A WORD TO VAN WYCK ON PRICES

COLLIS INFORMS HIS HONOR OF HIS EXTRAVAGANCE.

Mayor Bob Once Declared the General's Payments for Asphalt Pavements Excessive, but the General Shows Where Mayor Bob Has Fried Real Fat.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis sent to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday what may be described as an anniversary letter, full of timely interest. The letter was delivered by special messenger. It began in this way:

Three years ago to-day, on the event of an election, you summoned the newspaper reporters to your office, where they found Asa Bird Gardiner, then District Attorney of the county, with some of your close political friends.

You arose, and with dramatic deliberation, solemnity and emphasis, delivered a prepared statement in which you accused me as a city official of being in a "scheme to defraud and swindle the city in the matter of asphalt pavements," and a party to "an infamous combination to mulct the city out of large sums of money."

You then ordered the District Attorney of the county to pursue the guilty parties. Asa Bird Gardner, holding a constitutional office and elected by the people, confessing that he was present by your direction, proceeded with his part of the play, in which he spoke touchingly of "this beloved city of ours," and the pledges he had made at the Hoffman House when he was offered the nomination for District Attorney, concluding with the declaration, "I will pursue him (meaning me) to the Grand Jury."

Having furnished the gentlemen of the press with copies of the Commissioners' report, and of your speech, you and Asa Bird Gardiner (*par nobile fratrum*) went uptown to receive the congratulations of your political friends.

As you had then been only a few months in office there were many people in this community who believed your statements to be entitled to credit.

Within a week thereafter your subservient District Attorney, in the heat of an exciting political campaign, appeared with his witnesses before the Grand Jury, not a member of which body did I then know personally, but these gentlemen indignantly refused to be made a party to the nefarious business. In other words, they wrote "Ignoramus" over the name of Asa Bird Gardiner.

It is now my turn to arraign you about the prices of asphalt pavements, not maliciously or thoughtlessly, as you did me, but with an array of facts and figures so plain and truthful that any ordinary intellect can comprehend them.

Gen. Collis then says that when he and Mr. Brookfield came into office under Mayor Strong's appointment they found that there was much dissatisfaction over asphalt contracts and work, and that they threw open the door for active competition. He cites the Comptroller's office records as proof that this action resulted in a saving of from 25 per cent. to 35 per cent. in the laying of asphalt pavements; and he then declares that under Van Wyck higher prices have been paid even than those prevailing prior to the Strong administration. The General says that before and during the Strong administration the contractors were required to keep the pavement in good repair for fifteen years, whereas under Mayor Van Wyck they have been compelled to guarantee it only for ten years.

"It is well known to every man in the business," the General says, "that the last five years are the severest in the life of an asphalt pavement, and that where the traffic is great the pavement has to be nearly all relaid during that period. In other words, a well-laid pavement will remain intact for five years; during the next five years it will require a good deal of repair, and during the third period of five years it will be necessary to lay almost an entire new pavement."

Gen. Collis instances West End avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Ninety-first streets, which Van Wyck has recently contracted to pave at $3.22 per yard, the pavement to be kept in order for ten years. "We paved the same street between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-ninth streets for $3.07 per yard and required the contractor to keep it in repair for fifteen years," says Gen. Collis, and he also contrasts Van Wyck's paving of 140th street from Fifth to Lenox avenue at $3.61 per yard with his own paving of 142d street, from Convent to Amsterdam avenues, for $2.95 per yard. Gen. Collis calls the Mayor's attention to many other instances, of which the following are examples:

University place from Fourteenth street to Waverley place cost under you $4.44 per yard; the same street, between Waverley place and West Fourth street, cost under us only $3.45 per yard, and I made the contract for fifteen years' maintenance, while you required only ten. Had your contract been for fifteen years like mine, your price would have been $4.94, as against my $3.45.

We paved Fifty-fourth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, with a guarantee for fifteen years, for $2.45 per yard, but you are paying $2.79 on Fifty-fifth street, between the same points, and have required only a ten-year guarantee. Adding only 50 cents per square yard for the additional five years' guarantee, your price would be $3.29, as against mine of $2.45.

How can you possibly explain this difference of 84 cents per square yard? * * *

Let me say here that under my system I never paid the contractor for resetting the curb, whereas under your administration you pay him an average of 50 cents per lineal foot, on each side of the street, which would make an additional charge of 30 cents per square yard of asphalt on a thirty-foot wide street.

Gen. Collis passes to the central thoroughfares, Broadway and Fifth avenue, and says to the Mayor:

You are laying this asphalt (in Broadway) under a ten-year guarantee, at a cost of $6.31 per yard from Canal to Fourteenth street, and at a cost of $5.37 from Fourteenth to Forty-second street. (This under a fifteen-year guarantee.) Yet during Mayor Strong's administration we asphalted Fifth avenue over a new foundation of six inches of concrete, and under a fifteen-year maintenance guarantee, from Ninth to Fifty-ninth street, where the traffic reaches 28,000 vehicles per day, at a cost of $4.35; from Fifty-ninth to Eightieth street at $4 per yard, and from Eightieth to Ninetieth street at $3.29 per yard.

Our highest price on Fifth avenue, including a six-inch concrete foundation, was $4.35, as against your average of $5.80 on Broadway, where you are laying the asphalt over the old pavement, one-half of it being on a ten-year guarantee instead of fifteen.

The difference in the cost of paving Broadway and Seventh avenue alone during your administration, and what it would have cost to pave them during Mayor Strong's, as shown by the foregoing figures, is $250,887. This in part represents the difference between administering the municipal government on business methods and running it by a political organization for what there is in it.

You sat as chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and voted for the appropriations for all of this work. If you had done your duty a single inquiry would have led to notice of all that was going on. Moreover, the Comptroller is required by law to be present at the opening of bids either in person or by deputy. It seems extraordinary if this condition of things escaped the knowledge of both of you.

To save you the trouble of charging that this letter is written to you on the eve of an election for political effect, I admit that I write it at this time that the taxpayer may realize why his burden is annually increasing.

Claim for $441,172 Disallowed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—A decision has been rendered by the Comptroller of the Treasury disallowing the claim of John A. Rolling and James Gilliland for $441,172, as a compression for prosecuting a claim of the Choctaw Indian nation against the United States for arrearages of annuities and school funds.

The claimants alleged that they acted as attorneys for the Choctaw nation under a contract with John T. Cochrane, and represent that they were to receive a commission of 20 per cent. The judgment was in favor of the Choctaws, but it is held by the Comptroller that Cochrane had no authority under the Secretary of the Interior to act officially in the matter.

Quiet in the Isthmus.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Navy Department has received despatches from Commander McIlae, who succeeded Commander Sargent in command of the Machias, at Colon, and Capt. Perry of the Iowa, at Panama, dated Sept. 28, in which they report conditions on the isthmus as quiet.

BANKS UNDER NEW CURRENCY ACT

Number of Banks Increased 687 and Circulation Increased $104,427,817.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Comptroller of the Currency has compiled a summary of returns relating to the organization of National banks under the provisions of the National Currency law, as amended by the Act of March 14, 1900, statistics being brought down to the close of September.

During the eighteen and one-half months ended Sept. 30, there were 715 banks organized, with a capital of $36,582,000 and with a deposit of bonds as security for circulation of $19,552,750. Included in the number of banks are 486, with capital stock of $12,747,000, the organization of which was effected under the provisions of the additional act of March 14, i. e., those with capital of less than $50,000. Banks of capital of $50,000 or over were organized to the number of 229, the capital being $23,835,000.

While a limited number of the banks organized succeeded State or private banks placed in liquidation for the purpose of reorganization, 99, with a capital of $6,145,000, were conversions of State banks, effected under the provisions of Section 5,154 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Of the total number of conversions 68 were with capital of less than $50,000 and 31 with capital of $50,000 or over.

In number of organizations the Middle States lead with 224 and capital of $12,055,000. The Southern States are second in number of organizations, namely, 171, with capital of $9,208,000. There were organized in the Western States 151 banks, with capital of $4,895,000; in the Eastern States 135, with capital $7,589,000; in the Pacific States, including Hawaii, 22, with capital $1,635,000, and in the New England States 12 banks, with capital of $1,200,000.

In point of number of organizations Texas leads with 90 banks, followed by Pennsylvania with 80; Iowa, 53; Ohio, 42; Illinois, 40; Oklahoma and Indian Territory, 37 each; Minnesota, 23; New York, 27; Indiana, 25; Kansas, 21, and Nebraska, 20. With the exception of Vermont, District of Columbia, Utah, Nevada and Alaska one or more banks have been organized in every State and Territory of the Union.

Notwithstanding the fact that the act of March 14, 1900, permitted the issue of circulating notes to the par value of bonds deposited, not exceeding the authorized capital stock, and the reduction of the semi-annual tax on circulation secured by 2 per cent. bonds, issue of which was authorized by that act, to one-fourth of 1 per cent., circulation issued has exceeded by less than 5 per cent. the amount issuable on the minimum bond deposit, namely, 25 per cent. of the authorized capital stock of banks with capital of $150,000 or less and $50,000 by banks with capital exceeding $150,000. In other words, the banks have deposited bonds to the amount of a trifle less than 29 per cent. of the maximum.

Since March 14, 1900, the number of banks in existence has increased from 3,617 to 4,254; the capital stock from $616,308,095 to $661,851,695; bonds deposited from $244,611,570 to $330,721,980, and circulation secured by bonds and by lawful money from $254,402,730 to $358,830,547, or a net increase of $104,427,817.

BOND PURCHASE LIMIT.

Treasury Will Buy No More Long-Term Bonds—Short-Term Offer Still Open.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The following notice was given out at the Treasury Department this morning:

"The Secretary of the Treasury announces that it is the intention of the Treasury Department to discontinue purchases of bonds for the Sinking Fund as soon as the amount of $20,000,000, for which proposals were invited on Sept. 10, shall have been obtained. The amount already purchased is $17,650,750, leaving but $2,349,250 still to be purchased. This amount will be bought in accordance with the terms heretofore established, namely, a basis of 1.726 for the 3 per cent. bonds, loan of 1908-1918; 4 per cent. bonds, funded loan of 1907, and 5 per cent. bonds, loan of 1904, and 1.40 flat for the 4 per cent. bonds, loan of 1925."

Within half an hour after the notice was issued, offers of bonds for sale had been received aggregating $2,850,000 and accepted. This brings the total amount purchased up to $20,000,750, or $750 more than the amount contemplated in the Secretary's original offer. This ends the purchase of long-term bonds for the present, but the purchase of short-term bonds under the offer of last spring will continue indefinitely.

Walter Thorn of Brooklyn Applies for Office.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Among those who have filed their names at the Treasury Department as applicants for appointment is Walter Thorn of Brooklyn to be Commissioner of Immigration at New York.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—These army orders have been issued:

Second Lieut. John M. Shook, Artillery Corps, assigned to the Forty-sixth Coast Artillery and to Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. John S. Mallery, Second Infantry, assigned to duty as Acting Judge Advocate, Department of Dakota.

Retirement from active service of Brig. Gen. James M. Bell is announced.

Second Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, Fourth Cavalry, will accompany first detachment of recruits to be sent from Columbus Barracks to Fort Riley.

Leave of absence for one month and twenty days granted Second Lieut. Arthur M. Ferguson, Fourteenth Infantry; leave of absence for fifteen days to First Lieut. Wright Smith, Artillery Corps.

Extension of leave of absence granted Major Richard P. Strong, Artillery Corps, further extended three months.

Leave of absence granted First Lieut. Marshall M. Cloud, Assistant Surgeon, still further extended three months.

A medical board to consist of Major William P. Kendall, Surgeon, Capt. Edward L. Munson, Assistant Surgeon, and Contract Surgeon William L. Lecompte, is appointed to meet at Fort Porter, N. Y., to determine physical fitness of such persons as may be ordered before it for appointments as Lieutenants in the army.

Leave of absence for three months granted Capt. Tracey C. Dickson, Ordnance Department.

Leave of absence for two months granted First Lieut. Frederick S. L. Price, Fourteenth Infantry, Second Lieut. John S. Davis, Artillery Corps, to Camp McKinley, Honolulu.

The following assignments in the Artillery Corps of officers recently appointed are announced:

First Lieut. George F. Connelly, to Forty-fourth Coast, Department of Philippines; William H. Monroe, to Thirteenth Coast; Alexander Greig, Jr., to Fifteenth Coast; John W. Gulick, to Twenty-first Coast, to Sullivan's Island, temporarily; John P. Spurr, to Thirty-third Coast, Fort Thomas, temporarily; Robert F. Woods, to Forty-fifth Coast; Edward T. Donnelly, to Eighty-first Coast; Charles C. Falls, to Seventy-eighth Coast, Fort Crook, temporarily; James R. Pourie, to Ninety-third Coast, Fort Leavenworth, temporarily; James M. Wheeler, to Forty-eighth Coast, Fort Leavenworth; Arthur T. Balentine, to Fifty-fourth Coast, to Washington barracks; John G. Livingston, to Sixty-first Coast Department of Philippines; Second Lieuts. Carroll Powers, to Thirtieth Coast, Fort Thomas, temporarily; Roy I. Taylor, Twenty-first Coast, Fort Wayne, temporarily; Clarence Corrigan, Ninetieth Coast, at San Francisco, temporarily; Edwin C. Long, Seventy-sixth Coast; Willis R. Vance, to Seventy-seventh Coast; Hugh S. Brown, to Eighty-second Coast, Fort McPherson, temporarily; Charles M. Bunzey, to 110th Coast, Fort Snelling, temporarily; Edward D. Powers, to Eighty-fifth Coast; James Totten, to Eighty-eighth Coast; Marlborough Churchill, to 113th Coast; Francis W. Griffin, to Ninth Coast; Claudius M. Seaman, to Forty-fifth Coast; Francis H. Lincoln, to 112th Coast, Fort Sheridan, temporarily; Robert B. Mitchell, to First Coast, Fort Leavenworth, temporarily; William K. Moore, to Fourth Coast, Fort Crook, temporarily; Richard M. Jordan, to Eighty-first Coast, to Washington barracks, temporarily.

These naval orders have been issued:

Commander Edwin K. Moore, to Navy Yard, Boston, in charge of Equipment Department.

Commander Dennis H. Mahan, order detaching from Puget Sound Navy Yard and to command Ranger revoked.

Commander Duncan Kennedy, to Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., in charge Ordnance Department.

Commander William F. Potter, detached from Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., on relief, to command the Ranger.

Commander John E. Pillsbury, detached from Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., to continue duties with the Prairie.

Lieut. William G. Miller, detached from torpedo station, Newport, R. I., to the Illinois.

Lieut. Raymond D. Hasbrouck, to the Wabash.

Lieut. Earl P. Jessop, detached as Assistant Inspector of Ordnance, Bridgeport, Conn., and vicinity, to the torpedo station, Newport.

Surgeon Philip Leach, order to recruiting duty at Port Royal, S. C., revoked.

Pay Inspector James F. Cann, detached from duty with Vixen, continue other duties.

Assistant Paymaster Edward T. Hoopes, to the Vixen.

Chaplain William E. Edmonson, placed on the retired list.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

TWO NEGRO YOUTHS LYNCHED.

HANGED ON SUSPICION OF KILLING A WHITE MAN.

Taken From the County Jail in Shelbyville, Ky., and Hanged to a Railroad Trestle—No Positive Case Against Them—A Montana Mob Lynches a Man in Helena.

SHELBYVILLE, Ky., Oct. 2.—Shortly after last midnight a mob took Jumbo Fields, aged 16, and Clarence Garnett, aged 18, both negroes, from the jail here and hanged them to a Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad trestle, about five hundred yards from the county jail. Shortly after midnight the mob appeared at the jail and demanded the keys, which the jailer refused to surrender. The doors were then battered down, the mob gaining quick entrance.

The prisoners were removed almost before they had time to realize what was happening. They were prevented from making any outcry, and at 1:30 A. M. they were swung from the trestle, the nearest convenient point for the lynching. The mob quickly dispersed. Not fifty persons in the town knew of the hanging until this morning.

The two victims of the mob are said to have killed Will C. Hart, a printer, who came here from Lebanon, Ohio. Hart's body was found on the night of Sept. 21 in a path leading from the house of Annie Fields, the mother of Jumbo Fields. He had been found at the house by the boy, who secured the services of young Garnett. Armed with stones, they attacked Hart, and, according to the testimony at the Coroner's inquest, beat him to death.

On the Monday night following the discovery of Hart's body a small mob gathered at the jail and tried to get the prisoners, but it was frustrated. Since then there has been some talk of lynching, but because the evidence against the two boys was not positive it was believed they would get a trial. The Coroner's verdict in the case of the two boys was, "Death at the hands of unknown parties."

HANGED BY A MONTANA MOB.

Assailant of a Child Taken From the County Jail and Lynched.

HELENA, Mon., Oct. 2.—While the Sheriff slept soundly in his apartments adjoining the county jail at 1:30 o'clock this morning a masked mob battered down the jail door, overpowered the jailer, took from his custody James Edward Brady, who was charged with assault upon little Hazel Pugsley, and hanged him from a telegraph pole on Main street.

The lynchers numbered perhaps thirty, all masked, while the miscellaneous crowd that gathered numbered about 200. With the aid of a sledge hammer and crowbar the jail door was beaten in and the jailer, who was attracted to the front of the building by the noise, was met in the vestibule and overpowered. Brady was identified and hustled out of the building and marched to the scene of the execution. A rope was thrown around his neck and the lynchers marched on all sides of him in compact formation.

The father of the girl stepped out from the crowd as the doomed man stood with noose about his neck and struck him twice in the face. Saloonkeeper Duffy identified Brady as the man who was in his saloon with the child.

"Now then, Brady, your time on earth is short; have you any confession to make?"

Brady replied that he had asserted a hundred times that he was innocent. Brady never winced except to curse occasionally at his executioners. He made the following final statement, which had no bearing on the crime:

"I want you to write to Elmer Larsen, at Mitchell. He is the man who lived with me last winter, and I owe him some money. Tell him to collect the money due me from the company and send it to my little niece, who is at the School for the Blind at Boulder. Tell him to send it to the superintendent."

When asked if he wanted to say a final prayer, he replied that he did not know how to pray, and asked some one to pray for him.

"May the Lord help you, Brady, that is all I can say for you," was the response of one of the lynchers, after some hesitation; "and that's more than he deserves," responded some one else.

A dozen hands grabbed the rope and the body shot high into the air. When the Coroner arrived a few minutes later life was extinct. An inquest will be held. None of the lynchers was identified.

The affair was the first of its kind that has occurred in Helena for a number of years, and more speedy justice was meted out to Brady than followed the horse thieves who were executed by the Vigilantes in the early history of Montana.

The body was later cut down by the police. The rope was cut up by the crowd as souvenirs of the first lynching in Montana for nearly twenty years. The community seems to approve of the mob's action. The penalty for the crime five years in the penitentiary was deemed insufficient.

Judge Henry C. Smith this afternoon called a Grand Jury and doing so denounced in unmeasured terms the illegal execution of Brady. The Court said: "It appearing to the Court from a reading of the morning papers that the capital city of the State of Montana has been disgraced by a mob of irresponsible hoodlums and toughs, who have been apparently allowed to take a prisoner out of the county jail without any effort on the part of the officers in charge of that institution to prevent said outrage, and it further appearing that a man named Brady was murdered by said mob on a public square of the city of Helena, without trial or proof of guilt, it is considered that a Grand Jury is necessary to investigate the said crime and bring the perpetrators thereof to the bar of this court, and it is therefore ordered that a Grand Jury be drawn and summoned to attend before Department No. 1 of this court, that fourteen jurors be drawn and summoned to appear before this court at 10 o'clock A. M., on Oct. 3, 1901."

Speaking of the lynching Gov. J. K. Toole said:

"I deplore as much as any one can the cause which led up to this unfortunate affair. It has always been found safe to leave punishment to the courts of this State. Last night's tragedy took us back thirty years in one short hour."

KANSAS APPOINTMENT.

Faction That Opposed McKinley's Selection Rebuked by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The President this morning appointed John S. Dean United States Attorney for the district of Kansas. Senator Burton of that State had been in Washington for two weeks urging another candidate for the place and had a final interview with President Roosevelt yesterday. Mr. Burton reluctantly agreed to withdraw his candidate after the President had told him firmly that he could appoint no other applicant for the place than Mr. Dean. The President rested his decision on the ground that Senator Burton's candidate was grossly unfit for the place, and that, moreover, he felt under a moral obligation to appoint the man to whom the late President McKinley had virtually promised the place. The appointment of Dean is an incident in a bitter factional fight that has been waged in Kansas for some time.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Mrs. Roosevelt has appointed Miss Belle Hagner to be her secretary. Miss Hagner has for some time acted in a similar capacity for Mrs. Elihu Root and for Miss Paulding, Senator Depew's niece. She is the daughter of Dr. Charles E. Hagner of this city, and has for several years been a great favorite in Washington society. She was for some time, until a year ago, a clerk in the War Department.

COL. BISBEE A BRIGADIER.

The President Appoints Him to Succeed Gen. James H. Bell, Retired.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The President to-day appointed Col. William H. Bisbee a Brigadier-General of the Regular Army to succeed Gen. James M. Bell, who yesterday retired. Col. Bisbee was among the officers who were recommended for this position at the time of the passage of the act of Congress last winter, which increased the number of general officers. He has been highly recommended by Major-Gen. Lloyd Wheaton and Major-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, for his recent service in the Philippine Islands.

Col. Bisbee entered the service as a private of the Eighteenth Infantry, Sept. 2, 1861. He was promoted to the grade of Second Lieutenant on June 9, 1862, and continued serving with that regiment throughout the Civil War. He was brevetted First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., on Dec. 31, 1862, and brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign and at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., in 1864. He participated in the Santiago campaign, returning with the troops to Montauk Point in 1898. He went to the Philippine Islands in July, 1899, and his services there have been full of work and honors. Gen. Bisbee will retire Jan. 23, 1904.

INCENDIARY CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

He and a Companion Were Trying to Fire a Grocery Store.

Policeman Michel F. Ayres of the Bergen street station in Brooklyn, discovered two young men at an early hour yesterday morning in the act of setting fire to two barrels, which they had placed close to the plate glass window of Henry Myers's grocery store at Seventh avenue and Carroll street. He not only succeeding in stamping out the blaze before it had extended to the store, but in arresting one of the alleged incendiaries. There are two double flats over the store and they have over twenty occupants.

The prisoner, Henry Moore, 26 years old, of 731 Carroll street, said it that was his companion who started the fire, and that he was too drunk himself fully to realize what was going on. He was held for examination on a charge of arson by Magistrate Naumer of the Myrtle avenue court in default of $1,000 bail.

John Brooks, 23 years old, of 784½ Carroll street, who made his escape at the time of Moore's arrest, was captured by the police last night and locked up in the Sixth avenue station.

CANE RUSHES BARRED.

President of Stevens Institute Has Issued an Edict Against Them.

President Henry Morton of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, who issued an edict against "hazing" in the institute in 1895, has also placed a ban upon "cane rushes."

He has taken this stand, he says, because a few days ago, during the excitement of one of these rushes, the students came near breaking a balustrade, the result of which might have been serious to a number of the students who were leaning against it.

A "baby rush" between the sophomores and freshmen was to have taken place for the possession of a rag doll, but it was stopped when the President issued the following order:

"In view of the serious danger to life and limb involved in such proceedings, all cane rushes, or contests involving violence, are strictly forbidden within the Institute buildings or on the grounds; and students are warned that any one concerned in such violation of good order will be summarily and severely punished."

LAST OF DICK HURLEY BAND.

Yonkers Thief Jones's Real Name Is Shang Campbell.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The police discovered to-day that "George Jones," who on last Sunday night, while on a Yonkers car grabbed $1,380 from Paul Ruland, an aged carriage manufacturer of this city, is a notorious crook and that his real name is "Shang" Campbell.

Campbell was knocked down by his victim and is now in jail. He will be held for the Westchester Grand Jury on the charge of highway robbery.

Campbell is described in ex-Supt. Byrne's book as the last of the Dick Hurley band of masked burglars. This gang visited the cottage home of old Judge Emmet in Pelham road, New Rochelle, in 1874, and after binding and gagging the entire family and servants, robbed the house of $1,000. After this crime Campbell fled to Key West. He afterward was wanted for crimes committed in Kent, Ohio, Bennington, Vt., Worcester and Boston, Mass., and in Canada.

BOOKMAKER DELANEY HURT.

Found in the Street With a Gash in His Head—Wife Thinks He Fell.

John T. Delaney, a bookmaker at the Sheepshead Bay race course, who lives with his wife and six children at 700 Chauncey street, Brooklyn, was found insensible early yesterday morning at Broadway and Covert street. There was a wound on his head. His wife told the police she believed he had fallen. When Delaney was taken to St. Mary's Hospital he remained unconscious until last night, when on coming to, he said he did not know how he came by his injury.

Scotch Apprentice Missing.

Arthur Jones of Perth Amboy, N. J., and a representative of the law firm of Creevy & Rogers, of 41 Wall street, went to Police Headquarters yesterday and asked that a general alarm be sent out for Mr. Jones's fourteen-year-old brother, Robert Ernest Jones, who has been missing from this city since Sept. 15. The missing boy is a son of a well-to-do Scotch merchant. He came here as an apprentice on one of the Shire Line steamships the day before he disappeared. His brother met him on his arrival and the boy promised to spend the following day with him. The boy left the ship, but did not go to see his brother.

It's taken lots of time, patience and brains to make a Derby a bit better than anybody else's.

Now it's made.

"The Ascot"; $4.

If overcoats are under consideration, it doesn't matter whether the decision is long or short; light, medium or heavy weight; black, brown or gray—they're here, ready.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 34 West 32d St.

We fill orders by mail.

HEMMED IN BY LIVE WIRES.

FIREWORKS THAT SENT STREET CAR PASSENGERS SCURRYING.

One Boy Stunned and Many Older Folks Scared by the Pranks the Trolley Wires Played at 149th Street and Third Avenue Early Yesterday Morning.

The crowd of persons from the faraway Bronx district who were going to work early yesterday morning were treated to a fireworks spectacle at the expense of the Union Railway Company, such as they probably won't forget in a hurry. Of course the show wasn't advertised but it was none the less effective on that account. It took place at the junction at Third avenue and 149th street, where the cars of the Mt. Vernon, Westchester avenue, Willis avenue and several other lines meet.

It began by several yards of trolley wire falling to the street and there flashing and rending the air with loud explosions, while the tracks for some distance were in a sheet of flame. The cars that came in on the different lines made the break in the wire longer and several loose ends were soon dancing around on the ground and scaring people. The passengers had just begun to despair of getting farther on surface cars and were making for the elevated railroad when a Fordham car, run by an energetic motorman, came plump into the dangerous area and knocked down another long section of wire, an end of which struck the car. The motorman jumped off, and several women passengers fainted.

Albert Ohland, a boy who lives at 556 East 158th street, was standing on the rear platform, and as he looked up to see what was the matter the end of the live wire touched his cheek, knocking him insensible. Policeman Graham, who dragged the boy out of danger, said that Ohland's body was as cold as ice. But at the Harlem Hospital, to which Ohland was taken, they said he would come around all right. This incident and the flash of the live wire frightened Thomas Battinelli, an Italian, so much that he jumped out from the rear seat of the car and clear over the back platform. He landed on his head and cut his face badly. The other passengers piled out as best they could—all except one, who remained in his seat.

"That man's shocked dead," said somebody, but he wasn't as a moment later he turned his head cautiously.

"Come out of that car," yelled the motormen who had gathered at the edge of the crowd.

The man didn't budge. Then Inspector Beasley of the trolley company told him if he didn't leave the car he'd be arrested. The man thereupon explained that he was Police Sergeant Norman Westervelt of the Alexander avenue station, that he had been in similar trolley wire mix-ups before and had learned that the safest place was to sit right in the car. He suggested moving the car out of danger.

The trolley people took the advice and moved the car. The the sergeant got out. The break was not repaired for several hours.

NATIONAL GUARD INSPECTION.

Dates Fixed by Major-Gen. Roe for Infantry and Artillery.

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—Major-Gen. Roe has fixed the date for the annual inspection of the National Guard organizations. The infantry commands will be inspected by Colonels Chapin and Phisterer and Major Kirby, and the artillery by Col. N. B. Thurston. The dates for infantry inspection are as follows:

Separate companies—Thirty-sixth, Oct. 14; Thirty-seventh, Oct. 15; Twenty-eighth, Oct. 21; Forty-fourth, Oct. 22; Thirty-first, Oct. 30; Nineteenth, Nov. 6; Forty-sixth, Nov. 7; Sixth, Oct. 28; Seventh, Oct. 29; Twelfth, Oct. 30; Twenty-first, Nov. 1; Twenty-second, Nov. 2; Thirty-second, Nov. 7; Tenth Battalion, Nov. 8; Forty-seventh Company, Oct. 16; Thirtieth, Oct. 17; Thirty-fourth, Oct. 21; Second, Oct. 22; Forty-first, Oct. 23; Fourth, Oct. 24; Twentieth, Oct. 28; Third, Oct. 29; Thirty-third, Oct. 30; Twenty-fourth, Oct. 31; Fifth, Nov. 1; Tenth, Nov. 2; Fifteenth Nov. 6; Twenty-third, Nov. 7; Sixteenth, Nov. 8; Fourteenth, Nov. 9; Thirty-ninth, Nov. 11; Fortieth, Nov. 12; Twenty-seventh, Nov. 13; Ninth, Nov. 14; Eighteenth, Nov. 15; Eighth, Oct. 3; First, Oct. 4; Thirteenth, Oct. 14; Forty-third, Oct. 15; Seventeenth, Dec. 4; Fourth, Dec. 5; Eleventh, Dec. 6.

Batteries—First, Oct. 18; Sixth, Nov. 12; Second, Nov. 14; Third, Dec. 4; Thirteenth Regiment, Dec. 5.

Regiments—Seventh, Nov. 18; Eighth, Nov. 19; Ninth, Nov. 20; Seventy-first, Nov. 25; Sixty-ninth, Nov. 26; Twenty-third, Nov. 27; Fourteenth, Dec. 2; Forty-seventh, Dec. 7; Twenty-second, Nov. 21; Twelfth, Nov. 22.

Regimental headquarters and Twenty-first Separate Company, Troy, Nov. 1.

Incorporated at Albany.

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—To assist the female sex in their matrimonial affairs is the object of the First American Ladies' Self-Assisting Society, which was incorporated with the Secretary of State. Strange to say, the directors of the society all are of the male sex, among them being Simon Ernsthaft, Harry Kopp, David Alsholer and Gustave Yungleib of New York city.

The Kentucky Coal Lands Company of New York city was incorporated to-day, with a capital of $600,000, to develop coal, timber and oil lands in Kentucky and elsewhere. The directors are Malcolm N. Butler, Salomon Hanford, Charles F. Hehrmann, Frank S. Loomis and Walter R. H. Hardingham of New York city.

Franchise Tax Hearing.

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—Ex-Judge Robert Earl to-day continued the taking of testimony as referee in the special franchise-tax litigation. The witnesses were President H. H. Vreeland and Secretary and Treasurer Charles E. Warren of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Mr. Vreeland was in the hands of attorneys for the State to-day. The referee's hearing will be continued here next Thursday.

To Watch Offenders Out on Probation.

Sergt. Langan of the Tombs court squad had a visit yesterday from seven policemen, who marched into his office and informed him that Commissioner Murphy had selected them as "probationary officers." These seven men are detailed under a new law to keep a watch on juvenile prisoners who may be convicted and afterward released under a sentence calling for good conduct for the time specified in their respective sentences. The principal duty of the probationary officers will be to keep prisoners of this class under close surveillance. If they show a tendency to fall into evil courses or keep bad company they may be rearrested and made to serve out the terms for which they were originally sentenced.

Funeral of Mrs. F. F. Proctor.

LARCHMONT, Oct. 2.—The funeral of Mrs. Mary Proctor, wife of F. F. Proctor, the theatrical manager, was held here this morning in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church. The service was largely attended by the summer colony and actors and actresses from New York. Nearly fifty large wreaths and floral emblems were sent by friends. Burial was in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Col. J. W. French Seriously Ill.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 2.—Col. J. W. French, who is in charge of the troops at Fort McPherson, is seriously ill, and it is believed that he cannot recover. He has Bright's disease. He is Colonel of the Twenty-second Infantry, now doing duty in the Philippine Islands, but owing to his health he was detached from active service and sent to Atlanta in the hope that he might recover.

THIS IS WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR!

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9

NEW YORK STATE DAY

AT THE

Pan-American Exposition

It is to be the crowning event of the Exposition, and the special low railroad rates offered make it possible for every citizen of the State to see the beautiful "Rainbow City" for a very little money. The electrical display in the October twilight is the picture of a lifetime. Go and see it!

The weather is cool and delightful; you can travel in comfort, and now is the time to see the Exposition at its best. The special railroad rates give ample opportunity to do the Exposition thoroughly and visit Niagara Falls and other points of interest near Buffalo.

Preparations are being made to take care of the largest crowd of New York State people ever assembled, and every New Yorker will find a warm welcome in Buffalo that day.

Gov. Odell and Staff Will Be There

The Governor's escort will consist of upward of three thousand State troops, including Squadron "A" and the Second Battery, of New York City. Major-General Charles F. Roe will act as Grand Marshal of the day and the Governor will review the troops in the Stadium.

United States Senator Depew,

Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff

and other distinguished citizens of the State will take part in the exercises in the Temple of Music.

St. Clair McKelway,

of Brooklyn, will deliver the oration of the day. A reception and luncheon will be given at the New York State Building. In the evening the grandest display of **PAIN'S FIREWORKS** ever attempted in this country will be given on the Exposition grounds.

The Exposition Company has arranged a series of **special free attractions** for the occasion, and each hour of the day and evening there'll be something going on in the Midway or elsewhere on the grounds that you will not see at any other time.

Don't forget about the special railroad rates and don't forget the date.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9