TYNER AND BARRETT INDICTED

ACCUSED OF OBTAINING MONEY FROM FRAUDULENT CONCERNS.

Thousands of Dollars Paid Them by Bond Investment Companies to Prevent Exclusion From the Mails—James T. Metcalf, Harry C. Hallenbeck, Norman R. Metcalf and W. D. Doremus Also Indicted—More Indictments Against Machen, Beavers and Senator Green.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Shortly before adjournment this afternoon, the Federal Grand Jury of this jurisdiction, which has been in continuous session for several months, finished its work in the postal service scandals by bringing in thirteen indictments, some of them the result of months of persistent detective work against the following persons:

James N. Tyner of Indiana, former Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department, who was summarily dismissed last April for official misconduct and who is now in a dying condition at his home in this city.

Harrison J. Barrett, Tyner's nephew and a former assistant attorney for the Post Office Department, who for the past several years has appeared as counsel before the Department for various alleged fraudulent concerns.

James T. Metcalf, former Superintendent of the money order division of the Post Office Department, who was summarily dismissed some time ago for endeavoring to divert a contract for printing money order blanks.

Harry C. Hallenbeck, senior member of the firm of Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Co of New York, the firm which formerly had the contract for printing the blanks used in the money order service, and to which Supt. Metcalf endeavored to divert the contract mentioned above.

Norman R. Metcalf, son of former Superintendent Metcalf, who is alleged to be involved in the printing contract frauds.

William D. Doremus, inventor and proprietor of the Doremus cancelling machine, who is alleged to have used bribery to introduce his machine into the postal service.

State Senator George E. Green of Binghamton, N. Y., who is alleged to be involved in the Doremus machine frauds.

George W. Beavers, former Superintendent of the salary and allowance division of the Post Office Department, who is alleged to have received a commission on sales of the Doremus machine to the Government.

August W. Machen, alleged to have received a commission on the purchase of rural free delivery carrier badges from Charles J. Heller of Philadelphia.

Barrett was arrested here this afternoon and later released on $10,000 bail. Owing to Gen. Tyner's critical condition, the usual formal process of arrest was dispensed with and Tyner merely held in $5,000 bail.

The indictment of Barrett and Tyner is the result of months of painstaking and persistent work on the part of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow, Assistant Attorney-General Robb and Inspectors Fulton and Vickery of the detective force of the Department and is a climax to the reports in general circulation for the past two years that fraud and corruption existed in the office of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department.

The securing of evidence against Tyner and Barrett has been admittedly the most difficult portion of the inquiry. At the beginning of the investigation, last March, Inspectors Fulton and Vickery were assigned to the Assistant Attorney-General's office. They have been working practically ever since, endeavoring to find sufficient evidence against the two men to warrant the drawing of indictments.

On a number of occasions during the last three months they were on the verge of success, and each time indictments were drawn and presented to the Grand Jury for action. But on each occasion legal flaws were discovered in the documents and the work had to be gone over.

Recently, however, additional evidence was secured, and the indictments drawn up by Assistant District Attorney Taggart and made public to-day are satisfactory in every particular to the Post Office Department officers, who express confidence in Barrett's conviction. Tyner will never be tried. He is over 80 years old, and his death is expected at almost any time.

The facts upon which the indictment of Tyner and Barrett are based are as follows: Tyner being Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department and Barrett being assistant attorney in his office and soon to resign to practice law, entered into a collusive agreement to use their respective positions for financial gain when Barrett should open an office of his own, Barrett was to resign on Jan. 1, 1900, and for a considerable time before that Tyner and Barrett had under consideration the cases of about eighty so called bond investment concerns.

It was Tyner's province to decide whether the business of these companies was fraudulent and whether the use of the mails should be denied them. It is known that Barrett and Tyner decided that the schemes were on the order of lotteries and were therefore fraudulent. They should have reported this to the Postmaster-General for the issuance of orders denying the concerns the use of the mails.

One of the indictments is based on the fact that these reports were not made. Instead of this Tyner and Barrett decided to hold the eighty cases open until Barrett should begin the practice of law, and then, by means in their power, to create the impression in the minds of those operating the concerns that Barrett was the only man who could "help the game along." As a part of this deep laid plot Barrett, as Assistant Attorney of the Post Office Department, prepared a long opinion on bond investment concerns, which was later published and sent out broadcast where it would do the most good, in which he paved the way for propositions which he later made to the concerns as a practising lawyer, former official of the Assistant Attorney-General's office, and a nephew of Gen. Tyner. One paragraph of this "opinion" is worth quoting, as in the light of subsequent developments, it reads like a paid advertisement of Barrett's own powers. The paragraph is as follows:

I have endeavored to give careful study to these so-called bond investment schemes. Indeed, for the past two or three years I have been at odd times gathering information thereon, and while the plans of operation that are now before me are, in my judgment, in some of their features inimical to the postal laws, yet I am thoroughly convinced that the basic principle underlying the bond investment proposition is sound and if the features which have resulted in giving unequal advantages to persons similarly situated were eliminated and the returns promised were such that the proposition could be safely financed out, so that all persistent investors could be reasonably sure of the returns promised, the objections to them would be removed.

These circulars were sent out by Tyner and Barrett to all bond investment concerns by a circular letter to the effect that in a short time Mr. Barrett was to leave the department and engage in the practice of law.

While the indictments returned to-day do not mention all the amounts received from various concerns as a result of this collusive arrangement, it is known that a majority of the bond investment managers who received copies of Barrett's opinion, accompanied by the circular letter mentioned, understood that Mr. Barrett, formerly assistant attorney in the Department and a nephew of Gen. Tyner, was prepared, upon receipt of a satisfactory retainer and contingent fee, to so manipulate any bond investment scheme that it would pass muster as a lawful enterprise and receive the approval of the Assistant Attorney-General of the Post Office Department. It is also known that Barrett made many thousands of dollars acting as counsel before the Department for such concerns. A portion of the money is alleged to have been paid to Tyner.

The indictments against Former Superintendent Metcalf of the money order division, Norman Metcalf, his son, and Harry Hallenbeck, president of the Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Company of New York, are based on the following facts: The three men entered into a collusive agreement that there should be no inspection of the books or paper furnished the Post Office Department by the Hallenbeck firm, and that the company in executing its contract should use paper inferior to that required, and which cost four cents a pound less, and should print the face of the money order blanks by lithographic process and the backs by the typographical process, but charge the Government for the full lithographic work. Through the aid of Metcalf the company was to receive payment without the knowledge of the Postmaster-General and was to pay Metcalf one and one-sixth cents out of each four and a half cents excess received by the concern.

Several cases are mentioned in which the company shipped smaller books than those required by the specifications and thus acquired additional profits. In one year 800,000 books were shipped, from which the company made about $50,000 over the regular contract price. A portion of this excess profit was also paid to young Metcalf at the rate of two cents for each book shipped.

Hallenbeck is also indicted on the charge of presenting false claims against the United States in charging the Government for ful l lithographic work on the money order blanks which were actually printed partly by the typographical or cheaper process.

The additional indictment against former Superintendent Beavers charges him with having entered into a "corrupt and unlawful agreement" by which he received $25 out of every $200 received for machines purchased by the Government from the Elliott and Hatch Book Typewriter company. W. Scott Towers, former superintendent of a substation of the Washington post office, is indicted on the charge of paying overtl e bribe to Beavers.

The additional indictment against former Superintendent Machen of the free delivery division of the Post Office Department charges him with having accepted bribes in the purchase of badges for rural free delivery carriers' uniforms from Charles J. Heller of Philadelphia. Heller was not indicted.

The last of the indictments against State Senator Green, Former Superintendent Beavers and William D. Doremus were not made public to-day. It is known, however, that Beavers is indicted for accepting bribes in connection with the introduction of the Doremus cancelling machine in the postal service, and Green and Doremus for having paid the money to Beavers and entered into a collusive agreement to defraud the United States.

The indictments returned this afternoon mark the close of the active work in the Postal Service scandals, and make a total of thirty indicted men now awaiting trial by Federal courts for bribery, conspiracy and fraud. Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow from now on will devote himself almost entirely to the preparation of his voluminous report covering the history of the Postal Service scandals, and recommending such reforms as will prevent their recurrence in the future. This report will be completed about Oct. 20, but, it is understood, will not be made public until some time in the winter. It will consist of about 375 printed pages and will contain not less than 150,000 words. A large part of it will be devoted to the work which led up to to-day's indictments. Postmaster-General Payne said this afternoon:

"For the first time in many months I am able to feel a relaxation of the strain. The action of the Grand Jury to-day practically completes the investigation, and will enable Mr. Bristow to devote his time from now until Oct. 20 to the preparation of his report to the President. I am very much pleased with the work that has been done, and I am sure that there can now be no criticism of the Department officers on the score of lack of 'earnestness' in prosecuting the inquiry. Thirty men stand indicted, the Department has been swept from attic to cellar, many reforms have been instituted and others will be put into effect as soon as practicable. But I am mighty glad that it's over, just the same."

ADDICKS MAN TURNED DOWN.

The President Appoints J. P. Nields District Attorney for Delaware.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—President Roosevelt to-day appointed John P. Nields of Wilmington United States Attorney for the district of Delaware. Nields is the candidate recommended by Senator Ball, but vigorously opposed by Senator Allee, leader of the Addicks faction.

This statement was given out at the White House to-day:

"John P. Nields was to-day appointed United States Attorney for Delaware. The two Senators disagreed as to whmo they would recommend for the vacancy. The President went over the indorsements of all the candidates who had been recommended for the place.

"In such a case he feels that the opinion of the judiciary and the bar should have peculiar weight. He finds that the Federal and State Judges and an overwhelming majority of the members of the Delaware bar, without regard to party or faction, favor the appointment of John P. Nields, and the President, being entirely satisfied as to his personal and professional fitness for the office, has this day appointed him."

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 5.—John P. Nields, who was to-day appointed United States District Attorney, to succeed William Michael Byrne, resigned, is an ardent Regular Republican and his stand against Addicks has been such as to cause anything but a kindly feeling toward him in the Union camp.

Mr. Nields is 34 years old and is a native of this city. He is a graduate of the Harvard law school.

NAVAL PLANS FOR THE WINTER.

Five Squadrons to Join in Drills, War Games and Target Practice.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The battleship squadron, the Caribbean squadron and the Coast squadron of the North Atlantic fleet will reassemble at Hampton Roads about Dec. 1, and shortly thereafter will start southward, the two first named for Culebra Island, West Indies, and the Coast squadron for Key West. December will be occupied in drills and target practice, and in January the European and South Atlantic squadrons will join the two squadrons of the North Atlantic fleet at Culebra.

For a month there will be combined fleet operations, part of the time under the command of Admiral Dewey, and on Feb. 15 the vessels will assemble at Guantanamo, Cuba, where the coast squadron will join them. War games will be played for a fortnight, and about March 1 the entire fleet will go to Key West for competitive target practice, the first ever attempted on such a large scale by the United States Navy.

REAR ADMIRAL TO CAPTAIN.

Royal B. Bradford to Retire From Bureau of Equipment to Command of Illinois.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford will voluntarily retire from the office of Chief of the Naval Bureau of Equipment on Oct. 15, and be assigned to command the battleship Illinois. He holds the grade of rear admiral by virtue of his present position, but upon going to the Illinois will resume the rank of captain, his actual rank in the line of the navy.

The President and the Secretary of the Navy are anxious to have Capt. George A. Converse, the present commander of the Illinois, succeed Admiral Bradford as chief of the Bureau of Equipment, but the appointment will not be made unless it is perfectly agreeable to Capt. Converse.

CRANK AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

HE WAS ARMED WITH REVOLVER, KNIFE AND SCISSORS.

Insisted on Seeing the President and Fought the Guards Who Removed Him—When Placed in a Cab to Be Taken to the House of Detention He Drew a Revolver and Tried to Jump Through the Glass Door—His Head Badly Cut and a Policeman Injured in the Struggle

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—A Swede, who gave his name as Peter Elliott and said he came from Lancaster, Pa., was arrested at the White House about 11:30 o'clock this morning while making an effort to see President Roosevelt.

Elliott had written several letters to the President, in one of which he enclosed a complimentary poem. As it was evident from the communications that he was a crank, the force of policemen and ushers at the White House and the adjacent Executive Offices were instructed to be on the lookout for him.

Elliott was seen around the White House grounds this morning. At 11 o'clock he went to the Executive Offices and asked to see the President, but was told that it would be impossible. He then went to the White House and at the main entrance renewed the request. He spoke very poor English, but the officers managed to understand that he was the man who had sent the poem to the President and for whom they had been told to watch.

Head Usher Stone and Policemen Cissel and Parker got the man to enter a small waiting room to the left of the public lobby, and while one of them went to telephone to the House of Detention for a vehicle to take him away the others questioned him as to name, residence and what his business was with the President.

The man said he was a Swede, and that his name is Peter Elliott; that he had been in this country twelve years and that he came here from Lancaster. He referred to the poem which he had written in honor of Mr. Roosevelt, indicating that it was in connection with this poem that he desired to see the President. His speech was incoherent, and the officers arrived at the conclusion that he was a maniac, although it did not occur to them that he had any designs upon the life of Mr. Roosevelt.

Elliott became nervous after he had been in the waiting room a short time, and expressed an intention of going away and soon afterward started to leave.

By this time the glass enclosed cab sent from the House of Detention had arrived at the rear entrance of the White House, and Elliott was induced to enter the President's private elevator, to go, as he supposed, to the President. The elevator, however, went down to the basement. As he got out of the elevator Head Usher Stone and Policemen Cissel and Parker started to lead him to the entrance where the cab was waiting, he showed signs of fight, and throwing himself on the floor, refused to move.

Parker, who is a former cavalryman and very powerful, pressed his fists into the back of the prostrate crank with such vigor that he changed his mind and said he would accompany the officers. He was induced to enter the cab, in which was seated Sergeant Perry of the local police, who is on duty at the House of Detention. Cissel got in also. Stone and Parker accompanied the cab to the east gate, opposite the west front of the Treasury Department.

Hardly had they turned back to the White House when Elliott, who had been talking incoherently in his almost unintelligible English, drew a 32 calibre revolver out of a pocket of his trousers. Cissel, however, was on the watch for any move of this kind, and grasping the revolver threw it with all his might into the street.

Elliott then made a dive through the glass side of the cab, cutting himself severely about the head, arms and hands. Cissel grappled with him, and the two men struggled, with their bodies half way through the window. The space in the cab was too contracted for Perry to be of any assistance to Cissel. The cab meanwhile had been stopped by the driver. Cissel, although badly cut by the broken glass, managed to draw his revolver and fire into the air for assistance. He still held on to Elliott with the other hand. Head Usher Stone and Policeman Parker heard the shots and ran to Cissel's assistance. With their help Elliott was subdued, but not until after a severe struggle, in which the maniac was badly bruised.

As Cissel and his charge were bleeding freely, it was decided to take them to the Emergency Hospital, and the cab was driven there, accompanied by Stone and Parker. Cissel's worst cuts were on the hands, and after these had been dressed he went back to the White House, but was so weakened by loss of blood that he was sent home.

The surgeon at the hospital found that Elliott had a bad cut on the head. After his wounds had been dressed he was taken to police station No. 1 and locked up. Elliott lives in Washington and is a machinist by trade. In addition to the revolver he carried a long knife and a pair of scissors.

During his struggles with the officers in the basement of the White House, and while he was being conveyed to the House of Detention cab, Elliott shouted at the top of his voice for the President. Policeman Parker clapped his hand over the man's mouth, but was only partly able to stop his outcries. The shouts of the man penetrated through the lower portion of the White House, but it is said that they were not heard by Mrs. Roosevelt nor by any other members of the family who were in the house. While all this was going on the President was in the Executive Offices and knew nothing about it.

Elliott made a statement at the police station, saying that the President was very friendly to him and wished him to marry his daughter. He added some incoherent and evidently insane remarks about his persecution by the people of Minneapolis, where he says he recently lived. Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution had sent for him, he said, to take a ride in his airship. The police surgeons late this afternoon declared Elliott insane, and he was sent to St. Elizabeth's Asylum.

TROOPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The 15th Cavalry, Now on Its Way Home, to Be Relieved by the Second Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Orders were issued by the War Department to-day for relieving some regiments from duty in the Philippines and assigning other regiments now in this country to take their places. The Fifteenth Cavalry, now on its way home from the Philippines, will be assigned to the Department of the East. The headquarters and one squadron are to go to Fort Myer, Va., and the two remaining squadrons to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

When relieved by the Fifteenth Cavalry the Second Cavalry will go from Fort Myer and Fort Ethan Allen to New York and embark there on the army transport Kilpatrick, which will sail for Manila by the Suez route about Dec. 1. That part of the Second Cavalry at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will go to San Francisco and embark for the Philippines about Jan. 1. Before leaving the United States the Second Cavalry will be recruited to the strength authorized for service in those islands.

Upon the arrival of the Second Cavalry at Manila the Eleventh Cavalry will be ordered to San Francisco, and upon its arrival there the headquarters and one squadron will be sent to Fort Des Moines, Ia.; one squadron to Fort Riley, Kan.; two troops of the remaining squadron to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and the remaining two troops to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. After the completion of quarters and stables at Fort Des Moines the troops to go to Fort Sheridan and Jefferson Barracks will be transferred there.

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PLANS CABINET FOR COLUMBIA

DR. BUTLER WOULD ELEVATE DEANS TO REAL EXECUTIVES.

Worth While, He Tells the Trustees, Even to Relieve Them of Teaching—Argues for His Shorter College Course Plan and Appeals Again for $10,000,000.

The trustees of Columbia University made yesterday, at their first meeting after vacation, formal announcement of gifts amounting to $1,538,265. In this sum, however, are included the gifts of $1,000,000 from Joseph Pulitzer for a school of journalism; of $300,000 from Marcellus Hartley Dodge for a dormitory and $200,000 for a chapel, which have unofficially been made public. The gifts for the year amounted to $1,721,895.

New gifts include $20,000 from an anonymous giver for the general purposes of the university, $6,815 from alumni for the fund for the purchase of South Field, $600 from St. Bartholomew's Church for the department of Oriental languages, $3,500 from F. Augustus Schermerhorn for the department of architecture, $5,000 from George Foster Peabody for South Field, and $1,025 from friends for the German lecture fund.

In announcing the taking over of South Field, at a cost of $2,000,000, a resolution of thanks to James Speyer for forming the syndicate which bought and held the property for Columbia was adopted.

President Butler submitted in his annual report a proposal to form a cabinet of the deans of the schools connected with the university and to increase the powers of the deans as the executive heads of their schools, discoursed at length on the plan for a shorter college course and presented again the university's need for $10,000,000 more money.

The deans at present are the administrative officers of their respective faculties and are chosen by them for five years. The office carries much hard work and no pay. President Butler says

It is now advisable, particularly in the professional schools of the university, that the office of dean should be made a separate and a salaried one and the incumbent given administrative authority similar to that enjoyed by the deans of Barnard College and of Teachers' College. Subject to the reserved or specified powers of the president, each dean might well be, in effect, the responsible executive head of that part of the university to which he was assigned. The deans, with the president, would then form a cabinet or administrative council, and the teaching force would be largely set free from the burden of executive work, so damaging to the ambition of the productive scholar

The cost of the change would not be small, for we should want the services of the best and most experienced persons anywhere to be found to serve in these high posts. But the cost would be returned to the university many times in the increased prosperity and efficiency of the several schools.

As to a shorter college course, Dr. Butler says that a canvass of the opinion of the professors of Columbia, made last spring, showed that they are practically unanimous in favoring a college course of two or more years' duration, or a course of two or more years in a scientific school of collegiate rank, or equivalent examinations, as a requirement for admission to each of the professional schools of Columbia University. This means that the sentiment of the teachers of Columbia University is solidly in favor of high grade professional instruction to liberally trained students, and that it is equally strong in support of the American college.

A committee consisting of President Butler, the dean of Columbia College and Profs. Peck, Cattell, Hallock, G. R. Carpenter and Sloane hopes to be able to report on this matter to the faculty in the coming year.

The university's need for $10,000,000 Dr. Butler declares is imperative. Of this $2,500,000 would be for buildings, $2,000,000 to pay for South Field, $2,900,000 to pay the funded debt and $2,600,000 to provide an annual income of $100,000 to meet pressing needs.

The annual report of John McLean Nash, treasurer of the corporation, showed the income of the corporation for 1902-3 to have been $958,519.99, and the actual running expenses $942,168.23, leaving a balance of $16,351.76 on the educational side. There was, however, interest on the university's debt amounting to $103,922.90, leaving a deficit of $87,571.14 for the year.

It was announced that no nominations for the advisory board of the school of journalism had been received. The board is to be appointed by the trustees upon the nomination of Mr. Pulitzer, who is still absent from the country and will not make these nominations until after his return in November. Work upon the building will be suspended until the plans have been submitted to the advisory board, when constituted. As a result it is not likely that the building can be completed and the School of Journalism opened in September, 1904, as expected.

The registrar's report shows that 4,507 students attended the university and its schools last year, exclusive of 1,196 extension students. This was an increase of 273 over the previous year.

IN MEMORY OF HERBERT.

President and Cabinet to Attend Memorial Services in Washington To-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—President Roosevelt and the members of his Cabinet will attend services to be held to-morrow in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church to the memory of the late Sir Michael H. Herbert, British Ambassador to the United States.

Arthur S. Raikes, his Brittanic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Washington, to-day received by cable a command from King Edward to act as his personal representative at the services. Major Maude, military secretary to the Governor General of Canada, will be present as the personal representative of Lord Minto. The members of the Diplomatic Corps, officers of the army and navy, and civil officials of the United States Government will attend.

New Governor in Charge of Beirut.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Navy Department has received a telegram from Rear Admiral Cotton, dated Beirut, Syria, Oct. 3, reporting that Khalil Pasha, the Governor General of Broussa, has succeeded Nuzim Pasha as Governor of Beirut. Nuzim was placed temporarily in charge of the government at Beirut after the removal of the Governor who made himself obnoxious to the United States and other nations by not taking adequate measures to preserve order. Nuzim will now resume his duties as Governor General of Damascus.

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MAN, WIFE, BABY, ALDERMAN.

MRS. CRANDALL JUMPS IN FRONT OF AUTO AND STOPS IT.

Her Husband and Alderman Metzger in It—She Says That Metzger Assaulted Her and That Her Husband Has Got Her Baby—None of Our Business, Say Police

A woman who wore a number of diamond ornaments, but said that she had eaten nothing for two days, patrolled the corner of Eighth avenue and Forty-seventh street for hours last night. She said that she had lost her husband and her baby.

About 11 o'clock she jumped on front of an automobile that came up the avenue. The auto stopped. It contained Alderman Charles Metzger and Civil Service Examiner Ernest L. Crandall, who is a lawyer. Crandall was her "lost husband." The woman accused the Alderman of having assaulted her earlier in the day and her husband of detaining the baby. She had been telling her story on the corner and the crowd promptly said "Lynch him! Lynch him!" as crowds, according to the newspapers, invariably do under such circumstances.

At that, Crandall insisted on going to the Forty-seventh street police station, and thither all hands went.

Mrs. Crandall's story was that her husband had left her in their home at Bloomfield, N. J., four days ago, with a check which she couldn't cash and her four-months-old baby. She telegraphed to him for money and he made an appointment to meet her here. She came to this city with her baby and pursued him for a whole night without finding him, and with no money to pay for food or lodging. Yesterday afternoon she found him in Alderman Metzger's furniture store at 704 Seventh avenue. Alderman Metzger was with him. She put the baby in her husband's lap and then started to go through his pockets to get money. Alderman Metzger assaulted her, she says, and pushed her out of the store. Mr. Crandall kept the baby.

Then Mrs. Crandall went to the police and they told her it was a warrant case. When she got back to Alderman Metzger's store, she says, she couldn't get her baby, for her husband had disappeared. When she found him in the auto she jumped in front of it to stop it. At the station this time she demanded that her husband return the baby.

"She put the baby in my arms," Lawyer Crandall said, "and I intend to take care of it and see that it will be taken care of."

Sergt. Hosey said that he couldn't interfere and the party left the station.

Mr. Crandall was seen later at Alderman Metzger's house with the Alderman. He said that he didn't leave Bloomfield four days ago, but came here on Sunday. He had had some words with her, he said, and she told him to leave. She came to town that evening. He heard from friends that she was here. When he left her in Bloomfield, he said, she had a check for $74 and some cash. He went back to Bloomfield yesterday morning and found that his child by his first wife had been left with a nurse. The baby has diphtheria. He says he saw that the baby was cared for and came back to this city yesterday afternoon. His wife, he says, found him in a saloon. Then they went to Alderman Metzger's store, where Mrs. Crandall demanded money, put her four-months-old baby in his lap and tried to go through his pockets. The Alderman did not assault her, but simply removed her hand.

Crandall wouldn't say where he took the baby. He says he'll care for it.

Attorney-General Knox Returns to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Attorney-General Knox, who has spent the greater part of the summer at Beverly Farms, Mass., returned to Washington to-day. He called on the President this afternoon and had a brief talk about Department matters.

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Thanksgiving day a Fall Easter.

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS, Owners and Managers.

DROVE HIS WAGON OVER A WOMAN

Water Register Eastmond Feared His Horse Would Kick Her.

Water Register John E. Eastmond appeared before Magistrate Dooley in the Adams street police court in Brooklyn yesterday to answer a charge of violating the speed ordinance by driving a horse faster than eight miles an hour. On Wednesday Mr. Eastmond knocked down Mrs. Sarah Seward of 70 Schermerhorn street, and fractured one of her ribs.

Eastmond admitted that Mrs. Seward was knocked down by his horse. He said that for fear the horse would kick her if he stopped, he ran over her. He denied violating the speed ordinance, and said that his horse, which is 23 years old, could not make six miles an hour under any circumstances. Magistrate Dooley reserved decision and paroled Mr. Eastmond in the custody of his counsel.

Mrs. Seward is confined to her bed as the result of the accident. She says that the day following the accident Eastmond and a physician tried to force their way to her room. Mr. Eastmond says he does not believe that Mrs. Seward is seriously injured. Mrs. Seward will sue for damages.

COALING STATIONS IN CUBA.

That Government Acquiesces in Ratification of Treaty by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—After some hesitation, the Cuban Government has acquiesced in the ratification by President Roosevelt of the coaling station treaty between Cuba and the United States, and instructions have been sent by the State Department to United States Minister Squiers at Havana to exchange the ratifications, the act necessary to make the treaty effective. Under the agreement the United States will obtain possession of sites for fortified naval coaling stations at Guantanamo, near Santiago, and Bahia Honda, not a great distance from Havana.

RESORTS.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION.

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Paris France. 26, 28, 30, 32 Ave. D'Iena. F. Schofield, Prop. Hotel D'Iena

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For the Dispensary Plan in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 5.—The anti-saloon campaign in North Carolina scored its first important success to-day, when this city gave a decisive majority in favor of establishing a dispensary on the South Carolina plan. The war against the saloon is being carried into every quarter of the State.