EMINENT EDITOR OF BRAZIL

HERE TO RENEW ASSOCIATIONS OF THIRTY YEARS AGO.

He Has Done Much to Bring His People and Ours Closer Together—Printed a Paper Here in Portuguese and Sent It to Brazil—Exposed Panama Swindle.

Dr. J. C. Rodrigues, editor and chief stockholder of the *Journal do Commercio* in Rio Janeiro, the most powerful newspaper of Brazil, is stopping at the Hotel Buckingham. He has come to this country to renew old associations of the early '70s, when he was a resident of this city and was influential in musical, art and newspaper circles, and to see such parts of the United States as he never visited before. He slipped into town from England a few days ago and after the manner of things in this big town his arrival was not noticed conspicuously.

Dr. Rodrigues is modest about it, but his friends assert that, more than any other man in Brazil or the United States, he made known the peoples of the two countries to each other and that no man in Brazil to-day has contributed to the advancement of that country more than himself. He was largely instrumental in the abolition of slavery in his own country through his letters published from this country. He also has the distinction of being the first man to prick the De Lesseps bubble of the old Panama Canal. For seven years he published a newspaper, printed in Portuguese, in this city and circulated exclusively in Brazil. He was editor and sole writer and its name was the *New World*. Its purpose was to make the United States and its people better known to Brazilians.

When the Atlantic fleet reached Rio a year ago last January it received the first of those remarkable welcomes that afterward stretched around the world. Dr. Rodrigues took a leading part in advancing the details of the reception. In no port visited were the bluejackets cared for as well as they were in Rio. The people, even more than the officials, acclaimed the fleet. On the last evening of the stay of the fleet Dr. Rodrigues entertained the newspaper correspondents with the fleet at dinner in his home, filled with beautiful art treasures. The correspondents declared it the most delightful function of the kind they experienced on the entire trip.

Dr. Rodrigues left Rio late in February, made a short stay in England and then went to France to visit an invalid nephew, after which he came to this country. He spent a few days in this city and then went to Washington, where he was received by President Taft and attended the Gridiron dinner. Speaking of old times Dr. Rodrigues said yesterday:

"Well do I remember the day I first arrived in this country, in the fall of 1868. I was a youngster and had come to this country because I loved it and its ideas of freedom, and intended to stay only a few months. The ship docked in Brooklyn. Customs officers didn't work on Sundays in those days and I had to leave my luggage. I came over the Fulton ferry and then walked up to Broadway, and on the way I saw horse cars for the first time. There was no Post Office where the present one is and City Hall Park had big posts stuck around its borders with swinging chains from post to post. Soon my eye lighted upon French's Hotel

"I thought it was French Hotel, a hotel for Frenchmen. I went in there and undertook to talk French. They shook their heads and didn't understand me. Then I dropped into English and soon found out my laughable mistake. I stayed there for four years and I paid the extravagant sum of $1 a day for my rooms.

"On the way up from Rio I had translated into Portuguese a tract published by the American Tract Society. I did it to freshen my English, which I had learned at school. I stepped out of French's Hotel on the next day after my arrival and saw the sign of the tract society. I took my translation in there. The name of the tract was 'The Ways of Peace,' or something like that. They said they were glad to get it and to come in the next day. They made inquiries about me through missionaries and when I came back they offered to pay me. Of course I declined. Then they said they had plenty of translating to do and engaged me to work. I had got a job within two days after my arrival. I sat down and wrote home the next day not to send me any more money. I could take care of myself. I was 24 years old.

"In the winter I got an offer to act as correspondent in this country for the *Journal do Commercio*. Ever since that day I have been on the monthly payroll of that newspaper. I told the boys when I came away not to forget that I had a monthly stipend and to be sure to put it aside for me. I guess they will. The first piece I wrote for the paper was a full account of the induction of Gen. Grant into the Presidency in March, 1869. From that time on I discussed American problems and told our people all I could about how things were done in this country.

"You must remember that in the late '60s all the information that came to Brazil and South America generally was from English and French sources. At that time what they said about the United States was never overfriendly or even kindly. Great Britain especially didn't send complimentary things to us about the United States. Our people had the English viewpoint almost entirely. Well, in my own way I told what I thought was the truth, and since that time I have been trying to do what little I could to cement the friendship between the two countries.

"When I was a mere youth in Rio I had followed with intense interest all the developments of your civil war. I knew every move. I knew its causes. I was against slavery. Soon the agitation began to free the slaves in Brazil. While it was going on my father died and I inherited five slaves. I owned those five slaves just five days. The same steamer that brought the news to me of my ownership carried back my manumission and they became free.

"I wrote all I could on the slavery question as bearing on the Brazilian problem. My letters to my paper were read in Parliament and incorporated in the proceedings incident to the discussion. Years afterward my writings on the question were taken up, and finally Brazil began the gradual abolition of slavery by declaring that after the year 1871 children born of slave parents should be free. The experience of the United States was most powerful in that move. If I had any small part in bringing about the result I can only say I was most glad of the opportunity."

Dr. Rodrigues's father was a coffee planter. The son was brought up with the usual advantages and was sent to the university and afterward went to the law school at Sao Paulo. While there he studied the Brazilian Constitution and annotated it, bringing it up to date with the legislation that had been passed upon it. He had it published in book form and had the satisfaction of seeing in his senior year freshmen carrying his book to the class room. He soon got hold of an amusing book by a Frenchman telling of the peculiar things he had seen in a visit to the United States. The Frenchman was hostile in spirit to this country. He could not understand many of our ways, particularly allowing young women to go about unattended. He became a convert to our ways, and Dr. Rodrigues translated his book into Portuguese and it became popular in Brazil. That was one of the things that made him want to come to this country.

After he had become established here he started his *New World*. It was about the size of our illustrated weeklies. It was also illustrated. He dealt with Brazilian and American topics. He told all the news of this country and every month he sent the paper to Rio to be circulated. He worked night and day on it. He never made money on it, but he labored for the cause of getting the two countries acquainted. The ship subsidy was withdrawn, but Brazil kept it up after the United States quit. Finally Brazil stopped. Sending his paper to England to be retransported was too heavy a burden, and it died. Next to a picture of Abraham Lincoln which Rodrigues bought as a youth in Rio he probably values his file of the *New World* more than any of his possessions.

The young Brazilian was a great music lover and he was a leading worker in New York's musical societies. He was a warm friend of the elder Damrosch and of Theodore Thomas. Almost the last work he did in New York was to help arrange for the big musical festival held in the Seventh Regiment armory in 1882. After his paper had suspended he was sent to Panama by a New York newspaper, when De Lesseps was there, to investigate the scheme. He was amazed. He soon found that the French enterprize bordered on a swindle. He exposed it. His letters stopped American money from going into the enterprise. His analysis of the French estimates and work, his exposure of the corruption fund and all the rest checked the De Lesseps scheme. Soon he went to England. He was practically penniless. As soon as he got there the *Financial News*, then a powerful newspaper, asked him to write about the canal.

"They told me," said Dr. Rodrigues, "that they would give me the space of four or five columns of their big editorial type. I told them that if they would give me fifty columns of smaller type I would write about the matter. They did. The French took hold of the matter in their journals. The De Lesseps scheme soon went up in smoke. It had no real foundation. Humbug characterized nearly all its steps. It was a fraud in its development at least."

Dr. Rodrigues prospered in England, where he lived seven or eight years, and one day he made a proposition to buy the *Journal do Commercio*. He got twenty-two friends who took an equal number of shares in it, and there he has been ever since. He has seen the property grow into a great newspaper. It prints a large amount of cable news at thirty-seven and a half cents a word tolls, but he is not satisfied with the American news. He has established an office in this city to supply that defect. He knew the old great editors of New York in his day and had pleasant relations with them.

"In the early '70s," he said, "I used to admire THE SUN. Some of the other New York newspapers had twelve or sixteen pages, sometimes more, but THE SUN stuck to its four pages. Everything was condensed so superbly. A reporter who would write a column on some subject would find his story cut to two sticks, but everything of importance would be in it. But the worst of it was they used to pay for only the two sticks. I asked the reporters about that. They said it was all right, because it taught them to write in such a way that their stuff couldn't be cut and it was good for them. I guess reporters still have a way of trying to write so that the editors can't cut down their space very much."

Speaking of conditions in Brazil, Dr. Rodrigues said:

"We are not yet strong. We have been spending money pretty freely, especially on railroads, but it is in a good cause and in time we shall come out all right. We have the greatest country in natural resources in South America. Our one crop is coffee. Things have been bad in that staple, but prices are better now. We have a fine city in Rio, but what we need on some of those fine avenues is more population.

"Our people have a deep regard for yours. The best investment this country ever made in its relations to South America was the trip of Elihu Root to our countries when he was Secretary of State. The South American countries were weak and like all folks who are weak they were naturally a little suspicious of the strong. They had seen the United States absorb the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii, and also in control of Cuba, and they feared what looked like a march southward. Mr. Root made a splendid impression. Not only were his speeches convincing, but his manner was so attractive that he charmed every one. What he said was spread broadcast. Suspicion vanished.

"Then came your splendid fleet on its mission of peace. The greeting from Brazil was in the nature of a popular uprising. It was emphatically a people's welcome. It established the work of Root. Brazil is your friend."

Dr. Rodrigues laughed over the report that Brazil was building Dreadnoughts really for Japan. He said Brazil wanted them herself. The naval programme was modified and the money which had been set aside for smaller vessels was used for the construction of the big ones. "We wanted to have the latest and best," he said. "So we ordered Dreadnoughts, that was all. We had the money ready. Our navy needed to be augmented. What nonsense that we were in a deal with Japan. Why should we have anything in common in that line with Japan? What is Japan to us compared with the friendship of this country?"

Dr. Rodrigues will start in a few days on a trip to the Pacific Coast with his grandniece, who accompanies him and who has been at school in London. On his return to this city in May he will sail for England and then take a steamship home. He regrets that there is no satisfactory line from this country and he makes no secret of his desire to see steamships carrying the American flag running between his country and this.

"Commerce between the two countries should be stimulated," he said.

GOV. GEORGE L. LILLEY DEAD

BEST KNOWN FOR HIS CHARGES AGAINST CONGRESSMEN.

Which His Colleagues Declared, After Investigation, to Be Unfounded—Was a Substantial Connecticut Business Man Before He Entered Politics.

HARTFORD, April 21.—Gov. George L. Lilley, after sinking steadily all day, died at 7:26 o'clock this evening. He had been in a comatose condition for two days and for the last twenty-four hours his pulse and respiration were rapid and weak.

The formal funeral service will probably be held next Monday, when the body will be taken to Waterbury. Other services will be held at the grave in Riverside Cemetery in that city. The body will probably be taken to the Capitol to-morrow, where it will lie in state in the rotunda until the funeral.

George L. Lilley was a substantial business man of Waterbury, Conn., a partner in the firm of Lilley, Swift & Co., selling meat and provisions, when in 1900 at a town meeting he started out to expose the Democratic selectmen of the town, where he had lived for twenty years, by offering to take the contract to care for the town roads at one-third the sum the selectmen had paid and to handle the outside poor account for one-quarter of what they had expended in that account.

His offer was not taken up but at the first opportunity the district sent him to the Connecticut Legislature. In 1903 the people sent him to Congress, where he served until his exit to become Governor of Connecticut this year. In his first term in Congress he distinguished himself by knocking out a bill permitting an electric lighting company to obtain a contract from the Hawaiian Government under which electricity was to be sold at 20 cents the kilowatt hour for thirty-five years. He got the price down to 16 cents an hour with no term of years fixed before the bill could be passed.

He became most widely known, however, a year ago last February, when in Congress he made the notorious charges that there had been gross corruption in the procuring of contracts by the Electric Boat Company and its predecessor, the Holland Company, which had built all the submarine boats for the navy. As an outgrowth of the discussion that these charges aroused he called two Washington newspaper correspondents liars. He was later obliged to retract what he had said about the correspondents and to acknowledge that his charges made in the House were without foundation, and there was talk of expelling him from Congress if he did not resign. He was declared to be in contempt and to have violated his privileges as a member of the House.

Last fall Mr. Lilley was elected Governor of Connecticut. President Roosevelt having intervened to force his nomination and to further his campaign, as it was stated at the time. Lilley filed a statement of expenses, putting them at $23,375.02, and the statement was challenged by George L. Fox, who brought charges of corrupt practices in the campaign against Lilley. The charges were not tried on their merits, the law under which they were brought being declared unconstitutional. Lilley held on to his job as Congressman to the limit, drawing all the money coming to him for last fall's session of Congress, even putting in a claim for mileage, although he did not attend the session. Finally the House declared his seat vacant on his taking the oath as Connecticut's Governor.

Mr. Lilley was born in Oxford, Mass., on August 3, 1859. He was the son of John L. Lilley and was educated in Oxford and Worcester. He married in Waterbury on June 17, 1884, Anna E. H. Steele.

In March Gov. Lilley fell ill of nervous exhaustion and was for a short time in retreat at a sanitarium near Summit, N. J. He had been ill ever since.

EX-SENATOR TURPIE DEAD.

For Many Years Prominent as an Official and Politician in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 21.—David Turpie, United States Senator from Indiana from 1887 to 1899 and for more than fifty years a prominent Democratic politician in this State, died suddenly at 3:30 this morning at his home in this city. Angina pectoris is given by the physician as the cause of death. Mr. Turpie was in intense pain for half an hour preceding his death.

He retired at 10 o'clock after an evening with his daughter and only child in which he was in a reminiscent mood, telling her stories of early life in Washington and giving many anecdotes of public men with whom he had come in contact. He was then apparently in his usual health and spoke of some work that he expected to begin to-day.

At 3 o'clock he called his daughter and informed her that he was suffering great pain in his chest. A physician was called. The pain recurred every few moments, and the patient being already in an enfeebled condition from age and a nervous affection from which he had suffered for years succumbed repidly and died in half an hour.

Mr. Turpie had been an invalid for the last ten years or ever since he retired from the United States Senate. Just before his term closed he suffered from an attack of pneumonia, and since that time he had been very feeble, though he took a deep interest in all public questions and often acted as the adviser of the Democratic leaders in this State. He rarely left the home, however, but his house was always open to friends, and for years no Democrat of prominence visited the city without paying his respects to the retired statesman.

Mr. Turpie was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, on July 8, 1829. After receiving a common school education he attended Kenyon College, from which he was graduated in 1848. One year later, having studied law, he came to Indiana and located at Monticello, three years after was elected to the Legislature and at the expiration of his term was appointed a Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Benton, White and Tippecanoe counties.

He was elected subsequently to the Legislature and served as Speaker of the House. In 1863 he was elected to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy, then till 1887 devoted himself to the practice of law. In the latter year he was nominated by the Democrats to the United States Senate and defeated Benjamin Harrison, who was a candidate for reelection. He was renominated and reelected in 1893 and served until 1899.

The funeral will probably be private, as it is the wish of his daughter that no public demonstration be made.

GEORGE C. THOMAS DEAD.

Was Formerly Head of Drexel & Company and an Art Connoisseur.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—George C. Thomas, former head of the banking house of Drexel & Co., philanthropist, churchman, art connoisseur and possessor of one of the most valuable private libraries in the world, died tonight at his home, 301 South Twenty-first street, after a brief illness.

Mr. Thomas was stricken with acute indigestion as he was leaving the Episcopal Church of the Holy Apostles after the morning service last Sunday. He was walking with Mrs. Thomas and the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel S. Thomas, rector of Holy Apostles Church and Bishop-elect of Wyoming, when as he neared South street he suddenly became ill. Dr. Thomas called a cab and Mr. Thomas was taken to his home, where he gradually became worse until he died to-night.

Mr. Thomas owned manuscript letters signed by every signer of the Declaration of Independence and a collection of rare old Bibles dating back to the fifteenth century. He had probably the finest collection of Washington and Franklin literature in the country.

One of the most valuable articles in the collection of Mr. Thomas is an original charter granted by William Penn.

He also had the most magnificent collection of chessmen in America. It is in a glass case in the billiard room of the Thomas residence and was made by one of the most noted Chinese sculptors for the Emperor Taou Kwang. The Chinese Government presented the set to Sir William Parker, a British Admiral, in 1841, following the capture of Hongkong. Misfortune overtook the Parker family and during a visit to England in 1895 Mr. Thomas purchased the set.

Mr. Thomas bought for $25,000 one of the most famous of the Whistler portraits, that which portrays Sir Henry Irving in the character of *King Philip II.*

Mr. Thomas was born in this city October 28, 1839. Jay Cooke started him in the financial world by giving him a clerkship in his office. Later he became a member of the firm, but in 1883 resigned to become head of Drexel & Co. On December 31, 1904, he retired from active business and gave up his interests in many financial corporations. He was a member of the Stock Exchange since 1877, was a director of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, a manager of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society and active in various other financial institutions.

His wife was Miss Ada C. Moorehead, daughter of J. Barclay Moorehead, a wealthy ironmaster of this city.

THE REV. DR. BARROWS DEAD.

President of the International Prison Congress of 1905.

Dr. Samuel June Barrows died last night in the Presbyterian Hospital of pneumonia Dr. Barrows lived at 135 East Fifteenth street and was taken from his home to the hospital on Monday. His wife, who is Isabel C. Barrows, a contributor to various periodicals, was in Russia when her husband was taken ill She was cabled for and is on her way to this country.

Dr. Barrows was born in New York on May 26, 1845. He did newspaper work for a time, became stenographic secretary to Secretary of State William H. Seward in 1867 and remained in the State Department until he entered the Harvard divinity school, from which he was graduated in 1875. He did postgraduate work at the University of Leipsic and from 1876 to 1880 was pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Dorchester, Mass He was editor of the *Christian Register* from 1881 to 1897 and from 1897 to 1899 was a Republican member of Congress from the Tenth district of Massachusetts. He represented the United States on the International Prison Commission in 1896 and in 1900 became corresponding secretary of the Prison Association of New York, retaining that post until his death. He was president of the International Prison Congress in 1905.

In 1897 he received the degree of doctor of divinity from Harvard University.

Dr. Barrows was the author of "Shaybacks in Camp," "Isles and Shrines of Greece," "A Baptist Meeting House," "The Doom of the Majority of Mankind," "Crimes and Misdemeanors in the United States" and other books.

On June 28, 1867, he was married to Katharine Isabel Hayes Chapin, widow of William Wilberforce Chapin, a missionary to India, who died in 1865. Mrs. Barrows was the first woman to be employed as a stenographer in the Department of State at Washington and was for sixteen years assistant editor of the *Christian Register*. She collaborated with her husband in writing "Shaybacks in Camp."

Dr Barrows leaves a daughter, Mabel Hayes, wife of Prof. Henry R. Mussey of the University of Pennsylvania, and one son, William Burnet Barrows of the Forestry Service in Washington.

OBITUARY.

The body of Judge Hosea Louville Roberts, who died at a sanitarium in Mount Clemens, Mich., on Tuesday, was brought to his home in Dunkirk yesterday for burial. Judge Roberts was born in Lisbon, Me., in 1842 and was descended from ancestry that came over in the Mayflower. After preparing to enter Bowdoin College he took up railroading. He was connected with the New York Central Railroad as a clerk and storekeeper for the western division eight years, in headquarters at Rochester. Later he was chief clerk and paymaster for the Pennsylvania. He was general agent for the New York and Pennsylvania Construction Company in building extensions of the Pennsylvania and Nickel Plate railroads from Brockton to Buffalo in 1881-82 and the extension of the Western New York and Pennsylvania from Irvington to Olean. He was superintendent of construction of the Anniston and Atlantic Railroad in Alabama and later general superintendent of this road, the first in the United States to be operated by telephone. In 1890 he returned to Dunkirk to become proprietor of the Gratiot Hotel for five years. He was a member of the Dunkirk Common Council two terms and served as police justice. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Anna Fulton Buckman Roberts, two sons and a daughter.

John M. Davy of Rochester, former Justice of the Supreme Court, who was retired in 1905 because of having reached the age limit, died at Atlantic City, N. J., yesterday of pneumonia. Justice Davy was born in Ottawa, Ont., on June 29, 1835. His parents moved to Rochester when he was 6 months old. He lived on a farm and attended the common schools until he entered the Monroe Academy at East Henrietta, N. Y., and then studied law. He was not yet through with his law studies when the civil war began. After assisting in raising the 108th New York Volunteers, he took the field as a First Lieutenant in that regiment and served until 1863, when he was honorably discharged because of illness. He then again took up his study of law and was admitted to the bar in the same year. From 1868 to 1871 he was District Attorney of Monroe county and was Collector of the Port of Rochester from 1872 to 1875. He was in Congress for a term, 1875 to 1877, and in 1888 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court in the Seventh Judicial district. He was reelected in 1902, and was retired from the bench in 1905, having reached the age limit. In politics he was a Republican. In 1905 he sat in the Supreme Court, Criminal Branch, in this city from early summer until the last of November, when he retired.

The Rev. Dr. Charles M. Giffen, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Asbury Park, died suddenly of heart failure on Tuesday evening at the residence of Rollin D. Armstrong, 17 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, in his sixty-seventh year. He was born in Cincinnati and in early life practised law in that city with Bellamy Storer, the father of the former Ambassador to Austria. He later became a Methodist minister, and held pastorates in Brooklyn, Baltimore, Covington and Scranton before taking charge of the Asbury Park Church five years ago. He only returned last Sunday with some members of his family from a trip to the Holy Land. He had been a preacher for fifty-eight years. He was given the D. D. degree by Dickinson College. He is survived by his wife and two sons, the Rev. Charles M. Giffen, pastor of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Bensonhurst, and the Rev. William G. Giffen of Shelton, Conn. The funeral services will be held at Grace M. E. Church, Brooklyn, of which he was one of the early pastors, to-morrow afternoon.

Capt. James Gregory Doyle, U. S. N., retired, died yesterday at the United States Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., of blood poisoning resulting from a carbuncle. Capt. Doyle lived with his wife, a son and a daughter in Charlestown, and since last September he had been superintending the building of the big naval magazine at Hingham. He was retired on June 30, 1908, at which time he was executive officer at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. He entered the navy from Pennsylvania, his native State, on June 27, 1877, and was 48 years old. He served sixteen years and ten months at sea and thirteen years and six months on service. On different occasions he was attached to the bureau of ordnance at Washington. During the Spanish war Capt. Doyle served as Lieutenant on board the armored cruiser Brooklyn, flagship of Rear Admiral Schley. The body will be sent to Lansdowne, Pa., to-morrow.

Louis Weinman, 64 years of age, a prominent up-State shirt manufacturer, and for twenty years Supervisor of Warrensburg, Warren county, died Tuesday night in Burlington, Vt. Death was due to heart failure. Mr. Weinman was a German, but the greater part of his life was passed in New York State. Twenty-five years ago he located in Warrensburg, organizing the Empire Shirt Company, with offices in New York. He was a Democrat, and for twenty years at the biennial elections was elected to the Warren county Board of Supervisors, retiring two years ago. He was active in the good roads movement and did much to advance this work in Warren county and the Adirondack foothills. His wife and two daughters survive. Mr. Weinman was a business associate of former Congressman L. W. Emerson and State Senator J. A. Emerson.

James Arden Harriman, who was formerly in the banking business here and a member of the firm of H. B. Hollins & Co. at 15 Wall street, died on Tuesday in Paris. Mr. Harriman had been in ill health for some time and for six months had been living in Paris. He retired from active business ten years ago. Mr. Harriman was 44 years old and was the son of James Harriman of Washington. He was a first cousin of E. H. Harriman and of J. Borden Harriman, Joseph W. Harriman and Oliver Harriman. Until recently he had spent most of his time at his place, Rolling Hill Farm, Pleasantville, Westchester county. He was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1886 and was a member of the Knickerbocker, Union, University and New York Yacht clubs. He married Miss French-Adele Lesher, who survives him.

Charles H. McCullough, one of the early lead manufacturers of New York, died on Tuesday in his apartments in the Mansion House, Brooklyn, at the age of 76 years. Death was caused by heart trouble. Mr. McCullough was born in New York and was the son of James McCullough, the pioneer lead manufacturer of this city. The McCulloughs retired from business before the death of the founder of the firm, some thirty years ago. James McCullough built the old shot tower in the Swamp, which was for many years one of the noticeable features on the downtown skyline of New York, dividing with the spire of Trinity the honor of being the highest structure in the district. Charles H. McCullough is survived by his wife, who was Elizabeth Platt of New York, and by one son.

Assistant Postmaster Charles Frederick Nagle of Dunkirk died suddenly on his own doorstep at midnight Tuesday night on his return with Mrs. Nagle from spending the evening at a friend's house. For some months he had suffered from heart trouble, but was recently much improved and was exceptionally well Tuesday and until he had nearly reached his home that night. He had been Assistant Postmaster since 1898. He was first president of the Order of Eagles and had been Town Clerk and Excise Commissioner. He was born in Dunkirk in 1851 and always lived there. He is survived by his wife and one daughter, two brothers and four sisters.

Alexander Macdade of Westfield, N. Y., a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at the age of 70 years. He belonged to Company E, 154th New York Volunteers, and had an enviable record as a soldier. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant. He was captured at Gettysburg and confined in Libby Prison till near the close of the war. He was a member of William Sackett Post, G. A. R., and of the Masonic fraternity. He was First Lieutenant of the Seward Guards of Westfield in 1877, and when the company was called to Buffalo to assist in quelling a riot.

Capt. Charles H. McKibbin, United States army, retired, died on Monday at his home, 507 Throop avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-eighth year. He was a direct descendant of Chief Justice John Marshall. He had been a consulting military engineer of Manhattan for the past six years. He was a member of the Loyal Legion and the Army of the Potomac. He leaves a widow and son. His body was placed yesterday in a vault in Greenwood Cemetery, and will be buried later in the Arlington Cemetery.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

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Ticket Offices at 263 Fifth Avenue (open until 10.00 P. M. daily, including Sundays and holidays), 183 Fifth Avenue, 170, 461, 1354 Broadway, 243 Columbus Avenue, 111 West 125th Street, 2798 Third Avenue, 34 Mulberry Street, West Twenty-third Street Station, Stations foot of Desbrosses Street and foot of Cortlandt Street, New York; 336 Fulton Street, 4 Court Street, 479 Nostrand Avenue, 390 Broadway, and Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

JACOB RUPPERT'S KNICKERBOCKER BEER BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY.

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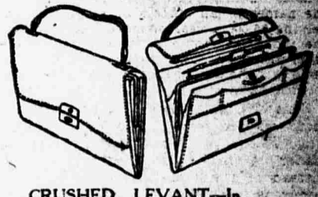

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