BOMB MYSTERY UNSOLVED.

NO DEFINITE CLUE TO THE IDENTITY OF ANDRUS'S SLAYER.

John E. Andrus Says That No Expense Will Be Spared to Discover His Brother's Murderer—Mangin Still Inclined to the Suicide or Accident Theory.

The Yonkers police, Coroner Miles, and several Pinkerton detectives were at work all day yesterday trying to solve the mystery surrounding the killing of Hamlin J. Andrus by the explosion of a bomb in his office on Wednesday. The offices and cellar of the building in which the explosion occurred were gone over again carefully, and rumors tending to throw suspicion on one person or another were sifted to the bottom by the detectives. Apparently no definite clue to the person who exploded the bomb was unearthed, and, indeed, no theory of either murder, suicide, or accident was agreed upon by the investigators. Coroner Miles and John E. Andrus, the dead man's brother, were still positive that Hamlin J. Andrus was murdered, probably by an Anarchist. Police Captain Mangin, on the other hand, still clung to his theory that Andrus made the bomb himself and that his death was either a suicide or an accident.

Several new facts were brought to light yesterday regarding the placing in the cellar of the wires by which the bomb is supposed to have been connected with the electric battery and with the trigger by which the contrivance was worked. It was shown more definitely that the wires had been there only a short time. There were two sets of these wires, one of which was supposed to have been used in a former attempt to blow up the office. These latter wires at one place were wound around a gaspipe, and yesterday it was ascertained that the pipe had been repaired on Oct. 8, and the wires were not there then. It was also learned that the second set of wires, the one which is supposed to have been used on Wednesday, was not in place on Monday. On that day Hiram Andrus, the son of the man who was killed, and William Andrus, the son of John E. Andrus, were at work in the cellar. William was putting in a speaking tube and Hiram was running a wire for a push button, to be used in summoning a boy from the main factory building to the private office. Neither saw at that time anything of the wires which were found on Thursday.

The fact was not brought out until yesterday that there were other wires in the cellar besides those presumably run by a murderer. Coroner Miles said last night that there were several of these, connected by push-buttons, and that they were all strung by young Hiram Andrus, who had had charge of that sort of work at the factory for a couple of years. He and William Andrus also constructed all the speaking tubes used in the establishment. Coroner Miles said that in spite of the presence of these other wires there could be no doubt that the new wires had been put up for the purpose of exploding the bomb and were not a part of the general system.

Another development yesterday was an inquiry by the police into the antecedents of a man who was thought to have been acting in a suspicious manner. Coroner Miles heard that this man, whose name is Joseph Shelly, had been seen on the street whispering to other persons and preserving an air of great mystery. In view of the rumors of an anarchistic plot that have been flying about Yonkers in the last two days, Dr. Miles thought the matter worth investigating and he asked Capt. Mangin to look into it. It was found that Shelly had been employed at the National Sugar Works in Yonkers as a painter. Timekeeper Glover said that he had been discharged a year ago because of his socialistic talk and because he seemed to be rather dull. When Shelly was found by the police they soon decided that he knew nothing of the tragedy.

John E. Andrus visited the scene of his brother's death again yesterday. He repeated that he was convinced that his brother had been murdered.

"I will spare no effort," he said, "to run down the murderer, no matter where our investigations may lead us. I have offered no stated reward, because I am willing to spend any amount of money. My instructions to the detective agency were to put its best men on the case and as many of them as it deemed advisable. I am convinced that there was a deliberate attemp to kill either my brother or myself. I do not know why any one should seek my life. I have committed no crime, unless it is a crime to possess wealth."

The Coroner's inquest was to have been held yesterday, but Dr. Miles decided that the case was still in too much of a muddle, and the inquiry was postponed until Monday. He met the jurors at the factory in the afternoon and took them through the cellar to show them how the wires were laid and where the battery and trigger had been located. In his examination of the premises he also made a new discovery, which may or may not turn out to be of consequence. In the closet opening out of the room in which the bomb exploded he found a long piece of wire wound into a spiral. This evidently had been made by being twisted around a gas pipe. The wire was fine and it suggested to the Coroner the possibility that some one had been experimenting in an endeavor to make a magnetic induction coil, for the purpose of increasing the electric spark at the point where the bomb was to be ignited. A coil of this sort is usually made by winding very fine wire about a piece of soft iron.

Coroner Miles gave a permit yesterday for the burial of Mr. Andrus's body, and the funeral will take place to-day at the church to which the dead man belonged. It was at first intended to have the funeral at the residence, but so many persons showed a desire to be present that the plan was changed. John E. Andrus said yesterday that more than 1,000 letters and telegrams of condolence had been received by the family.

RACE RIOT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Negroes Arrayed Against the Whites by a Political Speaker.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 23.—The Democrats and Republicans had a joint discussion at Roxboro, a small town in Pearson county, late yesterday afternoon. The Democratic speakers were R. B. Boone of Durham and John S. Cuningham of Pearson. They made conservative speeches, appealing to the crowd in behalf of the Democratic State ticket.

After they had finished, S. P. Satterfield, Republican candidate for the House from Pearson county, made an incendiary speech, which aroused the negroes to a high state of anger. They fell upon a white man who was present and were making it hard for him, when about two hundred whites came to the rescue. A general fight began. Rocks, knives, pistols, and clubs were the weapons used. Col. Cunningham spoke to the whites and pleaded for a cessation of the row.

His advice was followed by the whites, and they quietly went to work to procure the names of the negroes who started the disturbance. It was found that several negroes were wounded and that many whites were hurt seriously by rocks thrown by the negroes. The whole affair was caused, it is said, by the bitter speech made by Satterfield. The best Republicans in the State condemn him for making such a speech.

Never before in this State has there been such a time of excitement before election as now prevails. The negroes are being arrayed against the whites in the bitterest kind of way by political speakers. To-morrow is the day for challenging those who have registered. To-day and yesterday many negroes who had registered to vote, but did not make any tax returns, were arrested. Many negroes who came from South Carolina some time ago have come back in haste for fear of being arrested for not making tax returns. Hundreds of negroes and many white men have registered who have been convicted of crime. They are being arrested. At each voting precinct there are three registrars—a Democrat, Populist, and Republican—and the make-up generally is a white man and two negroes, a negro for the time being declaring himself a Populist. There will no doubt be much trouble to-morrow.

Coal Consumed by the Warships.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—According to the annual report of Commodore Chadwick, Chief of Naval Equipment, the warships last year burned 116,903 tons of coal costing $620,131, and of this amount 61,741 tons were purchased abroad. These figures exceeded those of 1895 in proportion to the increased number of ships afloat. It is noted that only 45 per cent. of this fuel was used for steaming purposes, the remainder being consumed for auxiliaries, including electric lighting, ventilation, &c. The principal users of coal for cruising were the Minneapolis, 5,013 tons; the New York, 3,103; the Olympia, 3,075; the Raleigh, 2,997; the Columbia, 2,604; the Newark, 2,570, and the Baltimore, 2,181. The flagship Philadelphia, which used only 704 tons cruising, consumed 2,324 tons for auxiliaries, while the Minneapolis needed only 569 tons for the latter purpose.

Pavers Complain About Gen. Collis.

Delegate Charles Gallagher of the pavers union of this city complains that the law providing that standard wages be paid for all municipal work is being violated on two paving contracts in the upper part of the city. He says that the Commissioner has permitted contractors Norton and Dalton, who have a contract for paving part of the east and west sides of Eighth avenue above 108th street, to employ non-union men and pay less than union wages. The other case is that of Contractor J. J. Smith, who, he says, is paving part of Webster avenue and is paying less than union wages.

JERSEY GAME LAWS.

An Object Lesson to Gunners Who Propose to Hunt in That State.

Justice Joseph Phillips of Raritan, N. J., hung on the outer wall of his office the other day a placard to which was attached a woodpecker, encircled by a neatly lettered and timely tip to hunters which read as follows:

"This bird cost a poor Italian hunter $21.75. Ye who are ignorant of the game laws take warning."

Frank Spero of Raritan was the unlucky hunter who passed over the $21.75 for the penalty of shooting a bird not on the game list. He was hunting in the fields near the town when he noticed another hunter in the distance who looked at him through a field glass. After he shot the bird the stranger approached him and asked to see his game. When Spero proudly held up the woodpecker, he was placed under arrest. The stranger proved to be Assistant Deputy Game Warden S. W. Seisty of Dunnellen, who is unknown in these parts. Seisty received $6.65 of the $21.75 fine imposed.

The change in the State game laws has made a harvest for the deputy game wardens, who receive one-third of the amount of fines imposed. The city sportsmen who anticipate making their usual raid on Jersey game this fall will do well to paste in their hats the following authentic guide:

RESUME OF NEW JERSEY GAME LAWS—OPEN SEASONS.

[The penalties mentioned are for each animal unlawfully taken or had in possession. In case of non-payment of fines and costs, the convicted persons are subject to imprisonment.]

Hare, Rabbit, Quail—Between Nov. 10 and Jan. 1 inclusive. Fine $20.

Deer—Between Oct. 25 and Nov. 5 inclusive. Fine $100.

Woodcock—The month of July, and from Oct. 1 to Dec. 10, inclusive. Fine $20.

Gray, English, or Wilson Snipe—The months of March, April, and September. Fine $20.

Ruffed Grouse and Partridge, European Grouse, Partridge and Pheasant—Oct. 1 to Dec. 10, inclusive. Fine $20.

Reed Bird, Rail Bird, or Marsh Hen—The month of September. Fine $20.

Gray Fox or Black Squirrels—The month of September and from Nov. 10 to Dec. 10, inclusive. Fine $20.

Geese, Duck, and other Web-footed Wild Fowl—Between Sept 13 and May 1, inclusive. Fine $20.

WHAT IS ALWAYS UNLAWFUL.

To take, or attempt to take, any game except by the use of guns held at an arm's length. Fine $50.

To have trapped game in possession. Fine $20.

To hunt on Sunday or carry firearms in fields or woods on Sunday. Fine $20.

To permit the erection and maintenance of unlawful contrivances for taking game. Applies to lessees and tenants of lands. Fine $25.

To capture, kill, injure, or to have in possession any birds, excepting English sparrows, cranes, hawks, crows, ravens, crow-blackbirds, kingfishers, red-winged blackbirds. Fine $20.

To hunt geese, ducks, or any web-footed wild fowl except between one hour before sunrise and one hour after sunset. Fine $25.

To hunt on posted land. Fine $10 or more.

CORTRIGHT TO BE DEPUTY CHIEF.

Commissioners Rate Him High and Will All Vote for His Promotion.

The Commissioners, in executive session yesterday, rated the candidates for Deputy Chief for efficiency and record. Inspector Cortright was marked at 57 per cent.; Acting Inspector McCullagh received 55, and Acting Inspector Thompson and Capt. Allaire 40 per cent. Capt. Grant was rated at only 35. Commissioner Parker agreed to rating Inspector Cortright at 57, but dissented from giving McCullagh 55. He was outvoted by his colleagues. Acting Inspector Thompson and Capts. Grant and Allaire are rated so low that they cannot get on the eligible list. The fact that Mr. Parker agreed to vote Cortright highest is taken as an indication that he will vote to promote Cortright to Deputy Chief. It is known that the other Commissioners are in favor of Cortright, and as he is a year older than McCullagh is not, he will get the appointment. It is likely that Cortright's promotion will be acted on next week.

The five candidates for Deputy Chief who were rated by the Police Board underwent an examination under the supervision of Commissioner Grant. The examination covered nearly every police, military, and legal point that a head of police ought to be acquainted with. The maximum percentage obtained by it is 35. The apparent certainty of Cortright's appointment caused the other candidates—Captains O'Brien, Groo, and Filbert O. Smith, and Acting Inspector Brooks—to drop out of the race.

ABDUCTED FROM PHILADELPHIA.

A Missing Fifteen-year-old Boy Found in Albany and His Abductor Arrested.

ALBANY, Oct. 23.—William J. Proctor, aged 15 years, was abducted from his home in Philadelphia six weeks ago, and Police Superintendent Linson of the Quaker City sent out circulars to the different police departments of the country requesting coöperation in finding the missing lad.

No tidings were received from the boy until recently, when a letter was received from him dated Albany and requested that money and clothes be sent to him. The parents of the boy notified Superintendent Linson and he informed Chief Willard of this city. Detective Nolan was detailed to watch the general delivery window in the Post Office. He has been there for three days, and to-night at about 8 o'clock young Proctor, with a man, called at the window. Two letters were given the boy and then Nolan arrested the man who gave his name as William J. Conlon, aged 53, of Philadelphia.

Young Proctor told a most pitiful story to Chief Willard of his treatment by his abductor. He said that he had been enticed away from home by Conlon who promised to buy him a bicycle. He took him to New York city and then they got into a box car on the Central Hudson route. Since then they have been traveling about the country. Conlon was locked up and will probably be turned over to the Philadelphia authorities.

GERRY AFTER VAN VOLKENBURGH.

Revives a Forgotten Indictment Against a Fellow Clubman.

Judge McMahon issued a bench warrant in General Sessions yesterday for the arrest of Philip Van Volkenburgh, a lawyer, of 508 Fifth avenue. Van Volkenburgh was indicted on March 8, 1895, for assault in the third degree on the complaint of Thomas R. Cunningham, the elevator man in the building at 261 Broadway, which is owned by Elbridge T. Gerry. Van Volkenburgh's case was called for trial on May 22 last, but he failed to appear, thereby forfeiting his bail bond of $500.

Commodore Gerry complained to Judge McMahon yesterday that Van Volkenburgh had never been brought to trial. The Commodore said that the lawyer was in the city, but that no effort had been made to arrest him or to collect the forfeited bond. Then the bench warrant was issued.

Mr. Gerry and Mr. Van Volkenburgh are fellow members of the Manhattan Club and of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

ARRESTED FOR STEALING MILK.

Damno Said He Was a Yale Man and Hungry, and the Judge Let Him Go.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Baka Damno was arrested early this morning by Policeman Ember for the theft of a bottle of milk and two rolls on Second street. He is a Japanese, well dressed and speaks perfect English. Damno was arraigned before Judge Schatz this morning and pleaded guilty to the charge. He told Judge Schatz that he was a Yale College student and was robbed on Tuesday while visiting in New York. He started to walk back to New Haven, and was on his way when arrested. He said he stole the milk and rolls to keep from starving. He had only one cent when arrested. The Judge fined him $5, but remitted the fine and gave him a half dollar to go and get something to eat. Damno then started to walk to New Haven.

Sudden Death of a Bayonne Choir Singer.

The parishioners of St. Mary's Star of the Sea Roman Catholic Church at Bayonne were grieved yesterday morning to learn of the sudden death of Miss Mary Hannon of Bergen Point, the alto of the choir. During the recent mission of a fortnight's duration held in St. Mary's Church Miss Hannon was in attendance at every morning and evening service. After the mission terminated she complained of feeling ill, but continued to attend the services and on Thursday evening sang with the choir at vespers.

While on her way home she was prostrated. Attacks of hysteria continued until half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning when she died. Her funeral on Monday next will be one of the largest ever held in St. Mary's parish. Miss Hannon was in her twenty-fourth year.

A United Friends Treasurer in Trouble.

Fred W. Lewery, 40 years old, of 173 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested last night. He is accused of having embezzled $780 of the funds of Eagle Council No. 74, United Friends, while serving as treasurer.

EX-SPEAKER CRISP DEAD.

HE SUCCUMBS IN ATLANTA TO HEART DISEASE.

His Illness Greatly Aggravated by the Excitement Attendant Upon His Debates with ex-Secretary Hoke Smith—His Long Career in State and National Politics.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 23.—Charles F. Crisp died at Holmes's sanitarium at 2:15 this afternoon. He had been long ill of heart disease, and for the past sixty days had been here under treatment. He would have been elected United States Senator by the Legislature which will meet on next Wednesday. Probably the Legislature will now elect Gov. Atkinson to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The serious illness of ex-Speaker Crisp and the probability of its terminating fatally have been known to his intimate friends here for some time, but has been spoken of only confidentially. His ailment became threatening during the excitement arising out of his joint debate with Secretary Hoke Smith last summer. When he was forced to withdraw from that debate, for physical reasons, his friends persuaded him to enter a sanitarium. Reassuring reports have appeared from time to time, but they have been discredited by those fully informed as to the facts.

CHARLES F. CRISP.

Charles F. Crisp was born in Sheffield, England, early in 1845. His parents were Americans and he was taken to Georgia in the same year. He was educated there, and when a young man he joined the Confederate army and served in the rank of Lieutenant. Once he was taken prisoner and confined in Fort Delaware, from which he was released in 1865. When he left the Confederate army Mr. Crisp studied law, and in his twenty-first year he was admitted to the bar. In 1877 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of the Southwestern Judicial district. He was elected to that office in the following year, and again in 1880, and it was as Judge Crisp that he was known to his constituents during his long career in Congress. In 1882 he resigned the office of Judge to become a candidate for Congress, and he represented the Third Georgia district in that body for several terms. He gave up the practice of the law and devoted himself to the interests of his district.

In Congress Judge Crisp served with distinction on the Elections Committee, and for six years had charge of the Democratic side of all important cases. He was recognized as one of the leaders of the Democratic party. He was regarded as a sagacious parliamentarian and a man of most equable temper. He was always foremost in the contests with Speaker Reed, and managed under the most exciting circumstances to retain his unruffled demeanor. He was elected Speaker of the House in the Fifty-second Congress after an exciting caucus. His chief opponent was Roger Q. Mills of Texas.

Judge Crisp lived in Americus, Ga. His widow, who is a native of Ellaville, is the daughter of a wealthy planter. Two sons and two daughters made up the family.

Obituary Notes.

James H. Greathead, the well-known engineer who has died in England, was born in that country about fifty years ago, and began his professional career as a draughtsman in the office of Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, the engineer who was best known for the building of the Thames tunnel, the Great Eastern steamship, and the first broad-gauge railroad, the London and Great Western. While he was working on the Thames tunnel the young engineer realized the difficulties and cost of tunnel construction, and determined to devote himself to this branch of engineering. He suggested the water shovel, which consisted in the use of water under pressure to disintegrate rock of soft formation, and a pump to carry off the displaced material, operated within an advancing shield. This method has since been used almost invariably in subaqueous tunneling, and has resulted in great economy. Mr. Greathead was compelled by his health, later, to leave England, and he labored in India and Australia, where the climate suited him, as consulting engineer in railroad and bridge building. When he was well enough to return to England he devoted himself especially to the construction of tunnels and patented several processes employed by him. He obtained from the Corporation of London a concession to construct the underground railway from London Bridge to Southwark, and the railway tunnel made Mr. Greathead famous. Formations of the most difficult kind were encountered in this undertaking. Under the bed of the Thames was found a stratum of sand and gravel, through which flowed a subterranean stream. Both tunnels proved a success, and the fact that it is water-tight, gas-tight, and air-tight, is attributed to the use of Roman cement on the outside of the tunnel as rapidly as the work of its construction advanced. From this time the Greathead system of tunnel making became famous. Its economy made the first railroad built with its use a financial success, which, it is said, would have been impossible under the expensive methods previously in use. More charters were granted for the building of underground roads. One tunnel now constructing is the first system that will extend over twenty miles. This road will be finished within a year, and in addition to its being built on the Greathead plan Mr. Greathead had acted as engineer in its construction. This system of underground railroads was adopted in Berlin and Paris, and Mr. Greathead acted with Sir Benjamin Baker as consulting engineer in the Hudson River plan. He was never in this country.

Columbus Delano, ex-Secretary of the Interior, died yesterday noon in Mt. Vernon, O. He was born in Shoreham, Vt., on June 5, 1809. His parents went West in 1817 and settled in Mt. Vernon, and Mr. Delano grew up in that town and lived there the rest of his life. He was educated in the public schools of Mt. Vernon and was admitted to the bar in 1831. He was elected to Congress in 1844. He joined the Republican party at its formation, and in 1860 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago, which nominated Lincoln and Hamlin. When the war began he was made Commissary-General of Ohio. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1863, and in 1864 he was again sent to Congress. He was reelected to Congress in 1868, and in the following year, at the beginning of President Grant's term, he was appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue. In October, 1870, he was made Secretary of the Interior, in place of Jacob D. Cox, and he held office until 1875. Mr. Delano was a trustee of Kenyon College, and he endowed Delano Hall, a grammar school connected with the college. Kenyon conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. some years ago.

County Clerk Henry C. Saffen of Brooklyn died yesterday at his home, 169 Devoe street, in his 45th year. He was born in the Seventh ward of that city and had always taken an active part in Republican politics. In 1893 he moved to the Fifteenth ward. He was defeated for Assembly on the Republican ticket in 1886. Three years later he was elected Supervisor and two years afterward was defeated for renomination by William Jenkins. In 1894 he was elected County Clerk of Kings county. Five weeks ago, while at his summer home at Bellmore, L. I., he contracted malaria which developed into typhoid fever. Joseph Winter, a clerk in the County Court, was a guest of Mr. Saffen at the time. He contracted the same disease and died two weeks ago. Mr. Saffen owned an extensive printing office in Skillman avenue until he was elected County Clerk. Then he transferred the plant to six of his trusted employees and they are now conducting it on a coöperative plan. He belonged to the Hanover and Home clubs as well as the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and other secret orders.

Samuel A. Haynes, who died of apoplexy in his home in Brooklyn on Wednesday night, was the secretary and one of the most active members of the Society of Old Brooklynites. His father was Stephen Haynes, the builder, who constructed the Raymond street jail, the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, and many of the older buildings on lower Fulton street. The City Hall stands on a part of a meadow which Stephen Haynes owned, and in his youth Samuel A. Haynes drove his father's cows there to graze. Mr. Haynes was born sixty-seven years ago, and was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and at Columbia College. At Bridgehampton, L. I., he married Miss Abbie Hildreth. He was engaged in the life insurance business at the time of his death. Mr. Haynes was interested in the erection of a monument to the prison-ship martyrs. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Spencer S. Roche conducting the service. The burial was in Greenwood. Mrs. Haynes survives her husband.

Mrs. Emily Jackson Lakey, well known as a painter of animal subjects, died suddenly of apoplexy on Thursday night at her home in Cranford, N. J. She was about 60 years old, and was a native of this country, although of English descent. Her best known work was "The Right of Way," which was exhibited in 1888, and received favorable notice not only in this country but in Europe. Mrs. Lakey exhibited first in 1873 at the National Academy here, and four years later went to Paris, where she spent a year in study. She subsequently returned to Europe on several occasions, and once lived in Florence for a short time. Her best-known picture, "The Right of Way," was painted in England. Mrs. Lakey's first master was William Hart, and later she studied in Paris. Mrs. Lakey was one of the few women painters of cattle in this country. Some of her well-known works were "The Wanderer" and "Leader and Herd." Her husband, Charles D. Lakey, and a daughter survive her.

Col. Oliver White Peabody, a member of the firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co. since its organization, died at his home in Milton, Mass., yesterday morning. His illness had prevented his attending to business matters for the last six or seven months. His death was due to a complication of diseases. Col. Peabody was born in Springfield, Mass., on May 9, 1834. At the beginning of the war he enlisted as a private in the Forty-fifth Infantry of Massachusetts. He returned from the war a Lieutenant-Colonel and entered the banking business in 1865. He later founded the firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co. The business in Boston grew to such proportions that the firm opened a branch in this city. This branch continued up to within four years ago when Mr. Peabody decided to retire and sold out the New York office to Baring, Magoun & Co. The funeral will be in Milton on Monday. Mr. Peabody left a widow but no children.

Mr. W. Woolsey Scarborough, a native of New Haven, Conn., and a retired broker in Cincinnati, died at his home, "Wold," in Walnut Hills, a suburb of the city, on Thursday. Mr. Scarborough was 82 years old, and began his business career with the firm of Robert Goodhue & Co. of this city. Later he opened a bank in Mazatlan, Mexico. On his return to this country Mr. Scarborough became the President of the Ohio Valley Bank in Cincinnati. He held a high place among the business men of that city and its vicinity. Mr. Scarborough married Miss Van Ness, who, with five children, survives him. Mr. Scarborough's mother was a sister of the late Dr. Woolsey of Yale University. He was related to ex-Gov. Hoadly of Ohio.

Gustave Kahn, who for a number of years was prominent in German theatrical circles in this city, died on Wednesday night. Mr. Kahn was at one time business manager of the Irving Place Theatre, and for three years he had been business manager of the Terrace Garden. He also was connected with the Thalia Theatre when it was under the control of the Rosenfeld brothers. Mr. Kahn started out on the road this season with "The Land of the Living" company, but was compelled to return to New York on account of his poor health.

Henry James Smith died on Thursday at his home, 394 Ninth avenue. He was 75 years old and had lived on the west side for many years. Mr. Smith was born in Orange county, New York, and for more than forty years was connected with the Metropolitan Gas Light Company and the Consolidated Gas Company of this city. He was a life-long Republican and prominent in Presbyterian church circles. Mr. Smith leaves four children, Police-Surgeon Daniel H. Smith, James MacGregor Smith, a lawyer; Mrs. J. F. Boyd and Mrs. J. W. Lyman.

George H. Neal died at his home in Plainfield, N. J., yesterday. He was a well-known Democrat of Somerset county and was a member of the North Plainfield Council in 1890. He was born in Salem, N. Y., in 1863, and was a Custom House broker in New York. He leaves a widow and two sons.

Augustus Fielding died suddenly yesterday of heart disease at his desk in the law office of Seward, Guthrie, Morawetz & Steele, at 40 Wall street, where he had been employed as a clerk for twenty-three years. He was 50 years old. He lived at 124 West Sixty-first street.

M. Amis Etienne Blavier, member of the French Senate representing the Department of Maine-et-Loire, is dead. He was 69 years old.

Jersey City Faith Cure Sanctuary Must Go.

The jury in the Supreme Court, Jersey City, which passed upon the appeal from the award of $22,000 made by the Condemnation Commissioners on the Mount Zion Sanctuary property, Greenville, gave a verdict yesterday increasing the award $2,380. The Mount Zion Sanctuary is the headquarters of the faith cure believers in Hudson county. The Greenville and Communipaw Railroad Company, a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, had a portion of the property condemned.

Dr. Tanner, the Faster, Burned to Death.

AKRON, O., Oct. 23.—Dr. Tanner, who many years ago gained national notoriety by his public attempts at fasting, was one of the two men burned to death on Wednesday morning in the fire at the pottery plant of the Whitmore-Robinson Company. His body is still in the ruins.

A Brutal Officer Disgraced.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The *Bologne Gazette* and the *Volks Zeitung* say that Lieut. Bruswitz, who recently ran a civilian through with his sword because the latter had brushed against the chair occupied by the Lieutenant in a café at Karlsruhe, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment in a fortress and to dismissal from the army.

M. Challemel-Lacour Very Ill.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—M. Challemel-Lacour, President of the Senate, has been ailing for a long time, but no fears were entertained regarding his condition until this morning when he became alarmingly worse. For some time he was in a comatose condition. This evening, however, he was sensibly better.

The Zaandam Not Under Control.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company's steamer Zaandam, Capt. De Vries, which sailed from New York on Oct. 8 for Amsterdam, passed the Scilly Islands to-day and signalled that she was not under control.

Mme. Patti Ill.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The fact that Mme. Patti was unable to fulfil an engagement to sing at Sheffield was the cause of the spread of alarming rumors concerning her health. The fact is that she is suffering from a chill. Her condition is not serious.

Snow Storms in Switzerland.

BERNE, Oct. 23.—Heavy snow storms are prevailing throughout the north of Switzerland, and several large districts are inundated by the overflowing of streams.

Wheat Growing in Her Eye.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

KOKOMO, Oct. 18.—Three months ago the seven-year-old daughter of Abram Cain, near Sweetser, got some wheat in her eyes while playing with other children in a granary. No serious inconvenience resulted and the matter was forgotten. A week ago one of the eyes began to inflame and became unbearably painful. The parents, in examining the swollen eye, discovered what was to all appearances a green silver protruding from the corner of the eye. In attempting to remove the substance it broke off. The operation was repeated every day, with the same result, the supposed silver breaking off each time. Dr. Forrest, who was sent for, found a grain of wheat lodged in the corner of the eye with a sprout on it half an inch in length. The sprout was what the parents had been pinching off every day as it grew, thinking it a green silver or splint. The eye is getting well.

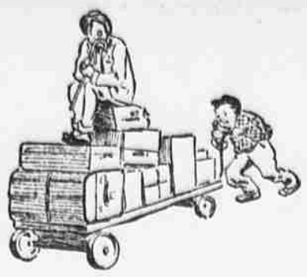
Good Both Ways.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

"Somebody told Pilmsoll that he could cure his bad cold by soaking his feet in a pail of not water and drinking a cup of sassafras tea. What do you suppose Plimmy did? Drank the pail of hot water and soaked his feet in the sassafras tea. But that ain't the funniest part."

"What is?"

"It cured him."



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STORES CLOSE AT SIX O'CLOCK.

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ITALY'S ROYAL WEDDING.

THE KING CONGRATULATED BY THE SENATE AND CHAMBER.

Money for the Poor in Honor of the Prince of Naples's Wedding—Rome Filled with People to Witness To-day's Pageant—Rehearsing the Marriage Service.

ROME, Oct. 23.—The Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies and many members of both bodies went to the Quirinal to-day and offered their congratulations to the King upon the marriage of the Prince of Naples, Crown Prince of Italy, to Princess Helene of Montenegro, which will take place to-morrow. King Humbert thanked the Presidents, Senators, and Deputies for their good wishes and said that he saw in the national manifestations of gratification at the coming marriage of the Crown Prince a new proof of the union of the nation with the dynasty of the house of Savoy.

King Humbert has donated the sum of 100,000 lire ($20,000) to be distributed to the poor of Rome in honor of the marriage of his son. His Majesty has also ordered that similar disbursements be made in other places. The money will be distributed to-morrow, the day of the wedding.

Cart loads of flowers, many costly presents, and a large number of addresses have arrived at the Quirinal. The Prince of Naples and the members of his suite are overwhelmed with the work of answering the thousands of messages of congratulation that are being received.

Each of these messages is read by the Prince personally, and he generally dictates the answers to suit the messages instead of using the stereotyped forms that are usually employed for this purpose.

Every train arriving in the city is loaded with people desirous of witnessing the pageant to-morrow. Already there are thousands of visitors here and the hotels are filled to overflowing.

One of the chief sights will be a procession of gala carriages, including the one used at the wedding of King Humbert and Princess Margherita of Savoy. Another carriage that has been specially built for the occasion is described as being a marvel of design and carving.

The marriage ceremony was rehearsed in the church to day, but the members of the royal family were not present. The ceremony to-morrow will be long and fatiguing and it is feared it will harass the bride, who is reported to be nervously agitated despite her usual self-possession.

Princess Helene to-day drove out with Queen Margherita and both were heartily cheered by the throngs on the streets.

Princess Helene has telegraphed to her mother that she is unable to describe the grand welcome given to her by the Italian people and the affection shown by them.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The *Times's* Rome correspondent telegraphs that there is little public enthusiasm over the marriage. True, the Prince is beloved by the people and the match is regarded as personally a happy one, but the nation is depressed by the humiliation inflicted upon it by Abyssinia, the situation of the Italian prisoners in that country, and the political alliance with France and Russia, to which the country seems to be inevitably drifting.

It is impossible while the French and Russian hostility to Italy in Africa is remembered that such relations should be regarded otherwise than as a bitter humiliation.

The rumor that the Czar had given a dower to Princess Helene, though it has since been denied, elicited angry protests from all classes in Italy.

Positive relief was felt when it was announced that the Czar and Czarina would not share in the marriage fêtes.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The *Vossische Zeitung* publishes a despatch from Rome saying that the popular enthusiasm over the entrance of the bridal pair into the capital was not remarkably exuberant, and gives the result of the Abyssinian campaign and the political outlook as the reasons therefor.

SUN YAT SEN RELEASED.

Lord Salisbury Made the Demand Upon the Chinese Legation in London.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Lord Salisbury made a demand upon the Chinese Legation to-day for the immediate release of Sun Yat Sen. The demand was complied with and Sun Yat Sen was released from the Legation at 5 P. M.

The London friends of Sun Yat Sen say that the British authorities knew nothing of the imprisonment of Sun Yat Sen until informed by his friends. The Chinese at the Legation to-day made no secret of the fact that Sun Yat Sen was a prisoner and contended that they might do what they liked with a Chinese subject within the Chinese Legation, which is Chinese territory to all intents and purposes.

The police official who went to the Chinese Legation to demand the surrender of Sun Yat Sen was accompanied by six armed officers who were authorized by the Government to use force if it should be necessary to obtain the prisoner.

Sun Yat Sen alleges that Tang, one of the officials at the Legation, told him that it was intended to bind and gag him and convey him in a box on board a steamer bound for China or to kill him in the Legation and to send his body to China, where, in accordance with the Chinese practice, the body would be decapitated.

Sun Yat Sen, the Chinese physician, who is charged with being a conspirator against the Tartar dynasty in China, probably did some missionary work in New York recently trying to interest the Chinese here in his plot. Foreign cable despatches received yesterday said that Sun was a passenger on the steamship Germanic, which left New York on Oct. 1, but it is more likely that he sailed on the Majestic from this port on Sept. 23, as the second cabin passenger list of that ship bears the name of Dr. G. S. Sun.

FAST TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES.

They Confer About the Control of the Passenger Business.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The heads of the principal trans-Atlantic steamship lines, who were entertained at the dinner given last evening by Mr. Ismay, the Chairman of the White Star Steamship Company, continued their conference to-day. The meeting resulted in drafting an agreement relating to the control among themselves of the trans-Atlantic passenger business. There was no suggestion of an alteration of fares or freight rates.

The managers of the Netherlands American Steamship line say that the slower trans-Atlantic lines are desirous of having a conference with the managers of the faster passenger lines, in order to allow the former companies to lower their steerage rates, or induce the faster lines to increase theirs.

Mr. Ivory Again Arraigned.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Edward J. Ivory, alias Bell, the alleged Irish American dynamiter, was again arraigned in the Bow Street Court this morning. Evidence was produced of the telegrams which passed between Ivory and P. J. Tynan, and between Ivory and John F. Kearney, who was arrested at Rotterdam under the name of Wallace. These despatches show that Ivory telegraphed to Tynan at Boulogne: "Business stopped. Call immediately upon Wallace at Rotterdam." The hearing was adjourned until next Friday.

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Improved methods of manufacturing, and an enormous increase in sales during the past year, have materially reduced the cost of production of the Improved Welsbach Light, making it possible to reduce the retail price as follows:

Light with Standard Shade, $2.00
Former price, $2.50.

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The Improved Welsbach Light is far beyond comparison with any other method of artificial lighting. Burns ½ the gas—gives 3 times the light.

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CAUTION to purchasers in New York City:—Allow no one to repair or put up a Welsbach Light who has not a shield of authority from main office—931 Broadway. All genuine goods have trade mark—"Welsbach"—on each box.

RAILROAD PASSENGER BUSINESS.

More of It Done in Great Britain Than in the United States.

The total length of railroads in Great Britain is 21,274 miles. In the United States it is, or was at the last computation, 179,821 miles. There is more than six times as much railroad mileage therefore in this country as there is in Great Britain, and the population of the United States, it ought perhaps to be added, is more than double the population of Great Britain. The area of the United States is 3,000,000, and that of Great Britain 121,000 square miles, and Americans, it is well known, are greater travellers than English people and have larger means for such purposes. Yet notwithstanding these advantages it is a fact that the railroads of Great Britain, with smaller mileage and a smaller territory to draw from do considerably more passenger business than the railroads of the United States combined.

Comparing the figures at hand from Great Britain with those last at hand from the railroads of this country it is seen in the first place that while in a year the number of passengers carried in the United States is 500,000,000, the number carried in Great Britain for the same period was 929,000,000. It is true that there has been during the last two years a decline of passenger traffic on the railroads of the United States, and particularly so since the receipts of American railroads were somewhat seriously and abnormally affected by the business of the World's Fair. But at the highest point the number of passeng