DELAWARE COUNT TAINTED

FRAUD IN THE RETURNS MADE IN KENT COUNTY.

Democratic Election Boards Throw Out More Than 3,000 Votes, 1,600 of Which Were Cast by Republicans — The Coming Constitutional Convention Affected.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 28.—Tennessee is not alone in peculiar election methods. The Superior Court of this State is now wrestling with an interesting election question raised by the Union Republican party in Kent county. There were three tickets in the field in that county—the Democratic, the regular Republican, and the Union Republican (Addicks). It had been decided between the Republican and Democratic managers that they should designate the voters' assistants at the election. To this the Union Republicans took exception, and some of their men were named as assistants. That at is the bottom of the trouble to-day.

In one district in the county there was no election at all, as the result of a fight over the voters' assistants. In the other districts the elections were held in due form, but when the county Board of Canvass—composed of the election inspectors, with the Sheriff as the presiding officer—met the Democrats played their hand. They refused absolutely to report the returns from one hundred that is one township but the other returns were made. After the reports were in it was decided by the Democratic members of the Board, they being in a majority, to throw out the entire returns from three hundreds. That was done, and the Sheriff refused to sign the certificates of election, which set forth that all the Democratic candidates in the county had received a plurality of the votes cast. As a matter of fact, every Union Republican candidate had received a plurality, as the returns showed.

When the Sheriff refused to sign the certificates the Democrats called upon the Democratic Coroner of the county, who put his name where the name of the Republican Sheriff's name should have been. The Republican members of the Board, although in the minority, drew up new certificates and had them signed by the Sheriff. When the two sets of certificates were sent to Gov. Watson he refused to accept either of them, and at once announced that the McKinley electors for Delaware had been chosen, no account whatever being taken of the Kent county vote.

The regular Republicans cast few votes in Kent county, and they had nothing at stake. The Union Republicans, however, took hold of the matter and are now pushing it. On Nov. 19, upon petition, the Superior Court held a special session of court at Dover to consider a request for a writ to compel the members of the Board of Canvass to reconvene and make a faithful return of the votes cast. The court issued what is known as an alternative writ, which set forth that the members of the Board should meet at noon on Monday, Nov. 23, canvass the votes, and make proper certificates of election according to the returns. Failing to do so the Board was to appear before the court the next day to show cause why a peremptory writ should not issue.

The Republican members and the Sheriff did meet, but were unable to proceed because of the lack of a quorum. One of the Democratic inspectors reported for duty, and only one more man was needed. He was not forthcoming, and the Board adjourned. The next day the Board appeared in court. Counsel for the Republicans reported a willingness to act, but counsel for the Democratic inspectors at once filed reasons why the case should be quashed. One of these reasons was that the petition of the complainants did not set forth that the election inspectors had been properly chosen, and that the Sheriff had not been made a party to the case.

It was held, in the course of argument, that no irregularities of elections outside of the city of Wilmington had been legally elected since 1891. The inference was that an attempt would be made to show that none of the State elections since 1891 were valid, and that nothing done by the General Assembly or by any other officers elected by the voters could stand. This was afterward disavowed. But the Court refused to quash the application, and the case proceeded, the Democrats filing their answer or reasons why they should not recanvass the vote. Then counsel for the Union Republicans moved to quash the answer made by the Democrats that was taken up on Friday morning.

The total vote returned from Kent county was 6,928, but according to the Democratic returns there was only a showing of 3,756 votes. In the districts thrown out there were 1,848 votes cast by Republicans, 1,221 by Democrats, 37 by Honest Money Democrats, 31 by Prohibitionists, and 35 by Single Taxers. The two Republican parties were united upon the national ticket, which was not affected by the discarding of votes. But the throwing out of 3,172 votes changed a Union Republican plurality of over 200 into a Democratic plurality of about the same size.

On Dec. 1 the Convention to remodel the State Constitution will meet, but it is doubtful whether it will be able to proceed if the Kent county case is not settled. New Castle county will send four Republicans and six Democrats to the Convention, and Sussex county will send five Democrats and five Republicans. This leaves the Democrats a majority of two out of the twenty. If they decide to pass upon the qualifications of delegates from Kent county, a nice point will be raised. It is held that the Convention has that right, but neither set of delegates from Kent county can appear with credentials, inasmuch as the Governor refuses to accept either set offered him, both being irregular and imperfect. It is also possible that three or four of the Democrats whose seats are not questioned will not consider the matter in a partisan light, and will accept the Republican delegates who had pluralities on the face of the returns presented to the Board of Canvass and thrown out.

New Castle county, in which Wilmington is situated, also has some election cases that promise to become interesting as they are developed. This county had seven members of the House of Representatives to elect. The Democrats had seven candidates, the regular Republicans seven candidates, and the Union Republicans six candidates of their own, endorsing one of those put up by the regulars. The result was that the man endorsed by both Republican parties was elected. That meant the defeat of one of the Democratic candidates, the lowest man on the Democratic ticket was John T. Dickey, the present Treasurer and Tax Receiver of New Castle county. On the returns sent out by the election officers to the newspapers when the polls closed, Dickey was defeated.

When the election inspectors made their returns to the Board of Canvass there were changes made in Dickey's vote so as to give him a plurality over the next lowest Democrat, Woodward W. Cheairs. According to the figures sent to the *Every Evening*, a Democratic newspaper, the result on the night of the election stood in this city: Dickey, 9,710; Cheairs, 9,785. The figures returned by the Board of Canvass were: Dickey, 10,016; Cheairs, 9,908. Thus Cheairs was made to appear as the defeated Democratic candidate for the lower House of the General Assembly.

Mr. Cheairs is pushing the case, and will carry it through the courts and to the House of Representatives. He contends that he was counted out to give Dickey a seat. Similar work was also attempted in the direction of counting out the Republican candidate for Sheriff in the county, William H. Flinn. According to the returns sent out on the night of the election Flinn had 11,730 votes, and James B. Toman, Democrat, had 10,616, Flinn's majority being 1,114. When the Board of Canvass got through Flinn's majority was cut down to 182.

It is said that those in the scheme did not keep a correct tally, and thus by this failure Flinn was not counted out. The trick was discovered before the Board had begun its canvass very long, and a riot was almost precipitated.

Last week Chief Justice Lore made a strong charge to the Grand Jury upon the subject of election frauds. A dozen or more late election inspectors were indicted, and are to be put on trial. The fraud charged is that votes cast for Flinn and Toman were transposed. It is expected that some very novel devices to count out the Republican candidate for Sheriff will be revealed at the trials. Some of the changes on the tally sheets are said to be so bungled that it is amazing that the counters had the temerity to present them.

McKinley's Plurality in Iowa 65,000.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 28.—The official count of Iowa's Presidential vote, completed to-day, shows:

McKinley, Republican, 289,293; Bryan, Democrat, 223,741; Palmer, National Democrat, 4,516; Levering, Prohibition, 3,192; Bently, National, 353; Matchett, Social Labor, 453. McKinley's majority, 57,136; McKinley's plurality, 65,552.

Idaho's Official Vote.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Nov. 28.—The vote of Idaho was canvassed yesterday by the State Board: Bryan, 23,192; McKinley, 6,324. Bryan's plurality, 16,687. Prohibition vote, 181. The vote on equal suffrage amendment was: For, 12,126; against, 6,282; majority for amendment, 5,844.

THE STATE CIVIL SERVICE.

Attack and Defence of the System Now in Operation.

The conference of the Republican State leaders with ex-Senator Platt and the Republican Civil Service Commissioners at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Friday evening was not confined altogether to the proposed establishment of a new civil service system under the provison of the revised Constitution, although that was the chief topic discussed.

Another matter which was considered was the announced intention of Gov. Morton to make a new civil service classification prior to his leaving office. The Governor requested the Civil Service Commissioners some time ago to make up a new schedule for his consideration, and if it proved satisfactory he was expected to approve it. Silas W. Burt, the Mugwump member of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners, it is said, took it on himself to prepare this new schedule, and he is said to have had the aid and advice of Everett P. Wheeler, Dorman B. Eaton and others in its preparation.

The conferees, it is said, concluded that the proper thing to do was to make nearly every place in the State service subject to competitive examination, and place the employees of both Houses of the Legislature on the lists.

Should the Governor extend the civil service to that extent, there would be a pretty how-d'ye-do in the organization of the Assembly, and some bits of patronage might not go where they were wanted.

Should there be any considerable extension of the classified service, the adoption of a new law providing for a new system, and wiping out the entire classified list, it is thought, will not be difficult.

There has been some doubt as to what would be the best sort of legislation on this interesting subject. It has been suggested that provision be made for special civil service examinations in every department as in the Police and Street Cleaning Departments of this city. The argument urged against this is that it would be hypocritical in that it would be a pretense of keeping up strict competitive examinations while manipulating ratings to secure the appointment of favored applicants. The men who advanced these arguments said that all the public desires is that its servants shall be honest, capable, and faithful, and that that end can be attained for it by providing for practical examinations and having the whole eligible list to choose from in making selections.

Abraham Gruber has begun the work of organizing the Progressive Civil Service Association in every Assembly district in the city to promote the passage of such a law. A meeting of more than 200 Republicans, including Assembly district leaders, Assemblymen, and other party workers, was held in the rooms of the Republican County Committee on Friday night at the same time that ex-Senator Platt was talking civil service with his lieutenants at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-Police Captain Ira S. Garland was elected temporary Chairman. A Committee on Organization, which was directed to call a mass meeting to be held at Cooper Union in the second week of January, was appointed. It is composed of Abraham Gruber, William Halpin, Lucas L. Van Allen, George W. Wagner, and Dr. J. H. Hasslinger.

Mr. Gruber said last night that if the Legislature does not obey the constitutional requirement and pass a civil service law at the coming session he will extend the organization throughout the State and make a campaign for the Legislature.

"If the other civil service reform associations can do that sort of thing we can and will," said he.

RAINES CALLS ON PLATT.

Explains What He Meant About Untaxed Liquor Sales.

John Raines of Canandaigua, Chairman of the Senate Committee to investigate and report on the workings of the new Excise law, is in the city. He announced yesterday that his committee will hold public meetings and examine witnesses, beginning to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at 1 Madison avenue. What the plan and scope of the investication will be, Senator Raines said, will not be determined until the committee meets. He had a talk with Mr. Platt and Mr. Lauterbach yesterday. Afterward he said:

"The statement I made at Albany, which was not made for publication, was that there are 4,000 places within a radius of ten miles from the New York City Hall which are selling liquor at retail in violation of the State law. That statement was made on general statistical knowledge. I knew that there were that many places doing business without paying other than the Federal tax when the old license law was in force, and that the same ratio of violations is kept up under the new law. Of course these places include such as could not secure license privileges under the State law, and the clubs which claim exemption. One purpose of our committee is to find out who these violators are, and if they cannot be successfully prosecuted for their violations.

"As to the criticisms on the law, I do not think they are tenable. It is all a question of its enforcement. If disorderly places hold liquor tax certificates it is because the persons who secured the certificates committed perjury. They should be prosecuted for that and lose their money and their certificates as well. The discretionary power which was lodged in the Excise Boards was purposely taken away by the new law because of its abuse. The officials who issue certificates now must do so when a prima facie case is made by the applicant. There is no choice. It is the duty of the police, the Grand Juries, and the courts to look after violations of the law. There is no difficulty in securing indictments and convictions in the country districts of the State.

"As to the hotels, there may be an amendment to the law which will more specifically define what a 'guest' is to entitle him to service of liquor, and a clearer definition of the word 'meal.' There is some talk, too, of a provision which will protect the dealer who pays $800 a year against those who pay nothing by selling liquor at retail under the guise of clubs. There has been no suggestion of changing the tax rate."

It is understood that there will be but little tinkering with the Liquor Tax law after all of Senator Raines's talk and investigation. The investigation, it is said, is not likely to be productive of any very startling results.

Conlin Investigating the Working of the Raines Law.

Chief of Police Conlin is collecting information relative to the work of the police in connection with the enforcement of the Excise law and the efforts to suppress disorderly places licensed by the State. Mr. Conlin says that he is not going to make a report, but that he will use the statistics should the police be called upon to defend themselves in the matter of Senator Raines's charges that there are 4,000 places in this city selling liquor illegally.

Chief Conlin has found that, under the State Liquor Tax law, the police are not notified when a person applies for a certificate of license, as was the case under the old law. Formerly the police were called upon to report upon an applicant's standing, and this gave the Captain of the precinct an opportunity to protest against the granting of a license if he saw fit. But now, it is claimed, places of bad reputation and disorderly resorts have been enabled to open despite opposition from the police. This the Chief regards as one of the worst effects of the Raines law. The Chief has memoranda of protests made by several captains against the licensing of certain places, which protests were utterly disregarded by the local tax board.

Gen. Porter and the Inaugural Parade.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 28.—Although the appointment has not been given out officially it is looked upon as settled that Gen. Horace A. Porter, president of the New York Union League Club, will be the grand marshal of the McKinley inaugural ceremonies on March 4.

Gen. Porter returned to Cleveland this morning from St. Louis, where he had gone to confer with leading men there who for years have been identified with the management of the parade of the "Veiled Prophet." He will be Chairman Hanna's guest over Sunday, returning to New York Monday.

Patterson to Contest Carmack's Election.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 28.—Col. Josiah Patterson, present incumbent, but defeated candidate for reélection to Congress, has served formal notice of contest on E. W. Carmack, his successful opponent.

Mr. Thompson Wants $25,000 From a Trolley Company.

Samuel Thompson, chief engineer of the steamship General McCallum, has instructed his counsel, Gen. Wager Swayne of this city, to begin suit against the North Hudson Railway Company for $25,000 damages. Mr. Thompson boarded a trolley car from the Court House in Jersey City on Friday to go to Weehawken. Conductor No. 211 gave him a transfer, with instructions to take another car as far as the Boulevard, and hold his transfer for the car he would there have to take. The conductor of the second car, Mr. Thompson says, demanded his transfer ticket or his fare, and would not listen to the explanation he desired to make. The conductor forcibly ejected him.

Vacuum Pump With Glass Bulb (diaphragm attachment). Self-treatment for lost vigor, deficient development, &c. Cameron Med. Co. box 2,209 P. O., New York.—Adv.

WATTERSON ON POLITICS.

THE LOUISVILLE EDITOR GETS BACK FROM EUROPE.

Says People Abroad Know Little of McKinley or Bryan, but Were Interested in the Issues They Represented — Views on the Future of the Gold Democrats.

After a year's absence in Europe Col. Henry Watterson returned yesterday on the American liner St. Paul. During his visit Col. Watterson has been little in social or diplomatic circles, as he went abroad for rest and quiet. Mrs. Watterson returned with him. Three months of their tour was spent in Paris, the rest being occupied in travelling about Great Britain and the Continent.

A number of reporters, armed and equipped with a large supply of questions, met Col. Watterson on the pier. Although he pleaded absence from this country for a year, and from the world for a week, he consented to talk a little about politics and diplomatic questions.

"How was the result of the election looked upon in Europe?" was the first question asked.

"With general satisfaction," replied Col. Watterson. "It was regarded as sufficient evidence of the stability of the United States and of their ability to maintain their national honor and credit. Major McKinley's victory added to the prestige of our country in the nations of Europe. Not that the people over there knew or cared much about McKinley or Bryan. It was only the monetary question that interested them. Financially the result of the election made little difference in Europe. As far as the banks were concerned it didn't matter particularly whether silver or gold won. Perhaps from the bankers' standpoint the victory of silver would have been a little more profitable, as the more confusion there is in money the more profit there is for the bankers in the matter of exchange. But the great mass of thinking people in Europe have, I should say, a sounder respect for our country since it refused to repudiate its debts."

"What was your own opinion before the election regarding the outcome?"

"Not for a moment was I in doubt. I was in Paris on election night, and at Henry's Hotel, where I stayed, arrangements had been made for bulletins of the result of the election. Most of the resident Americans were invited to come there, and most of them came. At 10 o'clock I went to bed and slept soundly through the night. I hadn't a fear that Bryan would be elected. His election would have meant revolution, and I felt sure that the American people would follow no man to that end on such a question."

"What do you think the attitude of the gold Democrats should be toward Mr. McKinley?" asked a reporter.

"I think the country at large should give the new President a fair chance to show what he can do. We have put him in, and the least we can do is to give him the benefit of an unbiassed judging."

"Is it your opinion that the National Democracy will endure?"

"The Democratic party can be reorganized only on the lines of the Indianapolis Convention. All persons calling themselves Democrats and sticking to the issues of the Chicago Convention will have to go with the Populist party outright, and will go there. Men who supported Bryan and are unwilling to join with the National Democracy in helping to reorganize the party have no other refuge except Populism. The issue on which Bryan made his campaign means the destruction of the Democratic party and principles."

"Do you anticipate that the free coinage of silver will be an important issue in the next Presidential campaign?"

"That is a question I cannot attempt to answer. In politics the experienced man hesitates to form a conjecture of what will be the condition of affairs even a year ahead. How, then, can a man do any more than guess when the question is one for four years ahead? In such a case one man's guess is as futile as another's."

"Is there much interest in Europe over Cuba's fight for independence?"

"Nothing that might be called popular interest, and absolutely no humanitarian interest. Cuba is too far away. Moreover, the Armenian question is absorbing all the attention over there. What interest is felt in Spain's war is confined mostly to diplomatic circles and takes the form of suspicion of the United States and the country's position on the matter."

"Are the diplomats inclined to favor Cuba?"

"No; I should say it was rather an even thing. They have no particular sympathies in the matter."

From the pier Col. and Mrs. Watterson went directly to the Windsor Hotel, where they will spend a few days before returning to Louisville. Col. Watterson is looking very well and says that the rough passage agreed with him.

BLACKBURN CALLS ON BRADLEY.

He Thinks Gov. Bradley Will Not Call an Extra Session.

VERSAILLES, Ky., Nov. 28.—In an interview last evening Senator Blackburn was asked if he anticipated an extra session of the Legislature. He said:

"I am not in Gov. Bradley's confidence, and have no right to speak for him. If I measure him correctly, he is not lacking either in ability or political sagacity, nor is he likely to do anything to wreck or injure his party. Without expressing any opinion of my own, I do not believe that he would think it either wise or practical to call the Legislature into extra session. I do not expect it to be done. If it should be called, I do not expect a Senator to be elected."

"Should an extra session be called will you be on the ground and make the fight?"

"Certainly I will, and make it to the finish. If I made a hard fight last winter I will make this a harder one."

"Well, of course, you are the caucus nominee of your party and expect to be its candidate?"

"Yes, unless my party should deem it wise to make another nomination. The fight that I will make will be for the nominee of the Democratic caucus, no matter whom he may be."

"What, in your judgment, will Congress do at the coming session? Will it deal with the currency or tariff questions?"

"No; it will pass the necessary appropriation bills, do what it can in the Cuban matter, and nothing more."

"What do you think it will do upon the Cuban question?"

"That of necessity will depend upon the message that the President may send to us. Congress wants to see Cuba free. At its last session it passed a joint resolution approaching as close to a declaration of war as it had power to do. The President has seen fit to ignore the action taken by Congress and leave the barbarous war to go on. What he may recommend in his coming message, of course, I have no opportunity to know. But whatever Congress can do, it will do. The Cuban question has ceased to be one of diplomacy, and has become a question of humanity.

"I hope that the President's message will show that he is at last in accord with the sentiment of the people, and that his message will, in some measure, tend to rehabilitate his Administration in the public mind."

Shot in the Leg and Robbed in an Erie Train.

PORT JERVIS, Nov. 28.—Arthur R. Carlton, a glassblower by trade, boarded an Erie Railroad train at Corning on Thursday morning to go to New York city. He was riding on the tank car, and had been there only a short time when he was confronted by two men who were stealing a ride on the train. One of them had a sandbag and the other a revolver, and they ordered him to throw up his hands, which he refused to do. As he reached for something to defend himself with one of the men fired two shots at him.

One took effect in the right leg. The pair then went through his pockets, taking all of his money, which amounted to $1.05, and on the arrival of the train at Binghamton Carlton was found by some of the trainmen in an apparently helpless condition on the tank car. A surgeon was summoned, and he was found to have been shot in the right leg between the knee and hip. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Squadron A to Have a Third Troop.

Adjt.-Gen. McAlpin has authorized Cavalry Squadron A of this city to divide into three troops, each to have a maximum membership of seventy-five. The squadron now consists of two troops of seventy-five members each, and there are many applicants for enlistment on the waiting lists.

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PRINCE CHARLES EGON DEAD.

A Brilliant Leader in Berlin Society Till He Found William II. a Great Bore.

Prince Charles Egon of Fuerstenberg, whose death was announced from Berlin yesterday, was only 44 years old. He was a man who, in the New York vernacular, would be called a great swell. Besides being the head of a mediatized princely house, he was a landgrave, a count, a baron, a royal Prussian Major, a member of the Prussian House of Lords, and several other things which place a man near the top of the envied 10,000 in the German empire.

His wife was a Princess of Tallerrand-Périgord, a witty talker, a clever social diplomatist, and an ideal of a hostess. The Prince was a good fellow. Although his ancestral lands of a few hundred square miles, with a population of 40,000 or more, had been swallowed up at the very beginning of the centralizing and consolidating policy, in 1806, he had come into enough acres to give him one of the finest hunting parks and stock farms in Germany, and had inherited sufficient money to live upon in a manner consonant with his titles. His horses ran on all the big courses; his hunts were the admiration of the court circle in Berlin; his receptions at his town house in Berlin were the events of the social season next to the royal and imperial functions of the reigning Hohenzollern.

Whenever Frenchmen or Russians of high social distinction came away from Berlin during the first Emperor's reign, they might have much like to dine with the Prince Regent of Old William's court, with the stiffness and heaviness of the capital's social entertainment in general, and the funereal solemnity of the men and women who posed as the heroic figures of the Prussian Tory set, but they never had any criticisms to pass on Prince Charles Egon or his wife. There was always in those days at least one house in Berlin with an atmosphere that warmed the hearts and diverted the senses of all who entered.

Like many other pleasant persons and things in Berlin, the Fuerstenberg household experienced a blight when the young Emperor put on the purple and the crown. Prince Charles Egon never had been a model courtier; he was not fitted for him there were other glories than the Hohenzollern smile on this earth. He did not take in a kindly way to the reward-of-humility system introduced by the spanking young ruler; he sniffed at its compliments and laughed at its black list. The exodus of the old favorites at court made no difference in his invitation list; he did not expurgate the register of his friends to suit the caprices that came and went in the imperial palace. Consequently he saw the Emperor's back a good many times at the court balls and receptions.

The end came to Prince Charles Egon in one winter that at the last court ball of the season he was moved to remark truculently to a court official that the Emperor had grown to be a very tiresome person, with his assumptions of divine right to run the earth. The remark reached the Emperor's ears, as it was intended to, and when Prince Charles Egon rode out on the Tempelhofer Feld at the big spring parade of the troops he was frowned on and frozen and cut by the Hohenzollern Commander-in-Chief. He took somebody near enough to hear, in audible tones, that the Emperor was a snob and there was no more fun in Berlin for a man mature enough to see beyond the marshes of Brandenburg. That was the end of the social leadership of the Fuerstenbergs in Berlin.

The next season their town house was opened only for the removal of the furnishings. Court seasons have come and gone several times since, other men have been snubbed out of sight and taken back into imperial favor, the young Emperor has experienced many changes of heart, and some have said that his social ways have become comparatively agreeable, but the social panorama has gone on without Prince Charles Egon and his wife. They were in other capitals and enlivened the society of other climes, but they never tried again the marshy atmosphere of Berlin society. Berlin might see them for a week or two occasionally, but they were there as fleeting visitors, not as a part of the great imperial city.

Many other men of high rank have disappeared from court since the present Emperor began to regulate the course of the social stars, but no man has withdrawn in such fine style as did Prince Charles Egon. The careless contempt for his model man of the world has galled William of Hohenzollern for years. The Emperor often has forgiven a bitter opponent and often has forgotten an unpleasant comment on his personality, but he was not able to forive or forget a mediatized Prince who could find a reigning Hohenzollern tiresome, and could abandon Berlin to avoid being bored by a crowned head.

Obituary Notes.

Mr. George Y. Coffin, the famous cartoonist of Washington, died yesterday morning at his apartments in the Garfield flats from a complication of disorders, the culmination of an attack of locomotor ataxia. Mr. Coffin's illness was of long duration. In 1894 he made a tour of Europe, and on his return symptoms of locomotor ataxia appeared and in a short time the disease had fully developed. He lost the use of the lower limbs almost entirely, and spent months in sanitariums and hospitals prone on his back, but still continuing the work with the pencil that made him famous throughout the country. On Monday last paralysis of the abdomen occurred and the issue then was only a question of time. On that day his last cartoon appeared. Mr. Coffin was born March 30, 1850, in Pottstown, Pa., and went to Washington with his parents in 1858. He entered Columbian College in 1862 and graduated in 1869, having stood at the head of his class each of the seven years, taking many prizes and medals and being the valedictorian on graduation day. He entered the Census Bureau in 1870 as a clerk, at the same time taking up the study of law in Columbian University, graduating in 1873 with the highest honors. The year previous, in 1872, he had entered the competitive examination under President Grant's civil service order and passed at the head of the list. He was appointed a clerk in the revenue cutter service of the Treasury, in which bureau he remained until last January, when he resigned on account of ill-health. Early in life he showed himself possessed of artistic instinct, and ability to express it with pencil, but it was not until 1884 that he entered the public field as a cartoonist, although he had previously contributed frequently to publications such as *Puck*, *Harper's Weekly*, and other periodicals, and had illustrated one or two books. His work on the Washington *Hatchet* speedily attracted attention, and his fame spread over the country as a political satirist of unusual ability. In later years his work has been displayed in the daily press, and in his adaptation of art masterpieces to the living issues of the day he has been recognized as without an equal.

The Hon. Patrick Maguire died at his home in Roxbury, Mass., yesterday afternoon of a paralytic shock. Mr. Maguire had been suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, which developed apoplectic symptoms, and on Wednesday morning he was found unconscious. Since then his condition has at times seemed more favorable to recovery, and only last night were unfavorable symptoms discovered. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Maguire had been active in the political and business life of Boston. He was born in Ireland and came to Boston when he was very young. He was a printer and before he became actively engaged in politics wrote articles for many of the Boston papers. It was more than twenty-five years ago when he was first elected to the Democratic Ward and City Committee. The Democratic party was in a strong minority, but Maguire said it was only a matter of time before the party would control the political affairs of Boston. He believed in thorough organization and he began to get the working forces of the party together. They regarded him as the leader of the party in those days and never did he lose his influence, although many strong and ably managed fights were made against him. Personally he never cared for an elective office. He attended all the national conventions for twenty years back, and never once was he known to hint a candidate of his party. He was known and respected by Hancock, Tilden, Hancock, John Kerr, Cleveland, and other men who had national prominence. When Mr. Cleveland came into office nearly four years ago he offered Mr. Maguire the office of Collector of Internal Revenue in Boston. Mr. Maguire would not accept himself, but he requested the President to name his young friend, Edward J. Donovan, and Donovan got the place. In late years Mr. Maguire's friends have many a time requested him to take public office, but he declined. He was sent to the Governor's Council for a few years and after that refused all elective offices. Mr. Maguire for a time served on the Norton Park Commission.

William Henry Harbeck of this city died at the Continental Hotel in Paris on Friday morning, after an illness of about one week. When he arrived for Europe, a week a month ago, Mr. Harbeck was looking very well, very hale and hearty. Mr. Harbeck was born here and was the son of Henry and Deborah Harbeck. His father was a prosperous merchant. William Harbeck's first enterprise was the manufacture of barrel staves for export, and, under his personal supervision, the enterprise soon became well found in expectation to build his own ships for the transportation of his wares to foreign countries. In a few years he had sixteen ship sailing between this port and South America and the Philippine Islands. He amassed a fortune. In 1864 with the connection of his brother, John H. Harbeck, he built the mammoth stores in Broadway between Union and Wall street, for years the centre of the trade in trotting horses and drove frequently with Commodore Vanderbilt in Saratoga. He was not a believer in real estate investment, preferring to invest his money in Government and railway bonds. At the time of his death he did not own a dollar's worth of real estate. He left, besides his widow, one daughter, Mrs. Evelyn Auffmordt, a widow, who lives in Paris, and two sons, Henry Harbeck of New York and John H. Harbeck, who is now in El Paso, Tex. He left a fortune of about $1,000,000. Up to about fifteen years ago Mr. Harbeck owned and occupied the house at 300 Fifth avenue. Subsequently he was frequently in New York, although much of his time recently had been passed abroad. When here he made his home at Hotel Savoy. After the funeral, which will be held in Paris, and will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery after services at the house of his late brother John, 260 Fifth avenue. The body will be brought home by Mrs. Harbeck and Mrs. Auffmordt.

Thomas Hodgson, the general sales agent of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, with headquarters in this city, died yesterday morning at the Westminster, 145 East Sixteenth street, where he resided. He came here from Buffalo two years ago, and for most of the time since he had suffered from heart trouble, growing weaker gradually. About a week ago he contracted a severe cold, which developed into pneumonia. Death was due directly to heart failure. He leaves a widow. Mr. Hodgson was born in Brooklyn in 1840, and went into the New York office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company as an office boy. He rose until he was placed in charge of the shipping department at Newburgh and Weehawken. In 1875 he went to Buffalo as Western sales agent, and he remained there up to two years ago.

Joseph C. Wolff died at his home, 168 East Sixty-first street, on Thursday. Mr. Wolff was born in Besancon, France. Coming to this country as a child, he received his education in the schools of this city. He was a member of the Second New York Harris Light Cavalry during the civil war and fought in the Shenandoah Valley campaign. A few years after the war he was graduated from the Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1874. He was Democratic member of the Assembly in 1892 for the Sixteenth district, and was elected a Senator from the Eleventh district in 1893. In 1895 he was made a clerk of the Seventh District Court.

Lieut. Frank H. Barnhart, retired, is dead at Morgantown, N. C. He was born in Pennsylvania, and served from 1861 to 1865 in the volunteer service with the Pennsylvania infantry. He entered the regular army as a lieutenant in 1867.

Uriah Saunders, for many years United States Consular Agent at Abaco, Bahamas, died suddenly on Nov. 20 of heart disease.

WM. MOIR

Holiday Presents,

Great Variety of

Diamond Jewelry, Gold Watches and Silver Novelties

at

Greatly Reduced Prices,

to close out the Stock of the late Wm. Moir.

Inspection is invited.

SIXTH AVE., cor. 23d St.

How to Clothe the Children.

BEST & CO LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Just a Few

Of many instances we could name, to show the real, practical economy of our way of clothing children.

Handsome Cloaks, of all wool fancy mixed cloth; large collar inlaid with plain cloth in contrasting colors; sizes, 4 to 8 yrs.	$6.75.
Baby Coats, all wool flannel, large pointed collar and cuffs trimmed with braid.	$3.35.
Cloth Finished Flannel Dresses, yoke, sailor collar and belt, with fancy silk stitching in contrasting colors, 4 to 14 years.	$4.00.
School Aprons, good quality, of white lawn, neatly made; sizes, 4 to 12 years.	48c.
Fine White Aprons, fancy cross-bar; trimmed with most embroidery and ribbon—good Holiday presents—ages, 2 to 10 years.	98c.
Fauntleroy Cloth Leggins, extra long, plain colors.	$1.25.
Boys' Chinchilla Reefers, material tested chemically—and exposed to the weather to prove it is all wool and fast color; sizes, 2½ to 6 years.	$5.00.
One Piece Kilt Suits, strictly all wool flannel, fast color, trimmed with silk embroidery. Ages, 2 and 4 years.	$2.00.
Fur Sets, White Thibet, round muff and Russian stole.	$4.50.
Electric Seal, round muff and collar, trimmed with heads and tails.	$3.75.
Scotch Wool Gloves, double wrist, mottled effects; all sizes.	50c.
Kid Gloves—wool lined—inside lap at wrist, trimmed with beaver fur; all sizes.	$1.25.

60-62 West 23d St.

MORGUE KEEPER LAID OFF.

ALBERT N. WHITE SUSPENDED FROM DUTY YESTERDAY.

It Is Said That He Is Charged with Trafficking in Bodies—The Commissioners of Charities Very Guarded in Speaking About the Case—White Is a Veteran.

Albert N. White, who has been keeper of the Morgue at Bellevue Hospital for a quarter of a century, was suspended yesterday by the Commissioners of Charities. He received notification of the fact late in the afternoon.

The Commissioners were averse last evening to discussing the grounds for their action. Commissioner Silas C. Croft, President of the Board, intimated that traffic in dead bodies had been carried on at the Morgue for some time.

He said that he had carefully studied the subject and was determined to put a stop to it. Keeper White had not accounted, Mr. Croft added, for the disposition of three bodies, and the Board would make a thorough investigation of his conduct of the Morgue.

Gen. James R. O'Beirne, one of the Commissioners, said that the Board had been investigating the case of the Morgue keeper, but would not have the investigation completed until the middle of next week. Gen. O'Beirne added that all information about the case must be obtained from President Croft, as neither he nor Commissioner Faure could speak about it.

"Some time ago," he explained, "the Board passed a resolution to the effect that any information that was to be given to the press concerning the business of the department transacted in executive session must come from President Croft alone. This obligation was assumed by Commissioner Faure and myself because of statements given out that differed, President Croft is now held responsible for any statements issued.

"But as the fact that White's suspension has become public, I do not consider that I violate any obligation by confirming it. Of course Mr. White is a veteran, and, according to the law, cannot be summarily removed. He can only be dismissed on charges, and is entitled to a hearing at which he can be present or represented by counsel."

The charges against Keeper White are believed to be the outcome of an attempt to remove him made when the present Commissioners took office. They then announced that they had been considering some evidence against White, and that he would probably be removed, but for some reason or other the matter was dropped. It was the general opinion then that the Commissioners' upon learning that Keeper White was a veteran and entitled to trial before dismissal, arrived at the conclusion that what evidence they had against him would not prove sufficient to remove him.

The charge then investigated by the Commissioners was that White was interested with a certain undertaker in getting trade from persons, the bodies of whose relatives or friends were at the Morgue.

White was very much surprised by the action of the Commissioners. He turned over all books, papers, and the custody of the Morgue property and several bodies that are there awaiting burial to Temporary Keeper Isaac Newton at 6 o'clock last evening.

He said that on two occasions he had been called before the Board and questioned in regard to the matter of the disposition of the three bodies which had brought about his suspension.

The bodies were those of Rosa Klein, Carl Walsh, and Mary Smith, which had been placed under Keeper White's care at the Morgue.

SPAIN MUST BE PATIENT.

The People Advised to Wait Quietly for the Long-Deferred Victory in Cuba.

MADRID, Nov. 15.—*El Imparcial* said a few days ago: "All things come round to him who will but wait. The day has come at last for the Commanders-in-Chief of our armies in Cuba and the Philippine Islands to take the field. Considering Blanco's habitual reserve and Weyler's orders as regards correspondents, news will be now somewhat scarce. Not so bad if what comes is really good news. A cold piece is surely worth more than 100 coppers. Yet the people do not understand why Gen. Weyler should refuse to be accompanied by journalists who might witness and relate his future achievements, especially when they will not be able to telegraph anything which has not been previously authorized by the censor. So we must believe that he has good reasons to suppress all news that is not his own. As in the months following his arrival in Havana, Gen. Weyler will make a show of his peculiar abilities as a correspondent. He will act as one for all and to all. Nevertheless contradictory reports will be published hereafter."

Nearly all the newspapers say that Premier Canovas denied the report that President Cleveland notified the Spanish Minister at Washington that the Cuban war must be ended within a specified time. "At most," Canovas is said to have added, "an indication was given during a friendly conversation with our representative in the United States that it would be advantageous to all to bring about an early settlement of the conflict."

The last despatches from Havana in reference to Gen. Weyler's operations in Pinar del Rio have caused a painful impression here. Although victory was announced, people were inclined to believe the contrary. The newspapers advise the public to be calm and not to take for defeat what is merely an incident of the war. *El Imparcial* says:

"Various of interences were drawn from the news received yesterday (Nov. 14) from Havana, which was again all right, not excepting the number of our losses. All that has been said in reference to this shows that we have forgotten what war is. We do not know how many men the insurgents lost; but it is a fact well established in the history of all nations that in war the victorious so