CONFERENCE'S PROGRESS SLOW

METHODS OF THE PAN-AMERICAN DELEGATES IN MEXICO.

Difficulties of Organizing and Getting at Work—Question of Admitting Newspaper Men—Arbitration and a Court of Claims the Most Prominent Topics.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 15.—The Pan-American Conference has been in session for more than three weeks and is ready for work. But work is of two kinds where the conference is concerned.

There is a little voting to be done and a great deal of talking. Talking can be done very well outside of the conference hall. In fact, there are a few delegates who would like to see it all done there.

But that would not suit some of those who are desirous of making speeches that shall go down in the records as well as be reported for the benefit of the public. Therefore, the conference has adjourned for fifteen days in order that its delegates may accept the invitations of the Governors of the States of Puebla and Vera Cruz to visit some of their principal towns and see some of their great sites, as well as some of their finest industries.

Meanwhile the work of talking will go on merrily while the delegates are attending banquets, admiring the glories of the scenery and inspecting factories. When they reassemble about the end of the month it is the hope of some of them that there will be some voting for them to do.

The last few sessions saw distinct steps taken toward the accomplishment of some of the things for which the conference was called. It took a long time to organize, primarily because there was no body with official power to lay down a scheme of work for the conference.

The Executive Committee of the Bureau of American Republics has made a tentative programme which really contained nothing but the suggestion of the committee as to what subjects should be considered and had no more force than a suggestion. Under these circumstances the Mexican delegation did what it could to start matters along and get them pushed through as rapidly as possible.

It laid out a programme which planned to have all the work done by the latter part of December, so that the conference could adjourn finally in time for most of the delegates to get home for the holidays. But the Mexican scheme provided for only three committees, to which most of the subjects which were to be considered were to be allotted.

There were to be sub-committees which would do the special work. They would report to their general committees, and these in turn to the conference. If the conference desired, special committees could be appointed by the President.

The American delegates—using American in the sense in which all the delegates do, meaning the representatives of the United States of North America—were not in sympathy with this plan. They thought that an earlier and more complete division of work would give better results, both as to consideration of the projects submitted, and as to time of reporting back to the conference. So it was that they proposed the substitute for the Mexican scheme which resulted in the appointment of nineteen committees.

This gives a chairmanship to each nation represented, and because it happens that Santo Domingo asked the delegates from Ecuador to represent her also the young man who is the Minister of his country at Washington and also at Mexico unites in himself the honor of representing two nations in the conference and has the glory of two chairmanships.

The appointment of the committees was followed by the election of the officers, two honorary Presidents, the Secretaries of State of Mexico and the United States, an acting President and two Vice-Presidents, thereby relegating to the far-back seats the pet schemers of several of the delegates who had proposed the election of so many Vice-Presidents that there would have been one for nearly every country that wanted one.

Then what looked like real work began. It was the discussion of the great question of whether the representatives of the press should be admitted to the sessions or not.

The Mexicans were against it. Their press has never had a very high standing among them, and it is heavily subsidized. Nominally there is a free press in Mexico, but only nominally.

It prints what the Government wants it to print as a general thing, and if it prints what is not wanted there is trouble. Consequently there was no reason for admitting the Mexican press men.

But there were others representing the newspapers of the United States and of South America, and the delegates of most of the South American countries were in favor of open sessions. The Americans did not care much, but when it came to a vote they were against open sessions.

The proposition to admit the press men brought out two of the more elaborate speeches that have been delivered. One was by the chairman of the Mexican delegation explaining the attitude of himself and his colleagues. The other was by Vice-President Alzamora of Peru, the chairman of the Peruvian delegation.

The latter was a general review of the liberty of the press, what it is and what it should be, as well as a discussion of the reasons for the conference and of its work. Mr. Alzamora took the view that inasmuch as it was a congress of representatives of all the nations of the Western World and its main efforts were to be for the promotion of peace and good fellowship among them all, there was nothing that could happen in the conference which all the people of all the nations were not entitled to know at once. Besides, there would result to the conference the benefit of the opinions and reports of the press which would be in effect offering to the delegates the opportunity of consultation with all the people of the Western Hemisphere.

The proposition of the Peruvian delegation was voted down, however, and then [illegible] offered another, differing only in minor points, which was adopted. It was this proposition which offered the young man from Ecuador with the two chairmanships [illegible] to distinguish himself.

[illegible]

floor and said that he and his colleagues were satisfied that there was no insult in what had been said. Even, this, however, did not satisfy the gentleman from Ecuador who persisted until the minutes had been approved at the next session that Chile had been insulted.

The Chilean proposition was adopted with only four votes, including that of the United States, against it, and it was left to the President of the conference to determine which and how many of the press men should be admitted.

Notice was sent to all the newspaper men in the name of Mr. Raigosa, the President of the conference, asking them to assemble in the hall of sessions at 4 o'clock that afternoon to determine for themselves who should have the privilege of the hall during sessions of the conference, Mr. Raigosa limiting the number to one for the North American press, one for South America and one for Mexico. There were no representatives from Central America in Mexico.

The Junta of the press men was a great meeting. There were two or three men from every paper printed in the City of Mexico, daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly, religious and secular, serious and comic, illustrated and not. Two or three men were there accredited from the religious weeklies of the United States. They are in Mexico as ministers or missionaries and had no thought of attending the sessions of the conference until they heard the notice to assemble that afternoon.

But the most remarkable of all was a man who was born certainly not later than the Viceroyalty of Juan O'Donoju and was connected with a paper in Mexico. He hobbled along on two stout crutches, and his head was covered with a great mass of the most beautiful white hair, as soft and fleecy in appearance as spun silk. His beard was like it, long as those of the "harpers hoar," whose beards rested on their bosoms. If he had appeared as the surviving representative of the oldest Aztec publication he would have been received with all consideration. But modern Mexico has moved far away from his time, and there was no place for him in the conference.

The Mexicans were inclined to rebel at the decision of the President of the conference. It was necessary for them to put themselves on record. Nothing can be done solemnly here unless there is due organization previously.

Consequently the President and Secretary of the conference withdrew from the room, and the Mexican press men elected a President and Secretary of themselves and began a formal discussion of the situation.

It was not to be borne, they said, that they should have so little recognition. The press was a mighty factor in the well doing of the conference. With all the elaboration of these two great principles in many speeches it was finally voted that they should demand from Mr. Raigosa eight places in the hall of sessions. Six were to be given to the morning papers and two to the afternoon press.

Mr. Raigosa had explained that the only reason he did not admit everybody who wanted to come was that the hall was so small that there was not room; in fact, there was hardly room enough for the delegates and the secretaries. This did not affect the Mexicans in formulating their demand. They stood for their rights without regard to those of anybody else.

Mr. Raigosa and Mr. Casasus, the Secretary of the conference, came back into the room, and the demand of the Mexican press was made known to them. Mr. Raigosa said it was impossible. The vote of the Mexicans had been that unless it was granted they would not send any representatives to the conference. It was implied, but not specified, that they would not print anything about the conference.

Even this threat did not move Mr. Raigosa, who might have been suspected of being pleased at the possibility of its being executed. He finally did agree to give the Mexicans two places, and after a little more talk they considered their determination to print nothing about the conference and accepted the two seats. So the great question of the admission of the press was settled.

Then came the formal presentation of projects of work to the conference. The Mexican delegation, in the furtherance of their desire to get through the work, submitted at once a scheme of arbitration and the establishment of a court of arbitration.

This was a very important matter, so much so that the session, by vote of nearly all the delegations, was made secret, and even the interpreters withdrew. The plan was read in Spanish and not translated for the benefit of the Americans. Nor were any copies of it distributed to the other delegations.

The Mexicans frankly said that they did not want any one to be able to present at once a prepared scheme in opposition to theirs. They desired to give their plan a chance to sink into the minds of the delegates before anything else was offered on the same subject.

They had already read in open session a report on what they had done in the eleven years since the adjournment of the first conference, held in Washington, along the lines suggested by that conference. Most of the subjects discussed in the report seemed to have been handled by the Mexicans in a manner quite satisfactory to themselves and there was little need of anything further as far as they were concerned. Still they were willing and even anxious to do all they could to help on the general work, and they had great hopes that practical results would be obtained from the deliberations of the conference.

The Mexicans also had a plan for the establishment of a court of claims which practically turned it into a court of arbitration by providing for the settlement by it of questions that might arise between two or more nations, as well as between the citizens of one and the government of another.

The delegate from Guatemala also submitted a proposition for the establishment of a court of claims which it is understood was written by the delegate from Haiti, after both had been in consultation with Secretary of State Hay.

These are all the propositions that have been submitted so far. The Chileans are preparing a scheme for a court of claims and what other work has been proposed has been the individual initiative of the different committees.

One of the hardest workers in committee has been former Senator Davis of West Virginia, the chairman of our delegation. He is at the head of the committee on Pan-American Railway and he is very much interested in the possibility of the construction of such a road.

The first thing he did after the organization of his committee was to ask each delegation to submit to it a report as to all the railways of its country, mileage, capital, equipment and everything "touching on the subject." He is in great hopes that the conference will recommend the construction of all the links yet remaining unbuilt, which when connected will form a continuous line from north to south.

The Committee on Sanitation will endeavor to agree on a general scheme of quarantine. The Mexicans have proposed a scheme which abolishes the strict quarantine heretofore maintained at border points and at ports.

The Committees on Resources and Statistics and on Commerce and Reciprocity are diving into their somewhat abstruse propositions and collecting a mass of material information. Other committees have had several meetings and begun to outline the scope of their work.

Of course there will be much general discussion during the excursion, and it seems not unlikely that on the reassembling of the conference some committees will be ready to report and that the conference can get a part of its work finished quickly and out of the way of all the matters which every one seems to think of the greatest importance to arbitration and the court of claims, so that undivided attention can be devoted to them.

The delegates generally are very anxious to adjourn finally soon enough before Christmas to enable those of them who represent their countries at Washington to return there, at the latest for the New Year's Day reception. They seem to feel that it would hardly be courteous to the Administration not to be present on that occasion.

SOURCE OF GARVEY'S WEALTH.

Process by Which the Tweed Plasterer Got the Millions Just Divided.

The final settlement of the estate of the late Andrew J. Garvey the other day set many an old-timer talking about the Tweed ring. One of the very few members of the Legislature in 1870 said:

"I do not believe that one man in 1,000 who is now 40 has the remotest idea of how Garvey got a rake-off of $2,905,484 out of one of the ring's steals of over $9,000,000. Strange as it may seem, that big haul was done according to law. Garvey and his pals began their job in this way:

"In 1870, when Tweed was in the Senate, he got a law passed that all unsettled liabilities incurred before its passage against the county of New York should be audited by the Mayor, Comptroller and present President of the Board of Supervisors. All the liabilities were to be paid by the Comptroller upon the certificate of the officers named.

"Well, Oakey Hall was Mayor, Dick Connolly was Comptroller and Tweed was 'present President' of the Board of Supervisors. They directed the County Auditor to collect all the bills and liabilities against the city from the various committees of the Board of Supervisors.

"Jim Watson, a clerk in Connolly's office, was Auditor. He made up a mountain of claims. His co-conspirators to defraud the city were Andrew J. Garvey, who was doing the plastering work of the new County Court House and other public buildings; James H. Ingersoll, who supplied furniture for the city departments and city armories, and a deputy clerk of the Board of Supervisors, named Elbert A. Woodward.

"In accordance with the law, Hall, Tweed and Connolly certified all claims made up by Watson to be correct. The amount was a little over $9,000,000. Then Connolly as Comptroller issued and sold the bonds for this amount to bona fide purchasers and deposited the millions thus obtained in the Broadway Bank to the credit of the account kept there by the City Chamberlain as County Treasurer.

"Then what followed? Immediately upon the audit of each claim a check on the bank for each certificated claimant was signed by Connolly and Hall and Joseph B. Young, clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

"All these accounts or claims audited by Tweed, Hall and Connolly were false, fictitious and fraudulent. They were made up by fraud and collusion between Garvey, Watson, Ingersoll and Woodward and the amounts obtained by the checks were, pursuant to the conspiracy, divided between Tweed, Garvey, Ingersoll and others.

"Why, to give you an idea of that man Garvey's gall as a money hauler just listen to this: He had a foreman named Philip Donnarumma. On Dec. 28, 1869, a city warrant for $33,283 indorsed by Garvey in payment for fresco work alleged to have been done by Donnarumma and another check of the same kind for $33,129.89 which was also indorsed by Garvey, were cashed by Garvey at the Broadway Bank.

"The first Donnarumma knew that he had been paid that $66,412.89 was when the internal revenue assessor saw his name on the Comptroller's books and asked him why he was evading the income tax.

"'I've never received a dollar from the city for any work beyond my weekly pay which Andrew J. Garvey gives me,' was Donnarumma's protest.

"Why, one of those checks made payable to Donnarumma was indorsed Philip F. Dummey. Well, Garvey got the cash for both those checks which, like other bogus claims he and Tweed and Connolly divvied up on, helped to swell that theft of theirs up to the millions.

"And yet I, innocently," added the Assemblyman, "voted for that law of 1870 that let Garvey and the other fellows rob the city."

NEW YORK'S FRENCH COLONY.

A Foreign Quarter of the Town That Is Getting Smaller Every Year.

While the number of French residents of the city of New York, never very large, is steadily added to by immigration, the number of persons in the French colony grows steadily less and the boundaries of the colony are drawn closer together each year.

This apparent paradox is explained by two conditions peculiar to French residents in New York. Many of them after some years' residence in New York return to France, and a larger number retire to country houses in the suburbs of New York, New Jersey, Long Island or Westchester county.

As these departures are considerably more each year than the number of French newcomers there are now fewer than [illegible] French residents in New York county and fewer than 2,000 in the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond; the diminishing size of the colony is explained.

Originally it included the part of town between South Fifth avenue and Greene street, intersected by Houston, Bleecker and Third streets. South Fifth avenue was the chief French thoroughfare.

As the demands of business encroached upon the old-fashioned dwellings in that neighborhood, the lower part of the Fifteenth ward, an advance was made further uptown to the district between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-ninth streets and Sixth and Seventh avenues, and for a considerable time French residents predominated in this territory.

At present there are very few French residents in the former [illegible] colony and uptown West Twenty-fifth and West Twenty-seventh streets between Sixth and Seventh avenues are largely populated by colored inhabitants, though Twenty-sixth street retains a considerable French population and is about the only street in the neighborhood which does.

The newcomers from France who intend to remain at least temporarily here are now scattered through various parts of town, and but for the [illegible] interests connected with the restaurants and wine business the French colony in New York would in the opinion of many have long since disappeared.

PLOTS AGAINST GEN. CASTRO.

VENEZUELANS ANXIOUS TO END HIS DESPOTIC RULE.

Open Opposition to Him at Caracas Prevented Only by Fear—A Great Rebellion Planned Against Him—Why He Is Hostile to Colombia—Business Suffering—Foreign Claims.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 18.—According to one of the oldest residents of this city Venezuela has never had a "more despotic, corrupt and absolutely stupid" Government than that of President Cipriano Castro. The man who thus characterized the Castro régime is of high standing both in society and in the business world, and his opinions are not biased, he says, by politics.

Careful and impartial observation by THE SUN correspondent, covering a month, indicates that nine out of every ten men here favor a rebellion to depose Gen. Castro from the Presidency. There are, indeed, few who defend his despotic rule.

The opposition to "El Mono de los Andes," the Monkey of the Andes, as he is referred to, is not, as the Government would have the outside world believe, a political movement. The respectable element of the population is united for a clean and honest administration of affairs. Party ties have been abandoned, and Castro is opposed by Liberals and Conservatives alike.

But such fear of the consequences exist that there are few who dare to give public expression to their sentiments. Those who have done so now languish in the Rotunda, as the dirty, foul-smelling and disease-breeding political prison is called.

This prison is now filled to its capacity. More "enemies of the country" are being crowded into it. Many of the prisoners are members of Venezuela's best families.

Several newspaper editors are also among the prisoners. The crime charged against them is that they printed accounts of current events which reflected on the honor and integrity of Castro or his officials.

Except for a few subsidized newspapers, which are edited by one of the President's secretaries, none of the dailies says anything favorable about him. The strict press censorship and the Rotunda prevent unfavorable comment.

Free speech and a free press are stifled by Castro. In fact, the Constitution is suspended, which means that the citizen has absolutely no rights. The proclamation of peace, issued by the President in the face of the rebellion now in progress against him, is laughed at and ridiculed.

The whole country, except Gen. Castro and his supporters, is opposed to a war with Colombia; yet he maintains his belligerent attitude toward the neighboring Republic. He is not only unalterably opposed to an amicable settlement of their troubles, but is keeping alive the war spirit by openly sending arms and ammunition in Venezuelan gunboats to the Colombian insurgents. Another large shipment of Mauser rifles and cartridges was made from La Guayra four days ago.

Castro's friends, who seem to be confined to persons holding office, assert that he is in honor bound to assist the Colombian Liberals in return for the aid which they gave him two years ago in his rebellion against President Ignacio Andrade. But there seems to be another and more selfish reason for his course. It is that Castro expects soon to have further use for his fellow Liberals across the border.

The revolutionary movement of Gen. Juan Pietri, which has already made considerable headway in the State of Carabobo, will, it is said, be insignificant in comparison with that which is now being prepared in Trinidad and Curaçoa. In view of this and the fact that Castro can depend only on his troops for support and that their loyalty is seriously questioned, it becomes apparent why he is spending thousands of dollars of the Government money to hurry the triumph of the Colombian rebels and how important the latter will be to him.

Señor Manuel A. Matos, Minister of the Treasury under President Joaquin Crespo and President Andrade, is looked to by the Venezuelans to deliver them from the despotism of Castro and from the financial stagnation of the country, which is growing worse every day. Señor Matos, who is one of the wealthiest men of Venezuela, is now in Paris.

He was imprisoned here some time ago by order of Castro because he refused to give the Government $20,000. The report is circulated that he has purchased a steamer in Antwerp, armed her and is sending an expedition of rifles and other war material to Venezuela with the purpose of starting a great uprising.

Just where the vessel will land her cargo is naturally kept a secret. It is not yet announced who will head this insurrection, but Gen. Nicolas Rolando, who has the reputation of being an able military man, is mentioned as the probable chief. He is now in Trinidad.

Ex-President Andrade, it appears, has little chance of regaining his office, and although his name has been used in connection with the proposed rebellion, he is not seriously considered, as he is rather one of the many thousands of Venezuelan citizen Generals than a fighting General.

Last week Dr. Eduardo Blanco, Minister of Foreign Affairs, tendered his resignation to the President. The public was informed that ill health was responsible for the step. From a friend of Dr. Blanco, however, THE SUN correspondent learned that he had a disagreement with Castro over the latter's policy toward Colombia and his undiplomatic answer to the Pan-American Congress, which offered to arbitrate the trouble between the two countries.

Dr. Blanco was by far the ablest of the President's advisers. Castro, though, is stubborn and will have his own way if he has to change his whole Cabinet.

Some excitement has been caused by the report that warships of the United States, Germany, Italy and France are to visit the port of La Guayra in a week or so and make a united demand that Venezuela pay immediately certain claims due citizens of those countries, but which Castro has dodged paying. It can hardly be figured out how Venezuela in its semi-bankrupt condition can pay up and exactly what will happen if the demand for money is not complied with is problematical.

The German claims are said to be the largest, and it is believed that the United States and Germany have reached an agreement to give those the preference.

Gen. Carmelo Castro, brother of President Castro, was tried a few days ago for the attempted murder of his mistress [illegible] and discharged. Castro shot the woman while she was riding in a carriage with another man.

It was at first believed that she would die. She quickly recovered, however, although the bullets remain in her body. The trial was a farce and that Castro would be set free was generally known. Not long ago he was slashed across the cheek with a razor by the same woman.

Gen. [illegible], President of the State of Falcon, and Gen. José Antonio Davila arrived here to-day. The latter led the Venezuelan forces in the recent fighting at Rio Hacha, in which the Colombian troops administered to them a defeat.

THE SUN correspondent learns, on seemingly good authority, that Gen. Castro summoned the two Generals here for the purpose of formulating plans for a new attack on the Colombians at Rio Hacha.

Two of the foreign squadron arrived at La Guayra to-day. They are the German cruiser Falke and schoolship Stein.

HE CAME AND WENT.

How a Smooth Article in the Swindler Line Made Victims in New Orleans.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

One of the smoothest crooks that has turned up in many a day walked into the St. Charles Hotel a few days ago, dressed like an English gentleman, accompanied by a man servant, and asked to see the "Ms."

"What name?" asked the clerk, not catching the initial.

"James H. Manning—any mail for me?"

The Ms were sorted, and something like a dozen letters were found for Mr. Manning.

The fellow took the mail, and, assisted by the servant and good bell boy, the golf sticks, the English box overcoat and some pieces of hand baggage were transferred to the apartments assigned.

Before this impersonator of James H. Manning and forger of his name got out of town, if he has gone at all, he had rifled Mr. Manning's mail, had indorsed his check for $342.19, and had secured the money through the well-known firm of Payne & Joubert, on Carondelet street; had lived on new business connections for several days at their expense, and wound up with passing a $200 personal check on the cashier of a big concern on Baronne street.

How many other victims he left behind has not yet come to light, but it is believed that there are others, and probably many others. So far as is known he secured between $500 and $600 in cash, and a lot of good dinners and evenings out.

But the local police now have the case in hand, the detectives are on the man's trail, and Payne & Joubert have offered a suitable reward for his apprehension, and last evening mailed to every Town Marshal and Sheriff in the State copies of the crook's description, as best they could give it, together with the offer for his arrest.

The whole transaction is clever from beginning to end. He is no amateur, and has doubtless done the same trick elsewhere. The following description was furnished the *Picayune* by Mr. Joubert of that firm:

"Man about 30 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches tall, well built, weighs about 180 pounds. Blond hair and light blond mustache, complexion fair, has long-pointed nose. Has strong Scotch accent, unquestionably a Scotchman. Dresses well, and has every appearance of a gentleman.

"When last seen had on a brown suit, black derby hat and heavy tan shoes. Wore a long, dark gray English box overcoat. Has been in this city since Oct. 20, supposed to have left on Nov. 9.

"Has been often seen with golf sticks, and is an enthusiastic golf player."

James H. Manning—the real Mr. Manning—is pretty well known in this city and he has often been at the St. Charles Hotel. He is the Western manager for the Standard Pneumatic Tool Company of Chicago and he gets to New Orleans often, although his headquarters are in San Francisco.

Mr. Manning had been due here several days, and the mail had been arriving for him at the hotel. His Chicago firm had wired him to come to New Orleans and inspect some machinery for Payne & Joubert.

There is a strong suspicion that the forger who impersonated him, not only knew him, but knew all about his business. No sooner had the letters been read than he started out to execute his well-laid plans. He saw from the advices from the house that he was to call upon Payne & Joubert and look at the machinery. He grasped the idea that there would be the opportunity to get the check for $342.19 inclosed cashed, and cashed dead easy. It worked like a charm.

He was a swell dresser. When he first appeared in the hotel he wore a bouncing plaid golf suit. His servant lugged a brace of sticks at his side, and he looked to be the owner of the stocks and bonds.

"He was one of the slickest I ever saw," said Mr. Payne of that firm to a reporter, last evening. "It was last Friday afternoon that he showed up here in our offices. We had just installed some new machinery in our boiler works back of the Illinois Central depot and we were looking for James H. Manning to come here and show our men something about certain parts of the new equipment. Mr. Joubert had received word from the Standard Pneumatic Tool Company that Mr. Manning would be here on Saturday morning.

"Therefore, when this fellow came in Friday afternoon and said he was Mr. Manning, and had come to look after our work, Mr. Joubert thought nothing of it. He had in his hand a bunch of letters, and they were not only addressed to Jas. H. Manning, but were, at least a part of them from the company in Chicago. He looked over the plant, showed great experience in machinery, and gave evidence of being an expert.

"Returning to the office he made arrangements to meet me at the boiler works the following morning at 9 o'clock sharp. Then just before going, he took from his top coat pocket another letter and opened it. That was the letter that contained the check for $342.19. He said he would need a little money and asked if he could not get it.

"Our cashier looked at the paper, and it was drawn by the Chicago concern. We offered to advance him a sum, but he thought it would not be enough. It was about 5 o'clock, and we did not have the amount of the check in the safe, and so, after considerable talk our cashier drew two checks on the firm, one for $100 and the other for $242.19, and knowing that Ramos, down at the corner, often cashed checks, our cashier went down to Mr. Ramos and identified Mr. Manning. Mr. Ramos cashed the $100 check for him and that ended the transaction for the moment.

"Hardly had he left the corner, however, when he returned to Mr. Ramos and urged him to cash the other check, the one for $242.19, saying that he would not have enough to put him through. That proposition was refused, though, and in order to facilitate him, Mr. Ramos offered to give him back the one-hundred-dollar check and cash the larger one for $242.19. That is how it ended for the day.

"The next morning, so I am told, the fellow returned to Mr. Ramos's place and got the cash for the other $100. Since then Mr. Ramos has told me a good deal about the man, which, of course, I did not know at the time. He said he had been in his place of business many times, that he was a sport right, and never drank anything but twenty-cent whiskey, and that he had sampled every brand of old Scotch on the shelf.

"Well, the next morning, that was Saturday, I went out to the boiler works to meet Mr. Manning, as I thought. When I reached the shops I found that our superintendent, F. J. Stakium, had just received a telephone message from the man, saying it would be impossible for him to give us more than half an hour of his time that morning, but that he would be ready to begin work proper on Monday morning.

"I was a little surprised at that, but thought nothing of it.

"That afternoon, about 2 o'clock, the real Mr. Manning came into our offices. The cashier saw at a glance that he was a different man from the one who had secured the checks, and it was evident that there had been a forger in advance. We sat down and compared notes, and it only required a moment for Mr. Manning, the last one, to identify himself as being the party to whom the mail, the checks and all had belonged."

The police were called into consultation and detectives were placed on the case. They went over the hotel with Mr. Manning and started in on the matter at the first.

About that time a note came over to the hotel from a clerk of a prominent concern on Baronne street telling Mr. Manning not to miss the dinner that night. Of course the last arrival got the note, for the other was already gone, and he went around to the place to learn of the other good times and the drawing of a check for $200 cash.

How this last one was secured is quite as clever as the former. The Baronne street victim is something of an Englishman himself and they soon made good friends. It happened that last Friday was the King's birthday, so they decided to celebrate it.

They did.

King Edward's health was drunk in the most approved manner, and after the drink the glasses were broken, a token of the highest esteem and regard. That little act warmed the heart of the Baronne streeter more than ever and the way grew easy.

Then they discovered that they were two golf fiends, [illegible]

The result was that when the evening closed the supposed Mr. J. H. Manning [illegible] and that was the last heard of him.

A Tombstone as a Golden Wedding Gift.

From the [illegible] Journal.

[illegible]

ONE WOMAN'S GREAT WORK.

DOROTHEA LYNDE DIX'S LABORS FOR THE INSANE.

The Present Enlargement of St. Elizabeth's Asylum in Washington and Her Part in Its Establishment—Reformation She Effected in the Care of Insane.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Fifty-sixth Congress appropriated sums aggregating $1,000,000 for the enlargement of the Government Hospital for the Insane in the District of Columbia, popularly known as St. Elizabeth's. The hospital now has a population of about 2,200, and it is designed to increase the accommodations so as to provide for 1,000 additional patients.

The plans for twelve new buildings are being prepared by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge of Boston. This enlargement recalls the romantic history of the institution and the great service rendered, not only to the Government, but also to the several States, by the energy and persistence of Dorothea Lynde Dix.

Prior to 1840 the District of Columbia was accustomed to place a few insane patients in the hospitals of Maryland and other States, but the majority of them were confined in the common jail, where they were obliged to lie upon the prison floor without the common necessaries of life; and, as a member of the House remarked: "Their accommodations were so wretched as to make a man a lunatic whether he was previously so or not."

Cruel as this treatment seems to-day, the care of the insane at the national capital was no worse than in the States and in other countries. It was not until 1838 that Dr. Gardiner Hill and Dr. Charlesworth abolished mechanical restraint at the Lincoln Asylum in England and dared to treat insane persons who were not bound hand and foot, neck and waist.

At the beginning of the present century there were only four insane asylums in the United States: that at Philadelphia, established in 1752; one at Williamsburg, Va., founded in 1773, and notable as the first State insane asylum; one in New York, dating from 1791; and one in Baltimore, established in 1797.

All of these institutions were administered to according to the old system, which held that an insane person was more dangerous than a wild beast and should be caged accordingly. From 1818 to 1830 the asylums at Hartford, Conn., and Somerville and Worcester, Mass., were founded on the theories of Pinel in France and Tuke in England, who maintained that insanity was a form of disease and not a crime, but this theory was held in the United States by a comparatively few persons and the asylums mentioned were private and not public institutions.

In 1841, Miss Dix, then a teacher in a Sunday school maintained at the House of Correction in East Cambridge, Mass., found among the prisoners a few insane persons who had been kept for months in a room so filthy as to be beyond description. On making further investigation she found that insane persons throughout the State of Massachusetts were confined in cages, closets, cellars, stalls and pens; that often they were chained, and not infrequently they were naked, and that discipline was maintained by beating them with rods.

When the result of her investigation was published a storm of vituperation followed the daring investigator; but Dr. Channing, Horace Mann, and John G. Palfrey came to her aid, and under the leadership of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, then a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, Miss Dix was able to secure an appropriation for the enlargement of the Worcester asylum so as to accomodate the insane scattered among the county jails.

From Massachusetts Miss Dix carried the work into Rhode Island, and there gathered from private sources the money necessary to remove the insane from local jails and place them in a well-equipped asylum. Next she attacked the system in New Jersey, and by her work secured the foundation of the asylum in Trenton in 1845.

Going next into Pennsylvania, she secured the establishment of the State Institution for the Insane at Harrisburg; and from 1845 to 1854 she prevailed upon the Legislatures of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, North and South Carolina and Maryland to found asylums. Not satisfied with her success in the United States, she also secured the building of asylums at Halifax and St. John's.

The work of this woman becomes the more noteworthy from the fact that she had none of the characteristics of the reformer. Personally, she never cared to appear in public. She made no addresses and held no meetings. Her health was frail, and frequently she was compelled by illness to rest from her labors.

Her voice was sweet, rich and low, and her enunciation was perfect. She dressed very quietly, but always in good taste. Her rich, wavy, dark brown hair was combed smoothly down over the cheek and was carried back behind the ears.

Her face was lighted with soft, yet brilliant, blue-gray eyes, and when she talked the pupils dilated and became so brilliant as to make them appear black. Her shapely head was set on a neck so long and graceful as to impart an air of distinction to her carriage. The legislators, who, one by one, came under her influence, were always ready to do her bidding.

In 1848 Miss Dix sent to Congress memorial asking for a grant of 5,000,000 acres of public domain, the proceeds of the sale of which were to be set apart as a perpetual fund for the care of the indigent insane. The fund so created was to be divided among the thirty States in proportion to their population.

Congress had already distributed about 135,000,000 acres to the new States for the purpose of education and internal improvement, and in view of this fact Miss Dix's request did not seem over large. In the Senate a bill to carry out the purposes of the memorial was referred to a committee of which Thomas H. Benton was chairman.

A special alcove in the Library of Congress was set apart for Miss Dix's use, and there she appeared daily to converse with Senators and Congressmen on the behalf of the [illegible] idiots, epileptics and insane scattered throughout the United States in jails, poorhouses and private dwellings. The bill failed, but in 1850 she made another attempt, this time asking for 10,000,000 acres and including the indigent blind and the deaf and dumb in the list of beneficiaries.

The bill passed both houses, but failed by reason of a disagreement as to the amendments. In 1854 the bill again passed both houses of Congress, but was vetoed by President Franklin Pierce on the ground that Congress had power to make provisions of a charitable nature only within the District of Columbia.

Thus Miss Dix failed in her great purpose, but, fortunately, was successful so far as the District of Columbia was concerned. Her bill for the establishment of an asylum for the insane of the army and navy and of the District became a law in 1852, when Congress appropriated [illegible] for this purpose.

[illegible]

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the Death Rate from COUGHS, CATARRH, PNEUMONIA and CONSUMPTION one-third during the Past Year.

This little inhaler is the first and only remedy or treatment which has ever reduced the death rate from respiratory diseases, and the only treatment by which any genuine case of consumption has ever been permanently cured. Speaking of this editorially, the United States Health Reports say, "This reduction is entirely due to the use of a new germicide named 'HYOMEI,' and no other treatment or remedy has had anything whatever to do with bringing about this result."

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If you don't believe this, send to The R. T. Booth Co., Ithaca, N. Y., for a five days' treatment free. All druggists keep HYOMEI in stock and you can purchase the HYOMEI Outfit from them or from the manufacturers direct. The price is $1.00, and your money is refunded in all cases where it fails to cure.

CHURCH BOWLING ALLEY FAILS.

A Lifelong Friendship Wrecked by an Experiment in an Indiana Village.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 29.—Several weeks ago the ministers and church members of Darlington, Montgomery county started a temperance bowling alley, in opposition to the attractions offered by the saloons. The place was a fascination to the people from the start.

Then an unexpected complaint arose. It was that the alley was proving so attractive that it was causing people to neglect their business. Then an untoward and wholly unexpected incident suddenly put an end to the sport.

William Campbell and Stephen Kersey have been lifelong friends and for many years partners in business. Both were enamoured of the sport at the bowling alley but both could not well leave the store at the same time, and so for several weeks they took turns about at playing and keeping the store open.

The other day Mr. Campbell went to the alley, it being his morning off, and he promised to return at noon so that Mr. Kersey could go in the afternoon. But the sport got so fast and furious that Mr. Campbell could not tear himself away.

He stayed for one more game and kept staying for it till it was 4 P. M., when he finally reported for duty at the store. There he found Mr. Kersey in a passion.

And why not? By all things fair it was Mr. Kersey's time to go to the bowling alley in the afternoon, and three hours of that time had been taken by Mr. Campbell with no shadow of excuse for so doing. Mr. Kersey upbraided Mr. Campbell for remaining away so long, and Mr. Campbell replied in kind.

It is not known who struck the first blow but the racket in the store attracted attention and when people reached the scene the partners were pummelling each other. The store was in confusion.

Both came out of the scrimmage the worse for wear, for their clothing was torn and soiled, their hands scratched and bleeding their hair towsled and their faces begrimed with blood and dust.

Both are prominent citizens and members of the Masonic, Knights of Pythias and Red Men's orders, and these have been trying to bring about a reconciliation but so far to no purpose. A dissolution of the long partnership will follow and these two friends will go their separate ways and speak no more.

This was the straw that broke the camel's back at Darlington, and now the people of that village are going to confine the church to its old-time methods hereafter.

A Wineglassful of Health

Is your stomach disordered? Is your digestion impaired? Are you in a weak and run down condition? Are your nerves out of order? If so take a wineglassful of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract three times a day with meals. One dozen bottles of

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contain more strengthening and stimulating properties than a whole cask of ale or porter. Men and women everywhere use Johann Hoff's; druggists everywhere sell it. But like other good things, Johann Hoff's is imitated. See that the signature Johann Hoff is on the neck label of each bottle. [illegible] a bottle, $[illegible] a dozen.

Johann Hoff's Makes the Weak Strong

Two Rings Free!

[illegible] HOWARD MFG. CO., [illegible], Providence, R. I.