PEN-MADE COUNTERFEITS.

THEY'RE WONDERS, AND A SAMPLE CONVINCES MR. PACKARD.

Secret Service Agent Bagg Says Ninger Turned Out One of Them Every Two Weeks—Chiefly $20s—Bagg Has Seven of Them—Geo. A. Castor & Co. Have One.

The letter from S. S. Packard, which was printed in THE SUN yesterday, insisting on the impossibility of counterfeiting a United States note with pen and ink well enough to "deceive a newsboy," stirred up a hornet's nest. The man who made counterfeits with his pen and who could never be caught has been an idol in the public mind for years and years. No story of counterfeiters has been complete without him. He has been pictured as a wealthy person who engaged in the making of counterfeits just for the fun he got out of fooling people. He has been pictured as a great artist, who made the notes merely to pass the time away. He has been told about by school teachers to pupils to impress on the pupils the possibility of perfection. As to the quality of his work it has been said that his bills were better even than those the Government issues; that in some cases it was this superior excellence that caused their detection. There have been stories without number of how these notes of his have passed through banks and even through the United States Treasury without being detected, and of how genuine notes of the same number as his have been declared counterfeit by the Government officials and destroyed, while his have been returned to circulation.

It was this popular belief that Mr. Packard assaulted, and several thousand persons, more or less, sprang to the defence of THE SUN, which had printed the story of the arrest of Farmer Emanuel Ninger and the excellence of his supposed work as a pen-and-ink counterfeiter that called forth the letter from Mr. Packard. Mr. Packard said in the letter:

"I hold in my hand a legal tender United States note of ten dollars, a greenback, and I will pay a hundred dollars for a pen copy of it that would deceive a newsboy. Admitting, for argument's sake, that it could be done—and in no other way will I admit it—there isn't a pen artist in the world that could do it in less than six months of hard labor, not four hours a day, but ten. The border alone, on the obverse side, if it could be done at all, would take a month, and that is hardly a beginning. Then take the portrait of Daniel Webster in the lower left-hand corner, and the vignette group of Columbus before Isabella in the lower right-hand corner. Note the background even, and think of a pen fine enough, a muscle steady enough, and ink sufficiently limp and of the proper texture to denote the aerial perspective. Then take the group itself, and in your imagination work it up to the foreground with a fidelity that would fool an expert. It is not necessary to turn the bill over and make your head ache by comparing the fine, white, perfect lines of the lathe work, so delicate as to be almost invisible to the naked eye, and to ask yourself if it could be done with a pen.

"Of course the whole thing is a fake, which not even finding it in THE SUN can make "sic." Any artist who could do the work attributed to this German farmer need not waste his time in counterfeiting greenbacks. He can get gelt he ones for a hundredth part of the labor.

"Of course, Mr. Packard had his defenders. He got letters from the cashiers of several banks and from other persons accustomed to handling large numbers of notes. They told him that he was undoubtedly correct: that nobody could "draw" a bill to fool them, which, by the way, was probably correct, for ability to detect counterfeit money amounting almost to intuition is not only a natural gift to such persons, but is attained by most persons who handle many notes.

The first result of Mr. Packard's letter on the popular side of the question was the receipt of the following letter by THE SUN:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: If Mr. S. S. Packard, your agnostic correspondent on pen-and-ink counterfeits, is open to conviction and wishes to see a specimen of (presumably) Emanuel Ninger's handiwork, he can gratify his curiosity and perhaps be compelled to readjust his opinions on the subject by calling on the undersigned.

"The writer has in his possession a twenty-dollar greenback which the Government officials declared eight years ago to be the finest specimen of pen-and-ink counterfeiting they had ever seen.

"A full description of the note in question is on record in the department at Washington.

GEO. A. CASTOR & CO., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

This letter was brought to THE SUN office by Mr. Charles S. Morley of the firm of George A. Castor & Co., and he brought with it two twenty-dollar bills and asked that the counterfeit be picked out. Then before any decision was reached he said, pointing to one of the bills:

"That's the pen-and-ink one, but I don't believe there's a man here would refuse to accept it unless he was looking especially for counterfeits."

Looked at from a distance of a foot or so the bills appeared to be identical. The counterfeit looked as good a bill as the genuine, and if the genuine hadn't been there to compare it with there isn't much doubt that nine out of ten of those who looked at it would have said it was a genuine United States $20 note. It was a legal tender note of the issue of 1880, and bore the vignette of Hamilton on the left and Liberty on the right. It was No. A17427421, letter C, with the signatures of B. K. Bruce as Register and A. W. Wyman as Treasurer. The work on the other side was like the genuine, and there was the imprint "Columbian Bank Note Company," which at that time made some of the Government notes.

"This note," said Mr. Morley, "was taken by Castor & Co. about eight years ago as genuine. It was turned in to the Second National Bank. The next day Mr. Castor received a letter from the bank saying that a counterfeit had been received from the firm, and I went to the bank and replaced it with a genuine note. The bank had notified the Treasury Department, and an agent came up and demanded the note. I refused to give it up. Then Mr. Brooks, the chief of the secret service, called on me and asked to see the bill. I showed it to him with the understanding that he was not to mutilate it. He examined it through a magnifying glass, and declared it was the work of the pen-and-ink counterfeiter that the department had been after for ten years. His final test to show that was writing is thumb and pressing one of the signatures. There was a blur. The note was afterward examined by several Treasury Department officials, and they all pronounced it the finest specimen of the work of a penman that they had seen. I was permitted to keep it, and have had it locked up in my safe since. Mr. Packard's letter in THE SUN this morning made me bring it out."

The note was carefully examined in THE SUN office by fifteen or twenty persons. That it was a remarkable piece of penmanship there was no question. The colors and the shading on the front of the note were almost identical with the colors and shading on the genuine note with which it was compared. The vignette of Hamilton and the Liberty looked exactly like the steel engraving on the genuine. The lines were so fine it seemed impossible that they could have been made with a pen by a human hand. The fine lettering and the figure in the border of the note were almost perfect. The red seal was the most genuine looking of all. The work in that looked as if it must have been done with a lathe. But this work was the only attempt at imitation of lathe work on the bill. The background of the figure in the centre of the bill, which in the genuine is the finest kind of latnelwork, was blurred. The white lines were so indistinct that they could scarcely be seen, and there was little attempt to imitate the geometric symmetry of the genuine. There was just enough to deceive at a hasty glance. The green back of the note was not quite as good. The ink was just a trifle darker than it was on the genuine note, but it was not darker than the ink on some genuine notes. There was more of an attempt to imitate the lathe work on the back, and in some spots it took a magnifying glass to show that the work was spurious.

The great difference in the note was in the paper. The counterfeit contained no silk threads, and the paper seemed harsher to the touch, but with that it was a great deal nearer to the genuine paper than is the paper used by recent counterfeiters who have printed their counterfeits from plates, and who, according to newspaper reports, made paper "exactly like" the genuine Government paper.

Mr. Morley said he would not part with his note for a hundred dollars. He had refused that several times, he said, but he did want to make Mr. Packard own up. He went with THE SUN reporter to Mr. Packard's business college. Mr. Packard looked at the note and was delighted.

"It is marvellous," he said, "simply marvellous. The patience, the steady nerve, the steady muscle it must have taken. I say it is marvellous."

"How about the hundred dollars?" suggested the reporter.

"I will willingly give $100 for the note," said Mr. Packard. "It is a wonderful thing."

"But I wouldn't take it," said Mr. Morley.

"Well, there are some parts of my letter that I won't have to take back even now," said Mr. Packard. "The man must have taken six months to do the work. He could not have done it in less time, and it netted him a good deal less than day's wages. A man with a genius like his should not be punished. He should be set at honest work."

THE SUN reporter came down to the Federal building and saw Agent Bagg of the Secret Service. Mr. Bagg has worn a smile and has looked particularly pleasant ever since he got Ninger, because he can't catch a man the Government has been after for seventeen years every day, and Ninger is believed to be just that man. Mr. Bagg was surrounded by men who had read Mr. Packard's letter, and wanted to know about it. Several of them had been at one time possessors of notes believed to have been made by Ninger and those notes were now in Mr. Bagg's possession, while others had been notified that they would be wanted as witnesses for the Government. They wouldn't have minded getting back their notes and selling them to Mr. Packard for $100 each, though they didn't say that that was what they had called for. They merely wanted to know when they would get their "money" back and Mr. Bagg told them he didn't know.

Mr. Bagg showed two of the $20 notes to the reporter. One of them was a better counterfeit than the one owned by George A. Castor & Co. In this one there had been tolerable success in imitating the lathe work. Many of the white lines were there, and it seemed as if they must have been made with a white ink. The back of this note was more nearly like the original, too. The ink was not as dark as it was on Mr. Castor's note. The paper also contained what at first glance looked like silk threads, but turned out on close examination to be pen strokes. As on Mr. Castor's note, the seal was the most perfect of all the work. The other note was not so good, but, looked at a foot away, they seemed exactly alike. Mr. Bagg smiled when he spoke of Mr. Packard's letter.

"The work," he said, "speaks for itself. It is very easy to show that these notes are not printed from a plate and that the work is done with a pen and ink. I'll show you one way."

He took the two notes, and folding them lengthwise, laid them down so that if the work on each was the same the letters and figures and pictures would join. Differences could be detected then that could not be detected when the notes were compared by eye. The word "legal" in one was shorter than in the other, and there was a sixty-fourth of an inch difference in nearly everything. "If they had been printed from a plate," said Mr. Bagg, "they would be identical."

"How long did it take this man to make a note?" asked the reporter.

"He turned one out every two weeks," said Mr. Bagg.

"Has he confessed? How do you know that?"

"I can't say anything more about that than I did the day the story of his capture was given out. We have every reason to believe that it took the man about two weeks to do the work. I would believe with Mr. Packard that it was a six months' job if I didn't know. Another way you can tell that the work is pen work," went on Mr. Bagg, "is by the ink. Printer's ink would not run like this," and he wet his finger and blurred some of the work. Mr. Bagg has seven specimens of the pen-and-ink counterfeits. There is one $50 note and the others are twenties.

Mr. Daniel T. Ames, the handwriting expert, was an early caller at THE SUN office to defend the counterfeiter's work against the assault of Mr. Packard. Mr. Ames had a counterfeit of his own to show. It was of the front of a five-dollar note of the Continental Bank of New York. This counterfeit was made by Mr. Ames entirely with a pen fifteen years ago, and has been exhibited all over the country as a specimen of artistic penmanship. Mr. Ames said that when he first made the note he took it to the President of the bank, who wanted to know how he had stuck a note on a piece of paper so tightly that it couldn't be felt. The President was dumfounded when he learned that it was pen work. Mr. Ames said that there was no question about the success of pen-and-ink forgeries. He said that several times agents of the secret service had called on him, and he had gone with them over the list of expert penmen of the country who had the ability to turn out such work. The secret service officer had looked after all these people.

"The reason this man was successful," said Mr. Ames, "was that he was an outsider. Nobody ever heard of him. He was the last man in the world anybody would ever suspect of being a skilled penman, and he had no accomplices. I haven't seen him work, but if moisture makes it run he probably used India ink. That is proof against chemicals, and if mixed properly it is proof against water, too. But the mixing of it is a secret. It is proof against anything if properly mixed."

"Suppose this man had devoted his talent to honest work," asked the reporter, "what could he have earned?"

"The man, it seems to me," said Mr. Ames, "is merely an imitator. He is not an originator. Ability to design is genius; ability to imitate is the kind of ability that a parrot possesses. There is no demand for imitators, no matter how skillful they may be. If this man had the ability to design as well as the ability to draw, he would be worth in my office from $25 to $75 a week, according to the measure of his designing ability."

"Could a man make good pen-and-ink counterfeits in two weeks?"

"I think he could if he worked steadily," said Mr. Ames.

Ninger was visited in Ludlow street jail yesterday by his wife and two children. They came from Flagtown on an early morning train and called on United States Marshal McCarty. He talked with them a while, but got nothing in value from them, and he directed his secretary to provide passes for the jail. After they were gone Ninger refused to see or talk with any visitors.

The family of Ninger closed up their home in Flagtown, N. J., yesterday, and came to this city. The people of Flagtown are much excited over his arrest, and the disclosures which followed have revealed what was always a mystery to the neighboring farmers how the man and his family managed to live comfortably and have plenty of spending money without his doing a bit of work, not even tilling the three acres of land he owned. One of the man's neighbors told a SUN reporter yesterday that he was in the habit of going to New York three and four times a week. He always left on the early morning train, and returned on the late afternoon train, and on all of these trips invariably carried a small leather satchel. The general impression around Flagtown was that Ninger owned property in New York, from which he derived a small income. In fact, the man told this to a neighbor once, and also told several others that he owned $7,000 worth of United States bonds, which he was trying to dispose of because the rate of interest had fallen so low. It was to look out for this property and to seek a good market for his bonds, he said, that he went to New York so frequently.

Another Flagtown farmer said yesterday that the statement by the secret service detectives that they had arrested Ninger in Flagtown was false.

"Ninger was not arrested here," said the farmer. "He was arrested in New York, and that story about arresting a man named Gilbert, who had passed one of Ninger's bills in a Cortlandt street saloon, and obtaining from him a confession which led to Ninger's arrest, is all rubbish. It was Ninger himself who was arrested after passing the bill on a saloon keeper. He was arrested in New York just as he was boarding a ferryboat to come home, and not here in Flagtown."

The agent of the Lehigh Valley road at Flagtown says that on Saturday morning, the day of the arrest, Ninger left on the 9:24 train in the morning for New York.

BERNHARDT'S IRE ROUSED.

Miss Davenport's "Gismonda" a Thorn in Her Side.

BOSTON, April 3.—If Sarah Bernhardt, the great and only, and Fanny Davenport, also great, but not so lonely in her greatness, happen to meet before they have had time to cool their feelings, there may be serious trouble. Bernhardt has been in bad temper during her entire two weeks' engagement in this city, which will close at the Tremont Theatre to-morrow night.

Early in the first week of her engagement Bernhardt's pride received a crushing blow when she became satisfied that Miss Davenport was drawing the larger houses.

The fact that the price of seats had been doubled at the Tremont Theatre was no balm to her injured feelings. She was chagrined that the American actress should be playing to more people, even if there was only half the money in the house.

The most interesting incident of the feud occurred on Wednesday afternoon, when the American actress saw the *Gismonda* of her French rival. There being no matinée at the Boston Theatre, Miss Davenport improved the opportunity to go to the Tremont Theatre for the sake of studying Bernhardt's conception of the rôle which each had been playing. She paid for her ticket. She wasn't going to accept any favors from the French woman. She and Mr. MacDowell occupied a box, and watched with cold and critical eyes every feature of the performance. Her intention of visiting the Tremont having been announced at rehearsal, several members of her company also availed themselves of the chance, and passed the afternoon studying Bernhardt's work. Each one paid for his ticket.

The unanimous opinion of the Davenport contingent was that the French woman gave a very poor show. Miss Davenport said she had sat through the whole of Bernhardt's performance, and she could contend conscientiously that there was more of Sardou in her own presentation than in that of Bernhardt, which assertion she was ready and willing to back up with a letter from Sardou himself. She said also that her conception of *Gismonda's* character, as proud and haughty but not especially passionate, was the author's own.

The subject, however, was too vast and too complicated to be discussed offhand, and that was all that she had to say for the present.

It was intimated in another quarter, by one who is in Miss Davenport's confidence, that when she got around to it she was going to dissect Mme. Bernhardt's *Gismonda* with paralyzing effect.

"Did Mme. Bernhardt know that Miss Davenport was in the box?" asked a reporter of Miss Davenport's manager.

"You be'ieve she did, and she just played right at her," was the reply.

These things came at once to the ears of Mme. Bernhardt, and during the evening performance she fainted and the curtain was rung down. After a few minutes, however, the play was resumed. To-day Mme. Bernhardt announced that if the controversy had occurred in Paris she would have written a letter to the newspapers likening Miss Davenport to a dog which, let loose in a splendid garden, despoiled it of its beauties and made it a thing of ugliness to all beholders.

River and Harbor Bill Reported.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The River and Harbor Appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year was to-day reported to the House by Mr. Hooker (Rep., N. Y.), Chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee. The total appropriation carried in the bill is $9,767,630. The estimates of the Chief of Engineers were, in round numbers, $12,000,000.

The last Congress appropriated $11,478,189 for rivers and harbors, or about $1,700,000 more than carried in the present bill. In addition to the cash appropriation which will be available at the close of this fiscal year, contracts are authorized in the bill for an amount in addition aggregating $51,000,000.

For improving the Harlem River $125,000 is appropriated for the big

OHIO WILL OWN ST. LOUIS.

M'KINLEY MEN RENTING ALL THE SPARE ROOMS IN THE TOWN.

They Hire the Exposition Building and Will Make Small Subdivisions of Its Cubical Contents—Accommodations for Fifty Thousand Howlers for the Ohio Man

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—The most important Republican National Convention item of the week relates to a Napoleonic move by the McKinley management to control all the spare room in the city. There is an enormous exposition building in St. Louis so large that for a time it was thought it would be the place for the Convention, but other influences prevailed, and it was deemed wise to erect a wigwam for the Convention.

The McKinley managers have not been content with hiring nearly all the spare room in the city, but they have taken this exposition building from garret to cellar. The building occupies four city squares with the intervening streets. It has three main floors, all of which will be temporarily partitioned. In order to give outsiders a better idea of the size of the building it may be said that it contains two theatres, one of which seats 3,000 people, and the other theatre seats more than 2,000 people. Yet it is safe to say that a man who does not know the arrangement of the house would walk about the place for half an hour and never see a sign of the big auditoriums.

Just what the McKinley crowd propose to do with all this room is not known. They have already taken the better part of the great Southern Hotel, including a waiting room on the ground floor. They have hired rooms at the Planters' and St. Nicholas, and at the less important houses there are large sections allotted to McKinley or Marcus Antonius Hanna.

The management of the Exposition is not talking about the plans of the McKinley crowd. It is suspected that the structure will be cut up by thin partitions and arranged as a lodging house for every man who will wear a McKinley badge.

All of the fronts of the structure, and their are four of them, will be decorated with McKinley streamers, giving the man from Ohio the best street advertising that it will be possible for any candidate who comes to St. Louis to have. The quarters at the down-town hotels will mean more yards of McKinley bunting, of course, all of which means that if street signs are to make a Presidential nominee, McKinley will be the man.

He will be in a position to house 50,000 of his followers in St. Louis. McKinley is the only candidate who has representatives here all of the time, seemingly for the purpose of getting up local McKinley enthusiasm. In every hotel, at every political meeting, there is a stranger who is talking for McKinley and about his marvellous prospects and following. Hahn of Ohio has been here banqueting with Filley, and making speeches about McKinley, and he is but one of many in the advance guard.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

Cantor Wants an Early State Convention, Though Senator Hill Doesn't.

Senator Hill wrote to his friends in New York yesterday that he would be in New York next Saturday for the purpose of conferring with them as to the best time to call the Democratic State Committee together. Senator Hill will stop at the Normandie, and all Democrats, of whatever faction, will be welcome. Senator Hill believes that the State Convention to select delegates at large to Chicago should not be held before June 20 or 24. The Hon. Jacob A. Cantor, the Democratic leader of the minority at Albany, is very much opposed to such a policy. He said last night:

"I believe that the Democratic State Committee should be called together forthwith, and that we should start right out and make a fight, and that the chief issue should be the Raines bill. Every club man, all Germans, and all merchants interested believe that their individual liberty has been attacked. I believe that this bill should be the chief campaign argument in the State and that we should go before the people of the State, demanding its repeal. This Raines bill will affect the Republican national fight in the State. I know many Republicans who are opposed to the bill and who will vote for the Democratic party in demanding its repeal.

"The Democratic State Committee should meet at once, and call the State Convention. We have been charged with holding a snap convention, and now we may be charged with dilatory methods. The Democrats are eager for the fight. They don't like the idea of holding back. The young Democrats of the State want action in this battle, and they believe that by action the young soldiers can be kept to the front. There is a chance for victory, and these young Democrats do not like to see the Democratic State Committee in this passive state. They believe it is a good time to get out and fight."

Senator Hill is the Democratic leader of the State, and he differs from Senator Cantor. The friends of Senator Cantor say that he is a candidate for Governor, and that he would like to start right in now on his canvas. Many people believe that Representative Perry Belmont is a candidate for Governor, and they believe that Senator Hill and his friends favor Mr. Belmont. Other Democrats think that if William R. Morrison is nominated for President at Chicago Mr. Belmont will be selected as the candidate for Vice-President.

M'KINLEY IN IOWA.

He Does Not Desire His Friends There to Antagonize Allison.

DES MOINES, April 3.—The following letter from Mr. Mark Hanna in answer to an offer to organize McKinley clubs throughout Iowa has been made public:

"I appreciate heartily the spirit which leads you to make this offer. I would be glad to encourage you in the efforts you mention did I not think they were ill-advised. Senator Allison is well entitled to the hearty support of the Republicans of his State, and I cannot consent to be a party to any effort to wage a factitious war upon him. All that Major McKinley's friends have ever asked, and what you, as one of his sincere friends, should insist upon, is that when the Iowa delegation shall change its vote, if it ever should, it will vote for McKinley."

Those in charge of the plan to organize what is called an Iowa Allison-McKinley club will meet this evening to perfect the organization.

CONSOLATION FOR REED.

New Hampshire's Delegates Telegraph to Manley that They Are with Him.

CONCORD, April 3.—Following is a copy of a telegram, signed by the entire New Hampshire delegation to the Republican National Convention and sent from this city to-night to J. H. Manley, the Washington manager of Thomas B. Reed's boom:

"The New Hampshire delegation were accredited to St. Louis by the State and district conventions with the definite knowledge that they would unitedly and earnestly favor the nomination of Mr. Reed, and we shall give himour cordial support to that end. If forced to make a second choice, we shall try to represent faithfully the wishes of our constituents."

COLLEGE REPUBLICANS MEET.

They Are for the Monroe Doctrine and Cuban Liberty and Reciprocity.

CHICAGO, April 3. The fifth annual Convention of the American Republican College League was held here to-day. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted without debate. It reaffirmed the doctrine of protection and the principles of commercial reciprocity as enunciated by James G. Blaine, endorsed the Monroe doctrine, and expressed sympathy with the Cuban revolutionists, as well as the opinion that they were entitled to belligerent rights. The financial resolution was a straddle. The next Convention will be held in Minneapolis. James Perkins of Harvard was chosen President.

Sheerin Thinks Harrison Will Be the Man.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 3.—S. P. Sheerin, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, says his correspondence indicates that the Chicago Convention will be one of the most noteworthy in the party's history. He believes the questions that will be considered will bring together more Democrats than ever before attended a Democratic Convention. The subcommittee will meet in Chicago late in next week. Mr. Sheerin is devoting considerable attention to Gov. Matthews's candidacy. He believes the Republican Convention will nominate Gen. Harrison.

Tammany's Quarters at Chicago.

Tammany has engaged quarters at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, for 250 men, including delegates and alternates from this city to the Democratic National Convention. A parlor in the same hotel has been secured for Tammany headquarters.

Boys' Clothing.

Double-breasted Suits,
(sizes 7 to 16 years—Scotch Cheviots and Tweeds).
$5.00.

"The Golf" Suit,
(4 to 16 years).
$6.50.

Sailor Suits,
(washable—in plain and fancy linen Crash and Galatea, 3 to 12 years).
$1.95 & $2.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

IS CHINCHINSKY A SUICIDE?

Arrested for Illegal Selling by Cops Masquerading as Bostonians.

The first case of the arrest of women for violating the Raines law came up yesterday in the Essex Market Police Court.

The prisoners were two waitresses employed in the Stadt Coeln Café at 32 First street. They gave their names as Martha Smith and Pauline Klein. They were charged with serving drinks in the café, it being a violation of the law for a woman other than a relative of the saloon keeper to serve drinks. They were held for trial. The arrest of the women was not the only interesting feature of the case.

The Bohemian proprietor of the café, Joseph Chinchinsky, had also been arrested. The charge against him was that of violating the section of the law relating to selling liquor during the prohibited hours. Chinchinsky had been bailed early in the morning.

When his name was called in court he failed to appear, and Magistrate Cornell declared the bond forfeited. The bondsman, Simon Rehner, said that he thought Chinchinsky might have committed suicide.

Rehner is engaged in business at 91 First avenue, and Police Sergeant Lancers accepted his bond for $500 at the station house.

At 12 o'clock on Thursday night Policeman John McMullen and George Forster, accompanied by two other bluecoats from the East Fifth street station, started out in plain clothes to do Raines duty.

Each of them carried a large valise. The valises had big printed labels with the word Boston on them.

When they dropped into the Stadt Coeln cafe the owner greeted them pleasantly, saying he was always pleased to meet Bostonians, because they were "such good fellows and all-round sports."

The policemen removed their coats and proceeded to make themselves at home. They played pool for drinks, and had a gay time until after 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

Each of the waitresses served a round of drinks to the supposed Bostonians and questioned them about the chances of getting work in Boston.

The Bostonians jollied the girls, rolled the pool balls, and kept up ordering the drinks until the café cuckoo clock struck the hour of 2.

"That's a great cuckoo," said Chinchinsky.

"Not as great as we are," said Forster.

"Oh, yes, you all are cuckoos from Boston," remarked the saloon keeper. "The only cuckoos we have here in New York are the Roosevelt birds. They are flying around all day Sunday fighting on saloons.

"That's the kind of birds we are," said one of the policemen, and the four cuckoos exhibited their shields and placed Chinchinsky and his two waitresses under arrest.

Last night a woman, who said she was Chinchinsky's sister, was in charge of the café. "My brother has not yet turned up," she added, "but I don't know where he has gone. He left here early this morning and did not come back. I am afraid something has happened to him."

MR. SAGE'S M'KINLEY BUTTON.

A Gift from Milwaukee That the Financier Wears in His Coat.

Russell Sage has appeared in Wall street for the past two days wearing a gilt badge in the buttonhole on the lapel of his coat. Upon inspection the friends of Mr. Sage found that he was sporting a McKinley campaign button.

RUSSELL SAGE'S M'KINLEY BUTTON.

Mr. Sage explained how he got it by exhibiting the following letter:

MILWAUKEE, WIS., March 31, 1896.

Mr. Russell Sage.

MY DEAR SIR: Please allow me to present you with an "Original McKinley Luck Button," the same kind that I sent to Mr. and Mrs. McKinley and to Mrs. Mark A. Hanna, and for which I received in return a beautiful letter of thanks. It is my own design and I made it several years ago, but only recently placed it upon the market. It has become "The Button" among Canton O., people and many other States. Please wear it for me and oblige

Yours for luck, McKinley, and Protection,
AL. CREUTZ, 1,242 Sixth street.

The badge is the first of its kind to reach New York. It is in the form of the regular shield of the United States, with the upright stripes representing the white and red bars. In the centre is the upraised arm of the laborer, hammer in hand. Above is the word "McKinley," and below the word "Protection." The badge as represented in the cut gives the exact size.

Mr. Sage said last evening: "I haven't any idea who the sender is, but I shall write him a letter to-morrow thanking him. Yes, I shall wear the button regularly. I think it is a very nobby-looking button. McKinley's nomination and ultimate election to the Presidency are a moral certainty. Mr. Reed is a personal friend of mine, but he will never be able to land the prize on his Massachusetts platform alone. He is, however, undoubtedly the man for second place on the ticket."

Lamont Says He Hasn't Seen the Letter.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Secretary Lamont denies all knowledge of the letter alleged to have been written and placed in his hands by President Cleveland announcing that he will not again be a candidate for the Presidential nomination. The Secretary says that he never before even heard of such a letter.

Anti-Reed Feeling in Connecticut.

ANSONIA, April 3.—At a caucus of the Derby Republicans, held last night to elect delegates to the State Convention, a resolution was introduced endorsing the candidacy of Thomas B. Reed. It evoked a chorus of opposition and was withdrawn without being put to vote.

Instructed for Morton.

BATAVIA, April 3.—At the Thirtieth Congress District Republican Convention, held here to-day, Archie D. Sanders of Genesee and Irving M. Thompson of Orleans were elected delegates to the National Convention and were instructed to support Morton.

Quay Pennsylvania Delegates.

EASTON, April 3.—The Republican Convention of the counties of Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, and Pike to-day elected Gen. Frank Reeder and J. M. Drelsbach delegates to the St. Louis Convention. Both are pronounced Quay men.

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DINNER TO GEN. HARRISON.

THE EX-PRESIDENT THE GUEST OF COL. A. W. SOPER.

A Party of Twenty-two, Most of Whom Are Known to Be Pronounced McKinley Men—Plans for the Wedding.

The Hon. Benjamin Harrison was the guest of honor last evening at a dinner given by Col. Arthur W. Soper at the latter's residence, 150 Central Park South. Col. Soper is an old friend and great admirer of Gen. Harrison, and the dinner was meant to be both a tribute of friendship and an occasion when other old friends of the ex-President could offer their congratulations upon his approaching marriage. Of course no one would think of talking politics at such a dinner. Nevertheless, it is significant that, of the men gathered about Col. Soper's mahogany who take an active interest in politics, every one is a pronounced McKinley man.

It was shortly after 8 o'clock that Col. Soper's guests seated themselves at the table. Covers were laid for twenty-two. The colors of the table decorations were green and white, white antrinum, white roses, and white lilacs being mingled with the green of asparagus plumosa. The boutonnières were green carnations.

Col. Soper had Gen. Harrison at his right and Mayor Strong at his left. At the opposite end of the table from the host sat President Melancthon Woolsey Stryker of Hamilton College. The other guests were: Col. John J. McCook, E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie Railroad; Gen. G. M. Dodge, Gen. Sam Thomas, Elihu Root, E. A. Willard, A. A. McLeod, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Gen. Horace Porter, Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad; W. C. Andrews, George R. Blanchard, Col. William Barbour, Col. Frederick D. Grant, Bank Examiner W. H. Kimball, C. W. Bradley, George R. Sheldon, and A. B. Stone.

At each plate there was a souvenir of the dinner in the form of a silver menu-card holder, upon which was engraved an extract from one of Gen. Harrison's speeches. On the reverse side was the following: "Dinner to Gen. Benjamin Harrison, April 3, 1896." In one corner was engraved the initials of the host. On Gen. Harrison's souvenir was the following from "The Merchant of Venice": "O, dear discretion, how his words are suited!"

The greatest secrecy is being maintained concerning Gen. Harrison's wedding on Monday. The ex-President refuses to discuss it, as does Mrs. Dimmick, and the friends of both say that they know nothing about it except that they are going to the ceremony. In spite of this, however, it is known that the wedding will take place in St. Thomas's Church on Monday evening at 6 o'clock.

The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. John Wesley Brown, assisted by his curate, the Rev. John Huske.

The floral decorations are to be of a simple character; likewise the music. There will be no choral music, simply the organ played by the regular organist of the church.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy is to be best man. There will be two ushers, one of whom will be Mr. Daniel Ransdell of Indianapolis. The name of the other has not yet been made public. Mrs. Dimmick will be given away by her brother-in-law, Lieut. J. F. Parker, U. S. N., and she will be accompanied to the altar by Mrs. John A. C. Gray of 710 Fifth avenue, an intimate friend.

The number of guests at the church will not be many more than twenty, possibly twenty-five. These will include the members of Gen. Harrison's Cabinet, except Mr. Wannamaker, who is in Europe. There will also be some relatives of Mrs. Dimmick and a few personal friends. None of Gen. Harrison's immediate family will be at the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison are in Terre Haute; Mrs. McKee and her family are in Indianapolis, but Mr. McKee, her husband, is in this city. No reason is advanced why Russell Harrison does not come to New York. Mrs. McKee, it is said, has sent word that she and her children have been exposed to the measles, and therefore she thinks it unwise to come East.

There will be no festivities of any kind after the wedding. Gen. Harrison and his bride will go from the church to Mrs. Grey's home, which is close by, and from there they will be driven to the Desbrosses street ferry.

At Jersey City a special car will await them, and they will leave for Indianapolis at 7:50 o'clock. They will probably remain in Indianapolis until the summer, when they will go to the General's camp in the Adirondacks.

ASKING VENEZUELA TO EXPLAIN.

The Daily News Wants to Know Why She Has Not Answered the British Case.

LONDON, April 3.—In its issue to-morrow the *Daily News* will complain that Venezuela has made no reply to the British case presented in the Blue Book recently issued. "The question," it says, "has become pressing. We are unable to learn whether the American Commission has received anything from Venezuela beyond pamphlets narrating resistance to the British claims, while there is entire absence of a case on which to arbitrate."

The *Daily News* contends that Venezuela has never produced a single proof that she ever possessed jurisdiction over the territory to the eastward of the Orinoco River, but has confined herself to simple protests against alleged British encroachments. The paper also complains of Venezuela warping Lord Aberdeen's statements made in 1844, for which reason it wonders less at Lord Salisbury's reluctance to arbitrate with such opponents.

PATTY WATKINS'S NEW UNIFORM.

Her Part in Carrying the Sea Cliff Band Over to Ballington Booth.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., April 3.—The old Salvation Army barracks has been renamed Volunteers' Hall. Last night Major Patty Watkins, assisted by Lieut. Hughes and Capt. Grady, appeared there to awaken new enthusiasm among the followers of Ballington Booth. She appeared in the new uniform of the Volunteers, and told how she felt when she first donned it. She said that the Volunteers how had fifteen posts and 700 followers, with daily increases.

Major Watkins was one of the party of seven who planned carrying the Sea Cliff Salvationists over to Ballington Booth, thus giving life to the American movement. The secret meeting of the seven was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Willis. The out-of-town visitors made a quiet entry into the village, and besides the host and hostess there were gathered about the sitting room table and Mr. and Mrs. Duse, then in disfavor with the Salvation Army; Staff Captain Patty Watkins, who at that very time was energetically working to carry Newark over to Ballington Booth; Capt. Mimms, then engaged at Orange, N. J., in the interest of Ballington Booth, and Private Ransome of New York, who was at outs with the Salvation Army.

Capt. Mimms and Private Ransome are engaged to be married, but under a rule of the Salvation Army officers are permitted to marry only those of equal rank in the organization. This rule was an obstacle to the immediate union of Capt. Mimms and Private Ransome, but, it is said, the couple will be wedded under a grant from Ballington Booth, as Commander of the Volunteers, in about five months.

Before the party of seven retired for the night they discussed the proposed secession, and arrangements were made to gain possession of the Salvation Army barracks and freeze out Lieut. Horsley, who stood faithful to the Salvation Army, success crowning the efforts of the secessionists, and the following night Capt. Peek led the meeting for Ballington Booth. Private Ransome came down from New York, fresh from the councils of Ballington Booth, and addressed the meeting at length. That night Lieut. Horsley attended the revival meeting at the Methodist church, and announced that she would go wherever Gen. Booth ordered.

On these points Major Watkins remained silent, but she succeeded in convincing the audience that the American movement had come to stay.

More Funds for Ballington Booth's Volunteers.

The official organ of Commander Ballington Booth's Volunteers will be the *Volunteer Gazette*. The first number will be published one week from to-day, and the paper will be issued weekly thereafter. Unlike the official publication of the Salvation Army, it will contain miscellaneous advertisements.

Commander and Mrs. Booth's visit to Buffalo on Thursday realized $3,000 for the Volunteers. They addressed a big meeting in the Buffalo Music Hall, at which 100 persons asked to be enrolled as members of the Defenders' League at $5 each. From the collections and admission to the hall nearly $2,000 was raised.

The Cunard liner Umbria, which sails for Europe to-day, will take out among her cabin passengers Miss E. P. Van Norden, the daughter of Warren Van Norden, President of the Bank of America, who goes to England to take up Salvation Army work.

Tillman and the Democrats.

DENVER, Col., April 3.—Chairman Arbuckle of the Democratic State Committee said yesterday that if Senator Tillman in his Denver address shall repeat his speech delivered in the Senate, the effect locally will be to split the party wide open. The officeholding Democrats are alleged to be endeavoring to control the delegation to the National Convention, and this will result in a sharp contest which may result in a contesting delegation.

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