Brooklyn, over the election of Second Lieutenant. William H. Aschoff and James Lynch were put in nomination for the place over a month ago, but before the election, on Jan 31, Aschoff withdrew, and Lynch had, virtually, a walkover. It is said that Aschoff got out of the race on being informed by the Nominating Committee that a tip had been received from headquarters that the fact that he was engaged in the saloon business with his father disqualified him from becoming an officer in the regiment.

After the election Aschoff discovered that the same rule would apply to Lynch, on the ground that he was employed in his father's wine shop in this city, and after consulting a lawyer he forwarded a protest to the Adjutant-General against the recognition of Lynch as Second Lieutenant. His protest, however, never reached the Adjutant-General, being returned to him "disapproved" from brigade headquarters. Lynch, although elected five weeks ago, has not got his commission because he has not yet passed the required examination. He has been summoned to-night to appear before the Examining Board and show what knowledge he has of the sword exercise, and as he admits that he is entirely ignorant of sword practice, he is likely to remain in his place as high private.

It is Mr. Lynch's impression that he would not have been bothered with the sword exercise examination had he not been interested with his father in the Warren street café.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

Ground to Be Broken This Afternoon for the First Building.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Ground will be broken at 2 o'clock to-morrow for the erection of the first building in the group which will comprise the American University to be conducted under the auspicies of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It will be the hall of history, the endowment and building fund for which have reached a figure that justifies the promotors of the enterprise in putting into execution their long projected plan. The Hon. Matthew G. Emery will preside. A hymn has been written for the occasion by President Rankin of Howard University, which will be sung to the tune of "America." Chaplain Milburn of the Senate, the Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith, the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, and the Rev. Dr. Wilson will assist in the religious exercises.

Brief addresses will be made by Bishop John F. Hurst, the Chancellor; Postmaster-General W. L. Wilson, Senator Knute Nelson, Senator John M. Thurston, Representative L. E. Quigg, and President B. L. Whitman of Columbian.

After the addresses the ceremony of throwing up shovelfuls of earth will be participated in by the Chairman, speakers, building committee, and others.

The university site is northwest of the city in the vicinity of Red Top, the property purchased by President Cleveland in his first term.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

There were 42 excise arrests yesterday.

Policeman Charles Frayler of the Steamboat squad died yesterday at the age of 42 years. He had been a policeman since 1884.

Albert Snider fell from the stoop of his home at 41 East 108th street, at 1 A. M. yesterday and sustained injuries which resulted in his death shortly after being taken to the Harlem Hospital.

John C. Jones, a compositor of 175 Marcy street, Brooklyn, fell down the elevator shaft of a printing office at 58 Cedar street, early yesterday, and sustained injuries which may prove fatal.

The body of Reuel Savage, formerly United States Consul at Nantes, who died of rheumatism of the heart on Feb. 3, arrived here yesterday on the French liner La Gascogne, in charge of his widow and daughter. Mr. Savage was appointed in 1893. The body will be buried in Baltimore.

The following officers for the coming six months were elected at the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday: Recording Secretary, Charles S. Henry; Corresponding Secretary, Jacob K. Rausch; Financial Secretary, Jerome O'Neil; Treasurer, Daniel Harris, and Sergeant-at-Arms, James C. Edwards.

Harris Muskowitz of 73 Forsyth street, who is accused of trying to poison his wife with Paris green, was arrested on Saturday night and held without bail for examination when arraigned in Essex Market Court yesterday. His grandson and a boarder who became ill on Thursday night after drinking tea, the milk for which was found to contain Paris green, were well enough to appear against him.

JOHN C. NEW HAS PROMISED

ARCHIE BAXTER'S JUBILANT TELEGRAM TO MORTON BOOMERS.

Indiana Safe, Unless It Gets Away—The Hon. Mr. New Is a Most Promising Man—Thornton and Gibbs Want Some of Coal Merchant Hackett's Big Salary.

The Hon. Charles W. Hackett, chief executive of the Morton boom, Mr. Platt being the think tank, had a smile yesterday like a spring sun on a rippling brook. He had heard from Indiana. The Hon. Archie E. Baxter, Clerk of the Assembly, known as the shrewdest Republican politician and best orator in Chemung County, sent word from Indianapolis that John C. New had decided to join hands with Gov. Morton's friends. Col. Baxter and William A. Sutherland, the Republican National Committeemen for New York State, are in Indiana lifting things of every description in the interest of Gov. Morton. The information conveyed by wire to Col. Baxter was that Mr. New will do everything possible to gather in Morton delegates in Indiana.

The Hon. Mr. New was Harrison's Consul-General to London, but he has repeatedly said that Mr. Harrison meant what he said in his letter declining to permit his name to be used as a Presidential candidate at the Republican National Convention at St. Louis. Senator Quay tells his friends that Gen. Harrison's letter should not be accepted in good faith. Quay adds that he knows all about Ohio and Indiana Republicans. Mr. Platt believes that Gen. Harrison is sincere, and, strange as it may appear to Platt's political enemies, there have been occasions when even Quay's friends have admitted that Platt's estimate of a situation turned out to be more correct than even that of the Republican Titan of Pennsylvania.

But Quay or no Quay, Platt or no Platt, John New has always been known to his friends in Indiana and to the Republicans from the Northwest forests to the drawing rooms of Washington as Promising John. So it was said Col. Baxter had better take a night off, corral Mr. New, study his benevolent whiskers and the gentle beams that come through gold-rimmed glasses from his sweet blue eyes, and then go and ponder things with that reservoir of Monroe county Republican intellectuality, the Hon. William Augustus Sutherland. Maybe, after all that, Col. Baxter will send more telegrams to New York telling anew of the promises of the Hon. Promising John New of Indianapolis, erstwhile of 12 St. Helen's place, Bishopsgate street, E. C., London, where the Hon. Pat Collins, President Cleveland's Consul-General, now holds forth.

Mr. Hackett had another happy experience. He learned through the columns of a New York newspaper that he is receiving $200 salary a week for his part in pushing along the Morton boom. Mr. Hackett learned this just as Col. Ashley W. Cole, Gov. Morton's private secretary, entered Republican State headquarters and picked up the newspaper containing the startling information. Senator George R. Malby, Senator Frank W. Higgins, ex-Police Justice Clarence W. Meade, ex-Senator Frederick S. Gibbs, Amasa Thornton, Dwight Lawrence, all came in and deman