The Sun.

Fair to-day and to-morrow.

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ROBERTS NOT ADMITTED.

THE HOUSE DECLINES TO LET HIM TAKE HIS SEAT NOW.

By a Vote of More Than Ten to One It Refers the Case to a Special Committee—A Defiant Speech From Roberts—Grosvenor Denies That the President Knowingly Appointed a Polygamist to Office.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—By a vote of more than ten to one to-day the House of Representatives decided that it would not permit Representative-elect Brigham H. Roberts of Utah to take the oath until the charges against him had been investigated by a special committee. This result was assured yesterday when Mr. McRae of Arkansas joined Mr. Tayler of Ohio in objecting to his being sworn; but the immense majority was a surprise to every one.

The discussion on the resolution referring Roberts's title to a seat to a special committee followed the reading of the President's message and attracted much more interest and attention than that document. Messrs. Tayler of Ohio, Richardson of Tennessee and Roberts himself were the principal speakers. Mr. Tayler opened and closed the debate, making a legal argument to sustain the contention that the House had the right and the power to stop Roberts from taking the oath and that Roberts was ineligible to a seat upon the facts alleged. It was an effective presentation of the case and had the support of a great majority of the House. Mr. Richardson asserted that a member-elect with a proper certificate must be seated and the question of ineligibility considered later. Roberts in his own behalf was the star performer and, like the villain in the play, although he commanded admiration by the ability and courage with which he defended himself he failed to gain the sympathy of his audience. It is the impression that he hurt rather than helped himself. A sensational episode was furnished in a three minute speech by Gen. Grosvenor who indignantly repudiated Roberts's assertion that the President had knowingly appointed to office men guilty of the same crime charged against him. When the vote was taken on the resolution it passed by 302 to 31, the negative being cast by 29 Democrats, 1 Republican and 1 Silver Party man.

The proceedings were begun when, pursuant to the agreement made yesterday, the Speaker called up the resolution introduced by Mr. Tayler referring the question of Mr. Roberts's right to a seat to a special committee of nine members. Mr. Tayler took the floor to discuss the resolution and first an arrangement was approved by the House limiting the debate to an hour and a half on each side. By the same arrangement it was agreed that the following resolution, offered by Mr. Richardson as a substitute for the resolution before the House, should be considered as pending:

"*Whereas*, Brigham H. Roberts from the State of Utah has presented a certificate of election in due and proper form as a Representative from said State, therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That without expressing any opinion as to the right or propriety of his retaining his seat in advance of any proper investigation thereof, the said Brigham H. Roberts is entitled to be sworn in as a member of this House upon his prima facie case.

"*Resolved*, Further, that when sworn in, his credentials and all the papers in relation to his right to retain his seat be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report thereon at the earliest practicable moment."

In his argument Mr. Tayler said that if Roberts was a polygamist, he was ineligible to a seat in Congress under the Edmunds-Tucker act; if he were a polygamist, as defined by the Supreme Court of the United States, he could be declared ineligible by Congress independent of any statute. He warned his hearers against the course proposed by the Richardson resolution, of seating the claimant and then settling with their consciences and their constituents by voting later to expel him. It was not wise to subject the case to that doubtful process; first, because it required a two-thirds vote to expel; second, because all the way along the line from the organization of the Congress down to the present time, prominent jurists and statesmen have denied the right of the House to expel on charges based upon a status existing prior to the date of his election. Congress has never explicitly affirmed its right to expel under such conditions, while on the other hand it had decided that it had not the power. He referred to the case of Mallory in the Thirty-sixth Congress, who, having been sworn in, was not afterward expelled. In all his investigations, covering hundreds of cases and many volumes of records, Mr. Tayler said, he had found no instance in which the House had asserted its right to bar a man at the bar when the question of his eligibility was raised. On the other hand, it had declared that it had the right and the power, and in certain instances had exercised that power.

Mr. Tayler spoke nearly an hour, and as he took his seat he was warmly applauded.

He was followed by Mr. Richardson, who said he could not unite in a movement to prevent a man from taking his seat in the House when he presented a correct credentials showing his right thereto. The right of a member to a seat was of high character, and he would not vote to establish a precedent, which he predicted would return to plague those who came after the present House. The only constitutional grounds suggested for excluding Roberts had not been offered by any gentleman upon his responsibility as a member. It had been merely referred to by the gentleman from Ohio without expressing an opinion regarding it. That was that the record of naturalization was not complete and that it did not make Roberts a citizen of the United States. At the suggestion of Mr. Fleming of Georgia, Mr. Richardson adopted a certified copy of the record of naturalization as a part of his remarks.

A member of the minority here made a remark which led Mr. Richardson explicitly to declare that it is no cause for hissing in this place; that he represented nobody or no party on the floor, but having certain convictions on the subject, he felt it necessary to express them. Mr. Richardson referred to the precedents quoted by Taylor, saying that they occurred in the reconstruction period, at a time when like amendments to the Constitution, in the language of a distinguished senator, were written with the sword. He cited other cases to show that Mr. Roberts was entitled to a seat in the House.

Mr. Roberts then took the floor in his own behalf. He occupied a seat near the centre of the house in the second row on the Democratic side. On the desk in front of him lay a bunch of links. He wore a suit of black. He spoke as one seeking the right words to express himself. His manner was earnest, at times impassioned, when his voice rang out with vigor and force. He was heard with remarkable attention on the floor and in the galleries throughout his statement. Mr. Roberts offered first a certified copy of the record of his naturalization. In discussing the merits of the case he said that since his conviction upon a charge of misdemeanor in 1887 there had been two amnesties from Presidents of the United States. "The gentleman from Ohio," he exclaimed, "has no court record against me since the proclamation of amnesty by the President of the United States."

Regarding the charge that ever since his conviction he had continued to be and still was a polygamist, he said that if he had been guilty of wrongdoing, why had he not been punished therefor? These charges, he said, originated about eighteen months ago, but not until after his business had called him East had an effort been made to institute proceedings against him. "It did not suit those in charge of this agitation," said he "to vindicate the law quietly and in the usual way. The coterie who have entered in the conspiracy toretard this question to the front at the present time are doing so though their fear that if the case should go to a committee in the regular way, they would fail of securing the two-thirds vote necessary to secure my expulsion or the member from Utah." Mr. Roberts invoked the protection which the Constitution gave the constituency of a sovereign State against the proceeding which proposed to deny him the privilege of taking the oath.

"By virtue of what, did I say?" he asked dramatically, pointing into the aisle. "I ask no favor of this House. Under the Constitution I demand the protection due me and the people of Utah, and it is a demand, not a favor."

Referring to the charge that by his election, Utah had violated the contract with the United States, Mr. Roberts said that if it were true, it had but followed the illustrious example of the Administration of this Government in ignoring like charges made against men whom it desired to appoint to office. Affidavits to this effect were forwarded to the President and to the committee of the Senate but they were brushed aside and the men appointed and confirmed.

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois interrupted to ask if Mr. Roberts meant to charge that the President appointed and the Senate confirmed men guilty of polygamy. Mr. Roberts started to repeat his allegation, when Mr. Hopkins said the question could be answered by "Yes" or "No." But Mr. Roberts declined to give a categorical reply. Later, on this point, he read a letter from a Judge of the Supreme Court of Utah, who gave in detail the facts alleged regarding John C. Graham and Orson Smith, postmasters at Provo, Utah. The Judge asserted that the opposition to Roberts was purely political, and that other men in Utah who were charged with the same offence alleged against Roberts were not disturbed.

"I deny," Mr. Roberts said in conclusion, "that Utah has violated her contract with the United States or that she has any intention or desire to violate it. In advocating my right to a seat here no person is called upon to defend polygamy. It is not in question. I am not here to represent polygamy. I am not here to advocate polygamy. I am not here to ask a repeal of the provisions of the Constitution of the State which places this practice under the ban of the Constitution as well as under the ban of statutory law."

Mr. Roberts started out to talk for half an hour, but occupied nearly an hour, through the courtesy of Messrs. Richardson and Tayler. His manner grew more and more defiant, and won for him considerable applause, especially from the galleries, where there seemed to be a large representation of admirers if not sympathizers.

Brief remarks were made by Messrs. Dinsmore of Arkansas, and Fitzgerald of Massachusetts. The former expressed regret that the Republicans had brought the case up in this manner, for he could not vote to prevent a man from taking the oath if his credentials were proper. The latter said that Mr. Roberts's sentiments were abhorent to the great body of American citizens.

Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio got the floor to challenge the statement made by Mr. Roberts regarding the appointment to office of polygamists by President McKinley. He accused the Utah member of subterfuge, desiring to create a diversion from himself. "I deny," shouted Grosvenor, "that it can be shown that the President of the United States knowingly appointed a polygamist to office. (Applause.) I deny it. (Turning to Roberts) You might as well tell the people of the United States that the husband of one wife, an exemplary citizen of the country, had stained his hands in human blood as to say that he knowingly appointed a man to office who was guilty of the crime which you yourself will not deny." (Loud applause.)

Mr. Roberts had a minute in which to reply. He said his statement was intended to be: "That the affidavits charging these men with the same crimes alleged against me were filed both before the President and before a Senate committee, and notwithstanding those affidavits asserting that these men were guilty of these crimes they were appointed."

Mr. Powell of Pennsylvania—Were they guilty? That is the question.

Mr. Roberts—I cannot say that, sir. (Passionately.) It does not appear that the member from Utah is guilty. He only is charged. (Democratic applause.)

Mr. Dresbis of Pennsylvania—Why, sir, he does not deny it. (Applause on the other side.)

Concluding the discussion of the case, Mr. Tayler said that over two hundred years ago, when Charles I. was besieging Parliament, Mr. Pym addressed these words to the Speaker, and Mr. Tayler added that they had peculiar pertinence and force just now:

> I hear a lion in the lobby roar,
> Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door?
> And keep him out? or shall we let him in
> To try if we can put him out again?

The vote was first taken on the substitute offered by Mr. Richardson to seat Roberts and then refer the charges against him to the Judiciary Committee for investigation. It was defeated on a rising vote—50 to 247. More than half the Democrats voted with the Republicans, the latter cheering them roundly. The roll was called on Mr. Tayler's resolution referring Mr. Roberts's right to a seat to a special committee of nine for investigation before he was sworn in. An unexpectedly large majority was recorded in its favor and it was adopted by 302 to 31. The negative vote was cast by Messrs. Adamson of Georgia, Allen of Kentucky, Allen of Mississippi, Bailey of Texas, Ball of Texas, Brewer of Alabama, Burleson of Texas, Carmack of Tennessee, Cooper of Texas, Davey of Louisiana, De Graffenreid of Texas, Dinsmore of Arkansas, Fitzpatrick of Kentucky, Fleming of Georgia, Kitchin of North Carolina, Lester of Georgia, Lewis of Georgia, Loud of California, McClellan of New York, McCulloch of Arkansas, Maddox of Georgia, Newlands of Nevada, Norton of North Dakota, Pearson of Kentucky, Richardson of Tennessee, Robbins of Alabama, Slayden of Texas, Small of North Carolina, Snodgrass of Tennessee, Stephens of Texas, and Turner of Kentucky—all Democrats, save Mr. Loud, Republican, and Mr. Newlands, Silver party.

Speaker Henderson announced the special committee as follows: Messrs. Tayler of Ohio, Landis of Indiana, Morris of Minnesota, Freer of West Virginia, Littlefield of Maine, McPherson of Iowa, DeArmond of Missouri, Lanham of Texas and Miers of Indiana.

Dr. H. Smith of Kentucky announced the death of Representative F. E. Settle of the Seventh district of Kentucky. The usual resolutions of regret were adopted and at 6:20 the House adjourned until Thursday.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST ROBERTS.

Miss Gould's Anti-Polygamy Mass Meeting at Tarrytown a Big Success.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 5.—An enthusiastic anti-polygamy mass meeting was held here this evening. Addresses were made by Dr. C. R. Creegan, Mrs. Darwin R. James, President of the Home Missionary Board of the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. D. J. McMillan, of the New York Avenue Baptist Church.

Miss Helen M. Gould, who is taking such an active part in the campaign against seating Congressman-elect Roberts, was present. She was an attentive listener and often joined in the applause. Dr. J. K. Allen, pastor of the First Reformed Church, acted as chairman, and resolutions were passed by a rising vote condemning polygamy and demanding the expulsion of Roberts from Congress, also favoring a constitutional amendment against polygamy. It was voted to forward the resolutions to the Hon. John Q. Underhill, Congressman from this district, and to Senator Tayler of Ohio.

At the close Miss Gould was surrounded by friends and showered with congratulations on the success of the meeting.

WANTED, A CONSUL AT PRETORIA.

State Department Cannot Find a Suitable American Citizen Within Reach.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The State Department to-day heard some things about Mr. Atterbury, who has been designated by Consul Macrum to take care of American and British interests in the Transvaal until Adelbert S. Hay reaches Pretoria, that add to the embarrassment of the Government in securing adequate consular representation there. Briefly, it is charged that Mr. Atterbury is not the proper person to represent the United States. He is from Chicago. The Department will make inquiries as to the allegations, and if they are confirmed it is likely that he will not be permitted to serve until Mr. Hay gets there.

Meanwhile the Department is looking around for a suitable man, an American citizen, who is near enough to the Transvaal to get there quickly; but all those who have been suggested are too far away. From all the Department can learn, there is not an American citizen at Pretoria who is in all respects fitted to perform consular duties there. Permission for Macrum to leave has already been given. The Department came to the conclusion that his frequent appeals to be withdrawn, despite the refusals of the Department, showed that his usefulness as a representative of the United States had been seriously impaired and that his presence in Pretoria officially was of no benefit to this Government or to Great Britain, with the care of whose subjects he was charged.

TO DISFRANCHISE NEGROES.

Bill for That Purpose to Be Introduced in the Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 5.—S. S. P. Patteson, member of the House of Delegates from this city, will make an effort to have a bill passed to get rid of the ignorant and illiterate negro vote. He says:

"The chief features of the Mississippi constitution have been passed upon by the Court of Appeals of the United States and the constitution upheld by that court. Such a measure will enable us to divide on economical measures and discuss questions other than white supremacy, because then, in my opinion, white supremacy would be assured."

Unequalled Service.

The New York Central has eight trains every day to Chicago; six to Cleveland; three to St. Louis; two to Cincinnati; two to Toronto; four to Montreal; five to Detroit; twelve to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, including the famous Empire State Express; sixteen between New York and Albany and Troy.—Adv.

Derby Desk Company, 145 Fulton Street.

Interior office partitions, counters and railings.—Adv.

Derby Desk Company, 145 Fulton Street.

Desks suitable for all purposes at not high prices.—Adv.

Fast Trains via Pennsylvania Railroad

To Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo. See time table in another column.—Adv.

Derby Desk Company, 145 Fulton Street.

Original designs submitted for special work.—Adv.

Derby Desk Company, 145 Fulton Street.

Book cases, leather upholstered goods and chairs.—Adv.

Derby Desk Company, 145 Fulton Street.

Expansion book cases and cabinets on unit system.—Adv.

SHOT DOWN ON A DARK ROAD

POSTMASTER FELLOWS MURDERED AT SCARSDALE—AN ARREST HERE.

His Body Found a Few Steps From His Home by a Friend Sent by His Wife to Look for Him—Detectives Search This City for a Young Man Who Volunteered to Go Home With Fellows, and Arrest Him at the Bicycle Race.

SCARSDALE, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Herbert B. Fellows, the postmaster and station agent of this village, was waylaid and murdered last night within a hundred steps of his home. All the railroad and express money, all the Post Office money and such money of his own as he carried in his pockets, was taken from him. Within twelve hours after he was discovered dying, on the road near his home, Chief Detective Humphreys of the New York Central Railroad and Sheriff Molloy's deputy, Mr. Reese, had satisfied themselves that they knew who had murdered Fellows. They went to New York at 6 o'clock last night perfectly confident that they would lay their hands on the murderer within twelve hours. This murder, following so closely the robbery of G. H. Huber at Yonkers night before last, annoyed Sheriff Molloy of Westchester county not a little, though there seems to have been no connection between the two crimes.

Herbert B. Fellows has been the station agent at Scarsdale for five or six years. He was a quiet, easy-going young fellow, whom everybody liked and who was always alert about his own affairs and paid no attention to the affairs of anybody else. He had a telegraph line strung between the station and his home, a small frame house an eighth of a mile from the station, along a road that runs beside the railroad track. His wife had learned to use the telegraph instrument, as had one of his neighbors, a young man named Graaf, to whose home, quite near that of the Fellows home, the line had been extended.

Last night, a few minutes before 8 o'clock, Fellows left his home telling his wife that some live stock was coming down the road for the Dederer brothers, farmers at Greenville, near here, and that he was going to the station to deliver it to them. He reached the station, where the Dederers were waiting for him, at 8 o'clock, in time to sell tickets for the 8:07 train for New York. Besides the three Dederer boys, Sam, Henry and Dyke, there was another young man at the station who was not known by name to the Dederers, though Fellows seemed to know him. He was a young man, of dark complexion, wearing a long, yellow mackintosh, who smoked cigarettes almost continuously. He had been seen about the station before at various times. Fellows told his assistant last Tuesday that this fellow was a crazy sort of a fool.

"When I was on my way home last night," said Fellows, "that man jumped out of the bushes at me, grabbed my satchel and said: 'I want your money.' I threw him off and then I saw who it was. He laughed rather foolishly and said, 'It's only me; I just did it for a joke.' I told him he never wanted to take a chance like that with me again or he might get hurt."

"Yes," said the assistant, "you might have killed him with your revolver."

Fellows always carried a revolver to and from his home. He carried it in the satchel with his money, and registered mail and money orders. A few minutes after eight the driver of the village express wagon, on his way up the walk toward Fellows's house, tripped over a wire stretched across the walk. A man jumped out of the bushes toward the man who was tripped up. Fellows, who was on the walk a few feet behind the express driver, ran to cut off the third man as he ran away. The wire was at nearly the point where Fellows was shot last night, and it was at the same spot where the young fellow made what he called a joking demand for Fellows's money the night before.

Neither the Dederers nor Fellows paid any particular attention to the boy last night. They noticed that George Wilson, a trainman on the 8:17 train, bound north, waved his hand to the stranger as the train passed, but thought nothing of it. They had seen Wilson retained to be engaged in behalf of a country dress who came into the station and sat behind the stove for a few minutes after the 8:07 train went on its way to New York. Before 9 o'clock Mrs. Fellows called her husband on the private telegraph wire and asked him where he was coming home. He answered that he would be home at 9 o'clock.

As it drew near 10 o'clock the station agent said he was tired of waiting for the train on which the Dederers' cows were coming. He telephoned to White Plains and learned that the train was there and would reach Scarsdale in ten or twenty minutes. He gave to the Dederers a paper authorizing the conductor of the train to turn over the three cows on the train, consigned to the Dederer brothers, to them, as they had paid all charges. Sam Henry Dederer had paid a bill of $12 charges, and he put the money in his satchel with the Post Office and express receipts and the railroad money. There was very little railroad money, because it was Fellows's habit to send railroad receipts to New York every afternoon on the 3 o'clock train. Altogether, according to Assistant Supt. Hustis of the Harlem Railroad, Fellows had $70 or more in his bag. One of the Dederers said to him, laughing:

"Say, ain't you afraid to take all that money home on such a dark night? You better let me walk home with you."

"I don't believe so," replied Fellows, laughing, too. "I don't believe there is any danger."

The young station lounger stepped into the group then and said:

"He needn't be afraid anyway, because I'm going up that way and I'll look out for him as far as his house."

Fellows locked the station and the Dederers saw him cross the tracks with the boy and disappear into the inky darkness of the road to Fellows's house. Then, to keep warm, they fell to skylarking about the freight house, and, as they say, made so much noise that they couldn't have heard a cannon go off a hundred feet away.

At half past 9 o'clock an Italian contractor, who lives half way between Fellows's house and the station, on the same road over which Fellows walked, heard two shots fired. Mr. Preiser, who lives beyond the Fellows house, heard them too. When he heard them, he turned to Mrs. Preiser and said:

"Maria, did I hear a gun go off twice just then?"

"You did," she said, "or at any rate, I heard a gun go off once. The dog was making such a noise I wasn't sure of the second time."

The postmaster's mother became uneasy at 10 o'clock when her son did not return and waked up his wife. Mrs. Fellows scurried the wire to the station. There was no answer. She called on the wire to the Graafs and asked young Graaf to walk down to the station and see what had happened to Mr. Fellows. The Graafs thought he was waiting for had gone down, she said, and she could not understand why he did not come home.

Graaf went down the plankwalk toward the station. A hundred yards from Fellows's house he found the station-master's hat on the walk. He looked a few feet further—he had a lantern—and found a bloody handkerchief. There were ten or fifteen blood spots in the road, and following them across toward the rail road cut he found Fellows lying in a gully running down the track. Fellows was unconscious; his clothing was covered with dirt and blood. The satchel was missing; the wounded man's pockets had been turned inside out and his personal money was gone, though a cheap silver watch he carried was left.

Graaf ran back to the house of the Italian contractor and with some difficulty roused the boss and two of his men. With their assistance he carried Fellows home. Dr. Gunning of Scarsdale and Dr. Smead of White Plains were sent for. They found that there was a bullet hole in the back of Fellows's head, near the base of the brain. His face was bruised and scratched, apparently from having been dragged across the road. He never regained consciousness. Death occurred at 10 o'clock this morning.

Division Superintendent James H. Phyfe, as soon as he was informed of the matter, went to Albany for the New York Central's chief detective, Mr. Humphreys. When the chief reached here at 2 o'clock he found that Deputy Sheriff Reese, with one of his own men and two or three railroad detectives who had already reached here, had done considerable work. They had seen the Dederers and had obtained an excellent description of the young man who had left the station with Fellows. With this they had gone to the home of Channing Burnz over near the New Rochelle line. There they learned that Mr. Burnz's son, Edgar, who is 19 years old and an incessant smoker of cigarettes, had not been at his home for several days in consequence of a quarrel with his parents. Channing Burnz, his father, is the principal of a typewriting and shorthand school at 89 East Eighth street, New York. The officers were told that Edgar Burnz had probably been at the home of a Mrs. Herten, a widow, about half a mile from their house. He usually went to her house when he was out with his family. The detectives went to Mrs. Herten. They found her a woman of 35, with a young and comely sister. She said that Edgar had been in New York most of last week. He came to Mrs. Herten's house yesterday morning and left at about 7 o'clock last night, saying he was going to New York on the 8:07 train. He wore a long yellow mackintosh and was smoking a cigarette when he left the house. Mrs. Herten said that Edgar Burnz always carried a revolver. After gathering other information in the neighborhood, the officers went back to the station in time to meet a train manned by the crew of Conductor Powers, of whom Trainman Wilson is one. Wilson told them that the man on the platform of the Scarsdale station to whom he had waved his hand as he passed through at 8:17 was Edgar Burnz. He told them, further, that Burnz had boarded train No. 134, bound for New York, at Tuckahoe, at 11:13 o'clock that night. Burnz, whom he knew, because Fred Strange, another trainman, is engaged to be married to Burnz's sister, talked to him all the way to New York.

Wilson said that Burnz showed him a roll of bills, containing at least $30, and invited him to go to the bicycle tournament at Madison Square Garden. Conductor Powers said that he remembered Burnz as the boy who got on at Tuckahoe and paid a cash fare. Tuckahoe is two miles and one-half from Scarsdale. Conductor Powers also remembered that a roughly dressed Irishman, about thirty years old, boarded the same train at Bronxville, a mile beyond Tuckahoe, and paid a cash fare, although the Bronxville ticket office was open. This man sat beside Detective Knapp, of the railroad, all the way from Mount Vernon to New York. Knapp says that he exactly fits the description the Dederer brothers give of the roughly clad Irishman who sat behind the stove in the Scarsdale station at 8:07 last night.

Late this afternoon the superintendent of the American Express Company for this division of the Harlem road came up from Tuckahoe, bringing with him Fellows's satchel, Mrs. Corrigan of Tuckahoe, who lives on the road between Scarsdale station and Tuckahoe station, had found it in her kitchen-garden this morning. The bag contained Fellows's revolver, which had not been discharged. It also contained all the Scarsdale registered mail, money orders and all the American express receipts and the money and all the money had been taken. This indicated to Mr. Humphreys that the murderer had walked from Scarsdale to Tuckahoe, after killing Fellows, and then had thrown away the satchel because he wanted to go where he would be unknown and might betray him. He was perfectly sure that the murder was one man's work done without suggestion or assistance from anybody else. Deputy Sheriff Reese rather thought that two men might have been concerned in it. After asking Capt. McClusky to send a man to meet them at the Grand Central Station, Deputy Sheriff Reese and the four railroad detectives left for New York on the 6:07 train. The Deputy Sheriff had in his pocket a warrant issued by Coroner Birch for the arrest of Edgar Burnz.

Sheriff Molloy of Westchester county and Detective Sergeant Sullivan of Capt. McCluskey's staff, with one or two other Central Office men, met a party of detectives and deputy sheriffs from Westchester in the Grand Central Station last night. They had with them George Wilson, a trainman on the Harlem railroad, who was to aid them in identifying the man who, they believed, murdered Postmaster Fellows at Scarsdale, Monday night. The railroad man was waiting for, he was said, was enthusiastic about bicycles to the point of insanity, and was known all over Westchester county as a bicycle fiend. The whole party went to Madison Square Garden, where the bicycle tournament is going on.

Meanwhile another detective visited the typewriting school owned by Eliza B. Burnz, the grandmother of Edgar Burnz, at 30 East Eighth street. He found there a Miss Fowler, who said that she was the cousin of Edgar Burnz and that he had been at the school at 9 o'clock on the night before. The newspaper reporters had been calling there to see him during the afternoon and he said that he was sure he did not know. He asked many questions about them and left in some haste, saying that he would not return until to-day, if he did then.

At 1:50 o'clock this morning Burnz walked into the Madison Square Garden, with a young woman dressed in black. He was immediately recognized by Sheriff Molloy, who was in the Garden with Detective Sullivan and Deputy Sheriff Reese. The young woman declined to give her name, but said that she had met Burnz only an an hour before in the Bohemia Café. Burnz admitted that this was true. The two were taken to Police Headquarters, where Burnz was closely questioned. He denied any connection with the murder of Fellows, saying that he walked from his home to the Tuckahoe railroad station and took the 11:07 train for the city.

"Had $75 with me at the time," he said.

"Where did you get so much money?" asked Sheriff Molloy.

"That's none of your business," said Burnz.

Burnz refused to answer any other questions that were put to him and was locked up for the night.

TRYING TO GET THE CONVENTIONS.

Committees Expect to Bid $200,000 or More for Them.

Gen. F. A. McMahon presided at the meeting held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation to promote the bringing of the national conventions to New York next summer. Among the members of the General Committee and others present were Lieut.-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Col. John W. Vrooman, Lewis Nixon, Wilbur F. Wakeman, F. B. Thurber, R. E. A. Dorr, Walter R. Atterbury, Edward Lauterbach, Silas M. Giddings, Robert W. Roosevelt and William B. Ransom. A letter from Senator Platt was read in which he said he would be glad to cooperate with the committee in so worthy an object. Letters were read from many of the national committeemen of both parties. Very few were ready to pledge themselves for any city in advance of the selections of the national committees. The Republican National Committee will meet in Washington on Dec. 15, the Democratic in the same city on Jan. 21.

Gen. McMahon was authorized to appoint a committee on ways and means, one on transportation and one on hotels, in addition to two committees to present New York's claims at Washington, one for each convention. The Ways and Means Committee will seek subscriptions at once for a fund of $200,000 or more. Maurice F. Holahan asked that the committees which went to Washington be instructed to offer a larger money bid for the conventions than any other city. The Ways and Means Committee will get all the money it can.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB WANTS CONVENTION HERE.

Charities Commissioner John W. Keller presided last night for the first time over the deliberations of the governors of the Democratic Club. The newly-elected governors, Perry Belmont, Asa Bird Gardiner, F. Henry Dugro and Andrew Freedman, were installed. The Hon. John J. Ryan's first official act was to introduce a resolution, a copy of which will be despatched to the Democratic National Committee, urging the holding of the Democratic National Convention of 1900 in this city and pledging the club's support to the movement to get the convention here. The president's second official act was to appoint Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, Peter F. Meyer and Justice Dugro a committee to compose and engross suitable resolutions expressing the club's admiration for the former president, Perry Belmont.

$50,000 PLEDGED TO GET THE CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the citizens' organization that is endeavoring to raise funds to secure the next National Republican Convention for this city it was announced that $50,000 had been subscribed.

"SYNDICATE" VICTIM TRIES SUICIDE.

Schneider Says He Lost $10,000 In Miller's Get-Rich-Quick Concern.

Frank Schneider, a retired shoe dealer of 1117 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, was found overcome by gas in a room of the Eagle Hotel at 15 and 17 Broadway, Williamsburg, yesterday. He went to the hotel at noon and engaged a room, saying he wanted it for a week. He took a drink at the bar before going to his room and told some of the persons there that he had lost $10,000 in Miller's "Franklin Syndicate." He was sent to the Eastern District Hospital and will probably recover. His family said they had no knowledge that he had put any money into Miller's scheme.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Splendid service by the New York Central—Big Four Route. Leave Grand Central Station every day at 1:00 and 9:20 P. M.—Adv.

Derby Desk Company, 145 Fulton Street.

Letter and document filing and card index cabinets.—Adv.

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DEATH AT A WHIST PARTY.

MRS. C. H. LOOMIS EXPIRES AT A MEETING OF A WOMEN'S CLUB.

She Had Long Suffered From Heart Disease but a Fatal Attack Came Unexpectedly While She Was in the Best of Spirits Among Her Friends—Seemed to Faint.

Mrs. Louise Taylor Loomis of 61 West 114th street, was stricken with heart disease while playing cards at the weekly meeting of the Colonial Whist Club, held in the Studio Building at 53 East Fifty-sixth street, shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Although two physicians having offices in the building were instantly summoned they were unable to do anything for her, and she died three minutes after being stricken, without recovering consciousness. Her sudden death caused a great deal of excitement among the twenty women at the meeting and as soon as things quieted down a bit the members were dismissed by the President, Mrs. Robert M. Bent.

Mrs. Loomis was the wife of Charles H. Loomis of 110 Hudson street, who is the New York agent of the Joseph Burnett Company of Boston, manufacturers of flavoring extracts. She was 47 years old. The Loomises had no children. Mrs. Loomis and a friend, Mrs. Jacob P. Miller, who lives at the Hotel Majestic, joined the Colonial Whist Club about a year ago. The club used to meet at the residences of its members, but last November it rented the rooms at 53 East Fifty-sixth street for Tuesday afternoons from the Cavendish Whist Club, which leases the suite. Mrs. Loomis has been a sufferer from asthma for years and her friends knew that her heart was weak. She complained of feeling ill when she got up yesterday morning, but felt all right after dinner and decided to go to the card party.

She went to the Hotel Majestic, joined Mrs. Miller there and the two went to the club together. Mrs. Loomis was in the best of spirits and laughed and chatted with a number of her friends whom she met there. The women sat down to play at 3 o'clock and at 4:15 o'clock were in the middle of the seventh game, when Mrs. Loomis made a play so unusual from a player of her ability that her partner called her attention to it.

"Oh! did I play that card?" she said. "I didn't mean to."

She took back the card and a moment later made another play equally startling. She discovered the error herself this time, and picking up the card exclaimed:

"Oh, what's the matter?"

"What is the matter, Mrs. Loomis?" asked one of the women at the table, noticing that she was rocking to and fro in her chair.

"I don't know. You'll have to excuse me," said Mrs. Loomis, and as she spoke she would have rolled from her chair to the floor had it not been for a Mrs. Schreimer, who sat on her left and who caught her in her arms.

All play was stopped at once. Mrs. Miller, Mrs. J. F. Barry, Mrs. W. H. Crolius and Mrs. Bent, all intimate friends of Mrs. Loomis, ran over to see what was the matter. They thought that she had merely fainted, but Dr. Mary B. Jewett, whose office is only a short distance down the hall, had been summoned and as soon as she saw the unconscious woman, she pronounced her fatally ill. Another physician joined Dr. Jewett, but their efforts to arouse Mrs. Loomis were futile. The women were dismissed by Mrs. Bent, but Mrs. Miller remained with the body until Mr. Loomis had been notified.

The body was not removed from the club rooms until 9 o'clock, when an undertaker took it home, having received a permit from the Coroner's office. Mr. Loomis when seen last night said that he knew his wife's heart was weak, but it had been getting stronger and her sudden death was unexpected. Mrs. Miller when seen at the Hotel Majestic said:

"We were completely prostrated by Mrs. Loomis's death. It came so suddenly that even those at the table with her had but a second's warning of her illness. She was cheerful right up to the time she was stricken and hadn't complained once of feeling ill. She was my oldest and dearest chum."

Mrs Loomis before her marriage was Miss Louise Taylor of Westfield, Mass.

HAVANA REJECTS DADY'S CONTRACT.

Municipal Council Votes Down His Proposition for Building the Needed Sewers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—The contract obtained by Mr. Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn for constructing sewers here was emphatically rejected at a meeting of the Council to-day. The vote was 12 to 3. It is believed that this finally disposes of a question that has caused much trouble. Army officials had long felt that the contract was not only void, but that it would entail fearful extravagance on the city. They believed, however, that the matter should be left to the Municipal Council.

Gen. Maximo Gomez and the members of the Emiliano Nunez Club have published a manifesto addressed to the Cuban people saying that in these difficult times the people should unite to do their utmost for the good of the country. Cubans, the manifesto adds, are passing through difficult moments and are anxious regarding the fulfillment of their ideal, but there is no cause for anxiety. The American Government is acting in accordance with the joint resolution adopted by Congress, and the message of Secretary of War Root is reassuring. The manifesto then proposes that the municipalities of the island act as popular agents by forming local conventions of delegates, which shall elect provincial members of a national assembly. This assembly shall select a committee to go to Washington to act in the name of the Cuban people until an independent government shall be established.

WAGES RAISED IN COTTON MILLS.

An Increase Generally In Rhode Island—Lowell Mills Follow.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 5.—Notices announcing a 10 per cent. advance in the wages of the operatives were posted this morning in the mills of the Lonsdale Company at Lonsdale, Berkeley, Ashton, Blackstone, Mass., and the Pawtucket Valley, the advance to take effect in all departments on next Monday. In the mills of Robert Knight, in this State and Massachusetts, similar notices will be posted to-morrow. The advance will be general throughout the State.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 5.—The agents of all the cotton mills in Lowell at a meeting to-day voted to advance wages 10 per cent. on Monday Dec. 18. The increase will affect nearly 20,000 hands employed in the Appleton, Booth, Merrimack, Massachusetts, Tremont Suffolk and Lawrence mills. The advance had been requested by the Textile Union and was expected in view of the action of manufacturers in Fall River, New Bedford, Nashua and elsewhere in New England.

HEAVYWEIGHT WITH BROKEN SKULL.

Found Senseless in the Street by a Policeman—Has a Gold Watch, but No Money.

A man weighing about three hundred pounds, and about fifty years old, well dressed and having a gold watch and chain but no money, was found unconscious at 10:30 o'clock last night on the sidewalk in front of 307 East Eighty-seventh street by a policeman, and when he was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital it was found that his skull was fractured. No papers or other effects were found which revealed the man's identity.

He is 5 feet 6 inches tall, slightly bald, and his hair and mustache are gray and he has lost his right eye. He wore a brown coat, striped gray trousers and a brown fedora hat. Attached to a gold watch chain was an ivory charm carved into the form of a horse.

At 1 o'clock this morning the man was still unconscious.

On Strike Against Improved Machinery.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Dec. 5.—Six hundred ore shovellers are on strike at Conneaut, Ohio, for increased wages and the removal of improved machinery.

Pennsylvania Railroad's High Standard.

It provides the best service that experience