STAND BY THE PRESIDENT

RINGING SPEECH BY THE REV. THOMAS DIXON IN BROOKLYN.

The War Not Over Yet—A Democratic Victory Would Be the Signal for Spain to Smash the Protocol and for Other Nations to Fly to Her Aid—No Reaction.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., preached his last sermon in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn last night. He said he found it very trying to preach three times a day, and hereafter he will only preach twice on Sunday, and in Manhattan only. His subject last evening was "Stand by McKinley." He said in part:

"I believe that in times of war and of war issues it is the duty of every citizen to stand by the man who incarnates the power and the dignity and the sovereignty of the nation, whatever be his party, whatever his name. Last summer the loyalty displayed by the American people was magnificent. Papers that had revelled in personal abuse of the President said: 'Before a hostile foe we are one people and McKinley is our President, and we will stand by him.' Now the peace protocol has been signed. We have little local offices to fill. Our partisan papers have gone back to their slops, begun once more to fling epithets and forget the loftier principles that made our nation glorious last summer.

"But we have not settled a single issue for which the war was fought. We have not gained a single thing for which the war was fought. One hundred thousand Spanish troops stand armed in Cuba. Porto Rico has not been evacuated. The problem of the Philippines has not been touched. Gen. Sickles, who knows the subject through and through, said the other day in a public speech: 'The Peace Commission is a gigantic farce and out of it will come no practical issue. Within three months this nation will be in war with Spain.'

"If you send to Washington a hostile Congress, within forty-eight hours from the time the defeat of the Administration is announced the Spanish commission will smash the protocol to atoms and your commission will be on its way back to the United States. I believe it is the patriotic duty of every loyal American to stand by the Administration until every issue for which the war was fought is the law of the kingdom of Spain and of the United States.

"There is no such thing in this election as a local issue. You have a blanket ballot and the man who votes for Governor votes for Congressman. There is not one man in 10,000 who will scratch his ticket. You are not a local people. You are the Empire State of the Union. Your elections here are not local affairs. They are international affairs. In this election thirty-four Congressmen and one United States Senator are to be elected. Thirty-four men are going to Congress to say whether the flag shall come down from the Philippines or stay there, to say whether you shall face the future or the past.

"I believe that we should support our Commander-in-Chief. He has lifted this nation in the eyes of the world to the highest station it ever occupied. He had the power of the Czar of Russia during the war. He had the power of life and death over every individual in this nation, but he opened his heart and asked what the people wanted, and when he spoke finally to the enemy he spoke the verdict of 75,000,000 of people. Take away from him that splendid power that was back of him, and you cripple his masterful diplomacy and make impossible the conclusion of the negotiations.

"The opposition means reaction and retreat. What did its platform in this State say on the subject of the new nation? What did it say about the Philippines? There is no such place. What did it say about Porto Rico? Never heard of it. [Laughter.] And yet they nominated thirty-four Congressmen and one Senator to go and settle problems with no programme whatever. I believe in the glory of this republic. I expect that it will one day have a population of 350,000,000 freemen. I expect to see our flag float in every harbor in the world. I expect to see her power of moral influence become the dominating force in the history of man, but there are a lot of gimlet-headed men who believe that the less you get the better you are off. If they have their way they will run this Government on a 4 by 8 plan, as they have in the past. They will haul down the flag from where heroes have raised it.

"Are you going to retreat or stand your ground? The platform on which Roosevelt stands says we shall have a magnificent army and navy. What does the other platform say? Nothing. Give this nation a navy and there is no combination of powers on earth that will threaten us. Within this generation there is going to be a shock of war that will redistribute the map of the world and settle the fate of mankind for at least a century. Can you keep out of that war? As sensible men, it is our duty to prepare ourselves for the future. China is to-day the magazine of the world's powder magazine. The nations of the world are gathering their eagles there. Look at the other side, and at Fashoda you will see a Frenchman with a flag and a Kitchener with a flag over it. One of those flags must come down, and all history shows that it will not be the British flag. You cannot prevent a conflict in the next generation and you cannot keep out of it, because your commerce girds the earth. Is France or Russia or Germany your friend? You know they are not. There is but one friend of the United States, and that is the old mother land. [Applause.] It is our duty to our city, if nothing else, to equal her on the seas. When that is done the peace of the earth is guaranteed. [Applause.]

"If you vote against the Administration you say: 'Come back from the Philippines. If you sustain the Administration, you say: 'What has been won with blood shall never be given up.' The men who form the policies of the Opposition, Bryan of Nebraska, Altgeld of Illinois, Bailey of Texas and Bryan of Nebraska. They have determined that we shall have no colonial possessions. What does it matter if a New York Democrat says, 'I don't personally believe in that.' They will reply, 'What do we care what you personally believe? A New York Democrat doesn't go into the councils of this country. They have no voice or influence. These four men have settled it. Defeat the Administration, and America will be betrayed to her bitterest foes. Within forty-eight hours after that verdict reaches Berlin, the German fleet will have steam up and be under way for Manila, and when the German Admiral sees that there his flag will stay there. If you say to the Administration, 'We are not with you,' it will be a signal for Europe to rush to the aid of Spain.

"Foreign snobs used to turn up their noses at America. The cable flashed beneath the sea the glorious news of the 1st of May. It ran through every capital on earth and said to the assembled Cabinets of the Old World: 'Uncle Sam may be a diplomat in shirt sleeves, but he has come to stay, and you must make room for him at your council tables.'"

OUR DUTY TO KEEP NEW TERRITORY.

The Rev. Henry E. O'Keefe Points Out the Nation's New and Glorious Mission.

The Rev. Henry E. O'Keefe, C. S. P., preached last night before a large congregation in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Sixtieth street and Columbus avenue, urging the retention by this country of its newly acquired possessions. He took for his text these words from Psalm lxvi., 5: "Let the nations be glad and rejoice: for Thou judgest the people with justice, and directest the nations of the earth."

"The retention of the recently acquired fruits of conquest seems inevitable if we are to complete the humanitarian purpose for which the higher spirits opened an unseemly war," he said. "Islands, some of them mere barren rocks in the sea, others laden with fruits and flowers, seem to be honestly our in the judgment of the world. Of old it was said of the Romans that they lusted for dominion. True as this may be, heaven rewarded them for their civil virtues by converting their world-wide colonies into gardens of Christian civilization. It has a very weak parallelism in modern history in the example of the British Empire. With our inventive genius and political temper it is obvious that material amelioration would be shed on every land that our hands could touch. * * *

"Our leaders of state are men unskilled in the arts of diplomacy. Our country has had no intimate relationship with any foreign power. We are young and quite unused to the wars of the Old World. The fear is that to hold our new position we shall be driven to create fresh armies and build strong ships. But this is the least part of the difficulty. The danger shall rather be when we lose the consciousness that our purpose in history is to effect the betterment of high and low types of races, by imparting vigor to their religion and giving them the material benefits of our mechanical genius. A glorious mission for the republic of these United States."

LAWYER WITH HEAVY LIABILITIES.

C. E. Wyman of Chicago in the Bankruptcy Court—Obligations $1,250,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—With liabilities which may reach $1,250,000, Charles E. Wyman, a lawyer, who has practised in this city for twenty years, petitioned for voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday.

About five years ago he floated the Coliseum Amusement Company, which was to erect a large hall on the west side. Shortly after he helped to promote the Erie Railway Company. The filing of several creditors' bills caused the Amusement Company to collapse. The Erie Railway Company was then reorganized, but eventually ceased to exist.

AGUINALDO'S PRISONERS.

Havana Special Commission Asks for the President's Intercession.

Special Cable Details to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Oct. 15.—The Spanish Commission has requested the American Commissioners to use their influence with President McKinley to incline him to intercede with the insurgents in the Philippines to obtain from Aguinaldo and the other native leaders the release of the Spanish prisoners held by them.

The Spanish Commission has not yet agreed upon an answer to the request of the Americans that the Red Cross steamer San Antonio be allowed to land free of duty a cargo of food for the relief of the reconcentrados at the ports of Cardenas, Cienfuegos, Sagua and Havana. At the same time the Americans request permission to distribute in Havana seventy-four cases of foodstuffs stored here by the Red Cross before the war.

The illness of the Marquis of Montoro, who is suffering from a high fever, may delay the most important work of the Spanish Commission. Late this afternoon an answer was sent to the American Commission in regard to the condition and plans of the forts on the island.

The body of Major Beebe was put on board the Orizaba at 8 o'clock this morning. The Spanish Commission was represented by a delegation consisting of the Secretary of the commission and two aides. Representatives of all of the Cuban clubs were present. The Siempre Viva Club of Cuban women sent a delegation of girls with wreaths of lilies.

Gen. Wade thanked them all in the name of the family of Major Beebe, the American people and the American Commission. The Orizaba sailed for the United States at 4 P. M.

Gen. Wade's statement about the sanitary condition of the commission was given out to the press this evening. He says that only two stenographers are sick with malarial fever and all of the others, members and employees, are in good health. He adds that paludal fever (swamp fever) is now the worst disease here, ninety-six cases of it having been fatal in Havana within a week. He also says that Mayor Beebe contracted yellow fever at Nuevitas, in the province of Puerto Principe.

BLANCO AND THE CUBAN UNIFORM.

He Forbids Cuban Soldiers to Wear It in Havana.

HAVANA, Oct. 15, via Key West.—Strict orders have been given by Gen. Blanco not to allow insurgents with uniforms in the city. Yesterday afternoon at Infanta street, insurgent officers were dancing in a house with some girls of Cuban families. Col. Collazo wore a Cuban uniform. The police entered the house to arrest him. The Cubans opposed the police, and in a few moments a fight was in progress with chairs, canes and fists as weapons. The Spaniards received reinforcements, and the Cubans were going to use their arms, when Col. Paglieri, Chief of Police of Havana, came in and ordered the Spaniards to withdraw, and requested Col. Collazo to retire to avoid further conflict.

Last night there was another incident, fortunately without serious results, in front of the Hotel Inglaterra. An American wearing a big straw hat was mistaken for a Cuban by an officer of the Orden Publico, or Spanish military police. A Spanish officer tried to arrest the American, who jumped on him and struck him in the face, uttering an exclamation in English. Then the Spaniard apologized, but it was hard to restrain the American from punching him again. A big crowd gathered, and again Col. Paglieri interfered and carried the American home in a carriage with profuse apologies for the occurrence.

Marquis Estaban, Mayor of Havana, is in Gen. Blanco's bad graces. Yesterday the Marquis made a speech at Palatino, where the water works of Havana are situated. He welcomed Cols. Hecker and Waring in the name of the city and said the people were eagerly waiting for the Americans to take control and do works of reform worthy of the great Government of the United States.

Col. Bliss replied, thanking the Marquis and the people of Havana and assuring them of the good feeling of Americans and their desire for the good of this country.

When Gen. Blanco was informed of this he expressed the greatest indignation against the Marquis and ordered the press censor not to allow a word about the speech to be sent by cable.

The American and Spanish commissions are making slow progress, because the Spaniards have not yet agreed on a definite time for evacuation.

NO COURT-MARTIAL FOR SEAMAN.

Secretary Alger Says He Will Not Be Held Accountable for His Interviews.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—In answer to an inquiry as to whether any action would be taken in regard to the criticisms of the War Department attributed to Major Louis L. Seaman, surgeon, United States Volunteers, in newspaper interviews, Secretary Alger said to-night:

"No officer or man will be prosecuted or discriminated against for statements made before the Commission of Inquiry. Major Seaman appeared before the commission and testified, and for any statements that he may have made in newspapers he will be held no more accountable than for his testimony before the commission. The newspapers would have been equally free for criticising the War Department if it attempted to prosecute Major Seaman for what he is quoted as saying in interviews, for he has testified before the commission, and is therefore exempt from any action by the department. No officer or man shall be prosecuted for anything he says before the commission, and his status as an officer and his chances for promotion will not be interfered with while I am Secretary of War. He will not be obliged to resign or submit to any examination or inquiry by this department. Every officer or man who has anything to tell about the conduct of the war may be sure that nothing to his prejudice will result from what he may tell the commission."

War Investigators Start for Florida.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Members and officers of the War Investigating Commission left here this afternoon on a special car for Jacksonville, Fla. They will inspect the camp there and at other points in the South, and take the testimony of witnesses. The commission will return to Washington probably about Nov. 1.

Train Load of Sick Soldiers.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 16.—A hospital train consisting of eleven coaches, containing 198 sick soldiers, nurses and attendants, arrived at Old Point this morning from Jacksonville. The sick were placed in the Josiah Simpson Hospital.

HAWAII SUGAR DEAL.

It Was Backed by Mr. G. H. Castle, the Big Sugar Planter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—Instead of old Mr. Daniel Meyer, the local capitalist, being behind the recent big deal in the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, the real head of the deal was Mr. G. H. Castle, the Hawaiian millionaire, who controls the Ewa plantation, the richest sugar property on the islands. Castle's connection with the deal was kept a profound secret. Broker Pollitz, who engineered the deal, made a trip to Honolulu, and contracted to deliver to Castle 60,000 shares of stock of the Hawaiian Commercial. Much of it was bought at about $30 a share, and the Spreckels brothers thought they were doing a shrewd stroke of business. They awoke too late to the knowledge that the control of the stock had passed out of their hands.

Mr. Castle, it is said, will develop the Hawaiian plantation and make it pay big dividends like the Ewa plantation. Ewa stock recently sold at $400 per share, but the profits were so enormous that the number of shares of stock was doubled. Now each share is quoted at $275, and none can be bought in the open market.

Arrested for the Newton Triple Murder.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16.—Frank Barcal of Chicago, accompanied by Detective Haggins, to-day arrested William Lichtenberg, alias Paul Mueller, a Bohemian, who is charged with a triple murder in Brookfield, Mass., on Jan. 7 last, when Francis D. Newton, Sarah A., his wife, and their daughter Elsie were murdered with an axe. He was taken to Chicago tonight. A reward of $5,000 is offered for the murderer.

100,000 Cattle for Cuba and Porto Rico.

HERMOSILLO, Mexico, Oct. 16.—A syndicate of American cattle buyers, headed by J. H. Morris of Kansas City, Mo., has just purchased 100,000 head of cattle in this State. The animals will be shipped to Cuba and Porto Rico. The investors expect to clear $3,000,000 after all transportation and other charges are paid.

NO WOMEN ON WARSHIPS.

A NAVAL REGULATION THAT IS NOW PUZZLING THE DEPARTMENT.

One Instance Where the Regulation Was Violated Through the Wit of a Wife—Commodore Fyffe's Joke That Caused a Similar Regulation to Be Revoked.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Navy Department is in a quandary over the question of its right to permit a woman to make a voyage on a war vessel. One of the American Evacuation Commissioners to Porto Rico asked permission of the department to have his wife accompany him from San Juan to New York on the New Orleans, in which vessel he had secured passage. The department was anxious to grant the request, but found itself confronted by the regulation forbidding women to take up residence on a naval vessel or to make voyages in them. No decision has been reached. This regulation has been in existence a number of years. There was a time when officers took their wives and families with them on men-of-war, but the Navy Department decided that a fighting ship was no place for women and issued stringent orders to put a stop to the practice.

There is only one instance known where the regulation was violated, but the woman carried out her plan so well that no officer could be held responsible for breaking the rule. She was the wife of a naval commander, who in the war with Spain commanded one of the trimmest little ships that was attached to Sampson's fleet off Santiago. At the time the incident occurred this officer was in command of a naval vessel stationed in Central American waters. His wife, to be near him, had taken up her residence near one of the principal seaport towns. Womanlike, she wanted to reside on her husband's ship, if only for the sake of violating the regulation.

"You can come on board in the daytime, but you can't stay over night," he told her, and she smiled and said she would spend a night on the vessel or know the reason why, regulation or no regulation.

One day a revolution was started in the town near where the officer's vessel was stationed, under orders to protect the lives and property of American citizens if trouble occurred. There was firing in the town and much excitement, and the American naval vessel moved close to shore, so as to be better prepared to land marines to protect the United States Consulate. Just about sundown an orderly reported to the Captain that his wife was standing on the beach signaling the ship. Very much perturbed, the Captain called away a boat and started for shore. He had supposed that his wife was safe at her country place.

"Now, don't you scold," she cried as he left the boat and came toward her. "I'm not here as your wife; I'm here as an American citizen in search of a refuge, and I demand your protection, sir, and that you give me asylum on board your ship."

She spent the night on board her husband's vessel and started back for her country home in the morning, thoroughly satisfied with having scored one against the Navy Department and its meddling regulation.

When William E. Chandler was Secretary of the Navy he issued an order that naval officers should not permit their wives to take residence on foreign stations to which their husbands were attached. One day Secretary Chandler received an official communication from Commodore Fyffe, in command of the Asiatic naval station, in which the Commodore said:

"It becomes my painful duty to report that my wife, Eliza Fyffe, has, in disobedience to my orders and in the face of the regulation of the department, taken up her residence on the station and persistently refuses to leave."

The Commodore's joke had the desired effect. The regulation was revoked.

ENLISTED VOLUNTEERS OBJECT.

Say They Cannot Be Forced to Do Duty in the National Guard.

Enlisted men in the volunteer regiments, made up partly of National Guardsmen and outside recruits, have followed the officers in protesting against the plan of muster out. They say that according to the orders sent down from Albany they cannot escape State service except by the will of the commanding officer of the regiment. This, they say, is a direct violation of a promise given to them last spring when they went into the regiments at Peekskill and Hempstead. The order governing their enlistment then read as follows:

ALBANY, April 23, 1898.

General Order No. 9.

To men who are not at present members of the National Guard, but who now enlist in order to enter the United States service, may be given the assurance that they will not be held to service for a longer period than two years, and that their muster out of the United States service is equivalent to muster out of the State service.

Under this promise hundreds of men went to the camps last spring and joined the National Guard. The sole purpose in doing so in nearly every case was to go to the front, and to the recruiting officers in the armories and in the camps and to the commanding officers of the companies which they joined they declared that they had no idea of remaining permanently in the guard and wished to know what guarantee they would have that they would not be held to service for the State after the war. The above order was in every instance read to them. Now the men find themselves confronted with this order from Albany headquarters:

ALBANY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
General Order No. 18.

Application of enlisted men who have been in the volunteer service for discharge from the State service should receive favorable action on the part of the officers authorized to grant it, provided the reasons set forth be deemed proper and sufficient.

This order is interpreted by the enlisted men, and by officers as well, to mean that the State is under no obligation to grant honorable discharges to men unless the commanding officer sees fit. This, the men hold, is a direct violation of the pledge given last spring under which they were induced to go into the service.

Brig.-Gen. William Seward, former Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, was seen yesterday and said: "I don't wish to be put into the position of criticising any orders issued, but I can say that last spring it was my understanding of the order issued then that it relieved men who enlisted, though not previously in the guard, from the possibility of service for the State after the muster out from the volunteer service. As I understood it, the State had no option in the matter of discharging the men."

SENOR PALMA TO GEN. NUNEZ.

The Cuban Department of Expeditions Ordered to Be Disbanded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Señor Tomas Estrada Palma, the head of the Cuban delegation to this country, has sent the following communication to Gen. Emilio Nunez, notifying him of the discontinuance of further expeditions from the United States to Cuba:

"MOST ESTEEMED AND DISTINGUISHED COMPATRIOT: With the termination of the war for Cuban independence, through the intervention of the United States, has also ceased the necessity for further expeditions from this country to Cuba, and for that reason the delegation has decided that there is no longer cause for the continuance of the Department of Expeditions which you have had in charge. This department has nobly executed the functions which it was to perform and we feel that the credit for its success is due to your management and generalship. The various commanders, officers and privates who have been attached to this department should be at once honorably discharged and allowed to proceed according to their desires and to promote their own interests. This I have the honor to communicate to you as the chief of that department, with the request that you communicate the direction of the delegation to each of the members of our service.

"The delegation in terminating the work of this important department, which has done so much to further the cause of Cuban independence, does so in the full knowledge of your success and desires to express to you, on behalf of the government of the army and the people of Cuba, its recognition of your most important service. You have faithfully fulfilled the commission which was intrusted to you, and likewise have all those others who have undertaken those difficult and dangerous expeditions bearing food, clothing, provisions and supplies to the army of liberation on the island of Cuba. The work of the department under your charge has been a most powerful and potent auxiliary to the cause for which we have all been striving and which at last we now see attained. We feel that it is due to you personally, and your knowledge and wisdom in direction, that the Department of Expeditions was able to so thoroughly cooperate with our army in the field, and it is only because the work of the department is ended that we have now decided that it shall be disbanded.

"You will kindly receive my personal appreciation of the great and noble work you have done in aiding the delegation, and believe me, most sincerely yours,

"TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA."

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

The fate of a hotel is not always easy to understand. Two handsome establishments which face each other seemed to have equal chances of success with the public; yet one of them has been a failure from the time it was put up, while the other has prospered uninterruptedly. The different experiences of the two seem inexplicable to the uninitiated. The closing of the Clarendon Hotel might be explained on the ground that it is an old building now far from the centre of New York life. It is a theory of hotel keepers founded on experience that nothing attracts the public so well as absolute newness in a hotel. That seems to be a quality which draws the public irresistibly, and the older hotels in the city have not been able to make up for the lack of it in their competition with the new establishments. But while this theory may account for the Clarendon's decline, it is not supported by the fortunes of a hotel not far away from it. This second hotel was built before the Clarendon and with justice the same thing could be said about it. Yet it is so crowded with guests to-day that cots have been put up in the servants' quarters to accommodate some of the guests. It is no more accessible, no newer than the less fortunate hotels and differs from the latter only in the fact that it is larger. The Clarendon made two fortunes in its day and was lucky in having only three proprietors during its long career. Its last proprietor could scarcely have been looked upon as a newcomer when he took charge, as he had been a clerk in the house for more than twenty years when he assumed control of it.

New York has occasionally heard musicians who boasted the possession of titles, although they have usually suggested a rastaquouère origin and were never seen on the programmes. Lady Halle, who is to play the violin here this winter, not only possesses an English title, but actually uses it in her professional appearances, as well as in private life. She is the widow of Sir Charles Halle, who was for many years a well-known conductor in England. His wife was a violinist before she married him, and although nearly thirty years have passed since she was first heard the loyalty of her English admirers has never wavered. Her artistic achievements are said to be on the same high plane as ever. Lady Halle is a musical celebrity who can be taken up with entire safety by society. She is an intimate acquaintance of the Princess of Wales, who is notoriously less liberal than her husband in associating with persons in the artistic world. Sir Charles Halle was her second husband. For years she was known as Mme. Norman-Neruda. She is a handsome woman, in spite of the fact that she is no longer in her youth and is said to possess a graceful figure and a most agreeable personality. It was wholly on account of her London popularity and her constant engagements there that she never before came to this country. It is true the fate of the woman violinist here has not been of a kind to encourage her. Camilla Urso, one of the greatest ever permanently here, is closing her career in the continuous performance theatres.

Tod Sloan, the jockey, is admired in London for qualities that were never noticed in him here, although he doubtless possesses them. The London paragraphers have described him in terms that might almost be taken to indicate a disposition to look on him as a beauty. "Pale featured and dark wavy hair" is one phrase that gives only a faint idea of Mr. Sloan's intensely common sense and practical look. His luxurious way of life is another peculiarity which has made a profound impression. One of the newspapers prints this story of him:

"Sloan's style of living is magnificent. He travels with the impedimenta of a Prince doing the grand tour. Luxurious surroundings he likes and insists upon, not to gratify a pompous temperament, but simply because he likes them. His quarters in London are at the Hotel Cecil, where he is regarded generally with something more than curiosity, and by the underlings almost with reverence. Among the wealth of anecdotage which has accumulated round him is a little tale relating to this fondness for luxury. On the occasion of a race meeting somewhere out in the States an owner called beforehand at the most fashionable hotel in the place to engage a suite of rooms. The price asked was too extortionate even for a second millionaire, as he was, and he said so, and refused to take the rooms. 'Then put 'em down to me,' drawled a voice behind him. It was Tod. The millionaire was a man whose horses he rode. Sloan is much addicted to evening dress, and it suits him. There are jockeys whom it wouldn't. It is related of a famous entertainer of the swallowtail and tuxedo kind that he once reproached Sloan with slaving for a fixed wage. 'Look at me,' he said. 'I make thousands.' 'Well,' came the reply, 'we don't all look so funny as you in evening dress.' Sloan looks a gentleman in it."

The previous occupations of tenors are not always of a kind that might be thought to prepare them for the sentimental duties which they subsequently have to assume. Ernst Kraus was employed in a Munich brewery before he decided to take to the stage. Signor Ceppi was a strong man in a variety show. Salignac played the violin in an orchestra, and another distinguished tenor drove a cab. But there was never a European tenor before who included the duties of a reporter in his previous career. This is true of Ernst Van Dyck, who was a lawyer and a journalist before he finally abandoned all thought of other work and gave himself up to music. He began to study, as Jean de Reszke did, to sing baritone roles, and it was not until he had devoted himself to work for some time that it was discovered that he possessed a tenor voice. It was through a chance meeting with Massenet, at a musicale that he took up music as a profession. Even before the Wagner performances in Paris led to Van Dyck's successes there, he and Masseuet were intimate friends, and for that reason the French composer's operas found nearly as congenial a home in the Imperial Opera House of Austria as they did in Paris. Indeed, some of them were sung in Vienna before Paris heard it. Another French singer the other day called attention to his unusual preparation for the stage. This was Jean Noté, who leaped on a train of cars that were running down an incline, with the certainty of colliding with an approaching express, got access to the brake, and prevented a serious accident by his prompt action. Astonishing even was the physical strength he showed. That was understood, however, when it was explained that he had long been a machinist and was noted as one of the strongest men in the shops before he discovered his voice and became a baritone.

As advertisements are intended to be both attractive and seductive, it is probably not fair to say that they are ever queer; when they're queer they're just what they ought to be. But there are interesting developments in advertising, just the same. One of these developments is the use of portraits of advertisers as seductive and attractive adjuncts to the descriptions of the wares for sale. Perhaps the ancient Egyptians advertised the same way; if they did, the fact has not been reported, so it may be that the development is new. About the first person to take it up was an alleged "doctor" whose benevolent face, or at all events, a benevolent face that was intended to be taken as his, smiled on the reader out of the pages of many a country paper. Then a distinguished shoemaker advertised his shoes with his face as an evidence of good faith and good shoes. Then a New York umbrella mender displayed his countenance, or was it the chewing-gum man? They both did it, anyway, and there seems something peculiarly bold on the part of both of these gentlemen in making themselves so easily identified. Now an up-country man who makes "futkuah" or something of that nature, shows his picture, and a maker of glue shows himself and his family surrounded by glue bottles and things stuck together by the glue. It is a fascinating picture, hard to get away from.

Among the many soldiers seen in the city's streets in the past few weeks one that attracted attention carried a rolled-up umbrella. The soldier himself was a trim, straight, well-set-up man in a canvas uniform, who looked as though he could stand any kind of weather or anything else that might come along, and his umbrella, a slender, tight roller, seemed an odd thing for him to carry. But the simple fact probably was that he had been sleeping in the rain under shelter tents or under no tent at all, and that the idea of an umbrella, now that he had got where he could keep dry if he wanted to, had appealed to his fancy.

The clock on the Broadway cable car building at Seventh avenue and Fiftieth street now has a black face, white pointers and white hour marks. This might not be ornamental enough for some places, but it's all right where it is, and, for flat-footed point-blank, absolute distinctness, it beats all.

RUN DOWN BY TROLLEY CAR.

Man and Woman Badly Injured in Upper Second Avenue.

Pietro Finie and Saverina Fabri, both of 221 East 108th street, were taken to Harlem Hospital last night as a result of being knocked down by a trolley car at 126th street and Second avenue. Finie sustained a broken shoulder and bad cuts about the body, while the woman was severely bruised on the head and her right arm was lacerated.

Daniel Ryan, 57 years old, of 167 East 113th street, the motorman of the car, was arrested and locked up in the East 126th street station.

CIRCLE CITY COMING UP.

ALL THE ABANDONED MINES ARE BEING OCCUPIED.

The Camp Ships $80,000 in Dust, with More to Follow—Nearly All the Money Needed to Drain the Comstock Secured—Digging Coal in King County, Washington.

SEATTLE, Oct. 9.—The Baranoff Exploration Company, composed principally of New York men, have been successful in their explorations in southeastern Alaska this season. In June last they outfitted the little steamer Tonquin and prospected along the Alaskan coast until they reached Baranoff Island, to which they confined their operations. They have made a great many good mineral locations and have selected sites for mills and reduction works, and will begin development next season. The discoveries are about sixty miles from Sitka, in a country that has been overlooked and neglected by the average prospector.

The Pine Creek mines this week made their largest and most important shipment of gold dust, amounting to $50,000, consigned to the San Francisco Mint. The gold was worth $18 per ounce, being of better quality than that of the Klondike.

The mines of Circle City also made an important shipment of dust, amounting to $80,000, with more to follow. All the abandoned mines in the district are being located, the camp is rapidly filling up and flush times are anticipated this winter.

The last mail and passenger steamer leaves Sunrise City, Cook Inlet, on the 15th of this month. She will bring out the clean-up of the mining camps for the season, amounting to about $75,000, or less than half that produced last season. This shortage is attributed to the floods, which destroyed ditches and wing-dams, making it almost impossible to work with success.

NEVADA.

VIRGINIA CITY, Oct. 8.—About 97 per cent. of the amount required by the Comstock Drainage and Deep Mining Committee has been pledged by the different companies.

A final decision in the famous Hale and Norcross case has been handed down by the Supreme Court of California. It allows the sum of about $300,000, but disallows the claim for damages for imperfect milling.

The Cooper mine on Bull Run Mountain is yielding ore which grades $300 per ton. The Eira is producing at the rate of three carloads of high grade ore per month, besides a large tonnage of low grade.

The old Wilson mine and the tailings dump, at Pine Grove, are being worked with good profits.

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 8.—Salt Lake capital has bonded the Ivanhoe, formerly the Wheeler mine, near Plymouth, Amador county, and is putting in improvements and working the property vigorously. In Calaveras county Chicago capital has bonded the Coralie mine and begun development work, and the Favorite mine has been bonded to New York men. In West Point mining district the Empress, Bullion, Tipton, Palomacita and Mountain View mines have been conveyed to the Paragon Consolidated Mining Company for $500,000 in stock of the company.

The Chili Bar slate quarry has been bonded to J. Hardy, who is in London organizing a company for the extensive operation of the property. Work has been started on a new slate quarry near Placerville by W. Cummings. San Francisco capital has taken up the Gentle Zephyr group at Volcanoville and begun development work. In Fresno county a half dozen companies are working the river bed of the San Joaquin, with very good results.

The Wedge mine at Randsburg, Kern county, has made another rich strike between the 350 and 400-foot levels. Some of the ore goes as high as $250 per ton. The Yellow Aster Company regularly ships from two to three carloads of ore per day to the Barstow mill. Most of this is taken from the Tribune tunnel, a big chute of ore forty feet wide. It is one ledge of ore piled up against another, with well-defined walls a few inches thick between them. So far the whole body has averaged $40 per ton, and by sorting could be made to run $60 per ton. This company expects to have its own mill, with a capacity of 200 tons per day, in operation by the end of the year. It is estimated that there is enough ore in sight to keep this mill running for years. The Golden Rule group, near Johannesburg, has been sold to C. A. Burcham of the Yellow Aster Company. The Rademacher mine is making a good showing with a wide ledge that varies from $10 to $75 per ton. The Keane mine, near Garlock, has a 200-foot tunnel on ore all the way. The ledge is three feet wide and averages $17 per ton. The Meredith mine, in the Slate range, has been shipping ore to the Selby smelter that returned $216 per ton.

Work is to be renewed on the Lost Friend mine at Horseshoe Bend, Mariposa county, which has a two-foot vein of $15 ore. The river mining claim near French Corral, Nevada county, is said to be making good returns. The Franklin county mine, near Nevada City, idle for twelve years, but which was formerly a good producer, is being operated again. The Jim Dandy mine at Blue Cañon, Placer county, has a rich vein which runs from $20 to $80 per ton, with sulphurets assaying $130. A vein of natural coke fifteen feet thick and outcropping for over a mile has been discovered in Genesee Valley, Plumas county.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, Oct. 9.—All the coal mines in King county are kept running to their full capacity, over 1,000 miners being employed. During the past nine months they have produced 275,000 tons, which have found a ready market in San Francisco.

The new owners of the Swank placer mines, while they say they have taken out considerable gold dust and nuggets this season, have confined their operations to the construction of reservoirs for the storage of the surplus water. They think they will be able to show the wisdom of their work next season.

The first carload of ore was shipped from the Cleopatra mine, Miller River district, to the Everett smelter this week, but returns have not yet been received. It is thought it will run about $500 to the ton, gold, silver and lead.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEATTLE, Oct. 9.—Experts have been examining the Bessemer iron deposits at Seahart, on the western coast of Vancouver Island, with a view to establishing a steel plant on the coast. They discovered that the iron was the capping of a large copper ledge, changing to sulphurets at the depth of a few feet. This deposit has been regarded as one of the most promising in the province, and it was anticipated that it would result in the founding of large furnaces, rolling mills and structural works, and also steel shipbuilding, but these anticipations are dashed by the reports of the experts. A force is now engaged in opening up the mines on new lines, copper smelters and matting plants being substituted for furnaces and rolling mills.

In Cariboo district the Horsefly Hydraulic Company made its first clean-up, amounting to $12,000, and a second one of about the same amount is anticipated Nov. 1. This property is under extensive development, and but little attention has as yet been paid to production. The output of the district this year will exceed $250,000, a third of which was taken from poor men's diggings.

In Trail Creek district the mines during the past week produced in excess of 4,000 tons, of the average value of $30 per ton, in gold and copper. The camp is improving constantly, bidding fair to compete with Butte for permanency.

The Virginia shaft has attained a depth of 300 feet, and arrangements are being made to sink to 500 feet. Considerable interest is being taken in this property.

In Fort Steel district there are ten properties that have recently been developed to a point where larger machinery is becoming necessary and where mills will be required to reduce the ore. The Pyramid-Kootenai Company, in this district, is giving employment to forty men, and the entire group of claims makes a splendid showing. One ledge twelve feet wide gives returns of $1,000 across the entire face.

ROW AT THE DEWEY THEATRE.

Senator Sullivan Helps Escort Policeman Hunt's Assailant to the Lockup.

Frank Chappell, a driver, of 320 East Eighteenth street, was arrested last night for causing a disturbance in the lobby of the Dewey Theatre in East Fourteenth street and for striking Special Policeman Hunt in the face. Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, part owner of the theatre, and Florrie J. Sullivan happened to see the occurrence, and accompanied Policeman Smith, who made the arrest, to the Fifth street station. Florrie Sullivan went in and saw Chappell locked up.

Chappell had bought tickets for himself and a woman and was not satisfied with his seats. He refused to get in the line at the box office to arrange for their exchange, and when Hunt tried to force him to do so struck him.

To Investigate Drug Clerks' Complaints.

Delegate Thimme of the Druggists' League reported to the Central Labor Union yesterday that he has been asked to appear before the Grand Juries of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens to tell what he knows about overworked drug clerks and the causes for the many suicides among that class of workmen. The clerks are seeking the passage of a law to restrict the hours of work.

W. & J. Sloane

Will continue this week the sale of a number of first-class novelties of the ALEXANDER SMITH & SON'S CARPET CO.'S

Extra Quality

AXMINSTERS, VELVETS and TAPESTRIES

in high-class, artistic designs and rich, popular colorings not to be found elsewhere.

Broadway & 19th Street.

CHILD BORN DEAD; MOTHER DYING.

Mrs. Goebel Says She Was Assaulted by a Furniture Store Collector.

Mrs. Augusta Goebel of 2035 Second avenue is lying at the point of death at her home as a result of an alleged assault committed upon her on Oct. 5 by James Smith, a collector for the furniture house of A. C. McCurdy & Co. of 593 Broad street, Newark.

Mrs. Goebel and her husband, Louis, moved to New York from Newark four weeks ago, bringing with them $165 worth of furniture which they had promised to pay for on the installment plan. Mrs. Goebel alleges that on Oct. 5 Smith called at her house to collect the weekly sum, and she told him to return at the end of the week. She says that Smith insulted her, and that when she tried to close the door he pushed his way in and struck her twice in the stomach. She fell and hit her back against a table.

Mrs. Goebel was in a delicate condition at the time. The same night she was seized with a hemorrhage. Last Monday a girl baby was born dead. An autopsy will be performed on her body, which has been kept in the Morgue by Coroner's Physician Donlin, and if it shows that death was due to prenatal violence, a warrant for homicide will be issued against Smith. Otherwise, Mrs. Goebel will prefer a charge of assault.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

It Will Meet in Washington To-Day and Effect an Organization.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Industrial Commission will hold its first meeting to-morrow morning in the room of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, of which Senator Kyle is Chairman. So far only Representative Livingston of Georgia, former Representatives Thomas W. Phillips of Pennsylvania and John M. Farquhar of New York have arrived in the city, but the majority of the other members of the commission are expected here to-morrow in time for the meeting. Senator Mantle, Representatives Bell and Lorimer and Frank P. Sargent of Illinois will probably be among the absentees. It is expected that Mr. Sargent will decline the appointment on the commission, as he has recently been elected Chief of the Brotherhood of Engineers, and he announced that in case of a reel