ress a man entered who resembled Howgate. Instead, however, of being a handsome, erect man of 180 pounds weight, as Howgate was when in Washington, he had a rough growth of gray whiskers, a bent form, and a haggard and restless expression about the eyes. Notwithstanding the change, the clerk was almost positive that he had found the fugitive. He engaged him in conversation, which the detective wisely confined to old books. Finally the supposed Howgate gave the other a card on which was printed: "H. Williams, dealer in magazines, reviews, and periodicals, 195 West Tenth street." He also told him that he had a shop at 80 Fourth avenue.

The next morning the detective called at 195 West Tenth street and was convinced that he had discovered Howgate. They walked to the auction rooms together, and the detective afterward hastened to Mr. Drummond's office in Park row and Ann street and told his chief that their man had been found. Mr. Drummond left for Washington that day and procured a bench warrant for Howgate's arrest and a copy of the first two indictments against him that he came across. Early yesterday morning Mr. Drummond, with the ex-clerk and another detective, set out to make the most important arrest of his life. They stood at the corner of Tenth street and Fourth avenue, having ascertained that Howgate had gone to his Fourth avenue store. Shortly before 11 o'clock he came out and walked up Ninth street toward Broadway. He stopped at a bookstore, and was on his way back when Mr. Drummond tapped him on the shoulder.

FRONT OF HOWGATE'S FOURTH AVENUE STORE.

CAPTURED AFTER TWELVE YEARS.

"Mr. Howgate, I have a warrant for your arrest," he said.

The man seemed greatly surprised and crestfallen, but he replied calmly enough: "All right; I will go with you. I am Howgate and this is something I have been expecting for years."

The party took a cable car to the Federal building.

While being taken to jail, Howgate told Deputy Marshal Trautfield that he had given the Government plenty of opportunities to catch him. He said that he had served as a juror in Judge Fitzgerald's court in August, and had visited Washington several times. An investigation at the office of the Commissioners of Jurors showed that Howgate, under the name of Harvey Williams, had served in Part II. of General Sessions for thirteen days in August.

A SUN reporter called at the jail, but Howgate refused to made any statement.

HOWGATE'S LIFE HERE.

A reporter called at 80 Fourth avenue and ascertained that Howgate, under the name of Harvey Williams, had rented the basement here since April, 1892. He was seldom at the store after 11:30 o'clock in the morning, and appeared to be a hard worker. The store was used as a stock room. At 195 West Tenth street it was said that Williams had been living there for nearly five years with a woman supposed to be his wife. Mrs. Davis, who conducts the house, said that Williams conducted his business through the mails. He had lived quietly, and had never failed to pay his rent on the first of every month. The name "H. Williams" appears first in the city directory in 1890, when the address in West Tenth street is given. In 1893 his address in Fourth avenue appears.

Mrs. Howgate, or Mrs. Williams, as she is known to her neighbors, was seen at her home in West Tenth street last night. She is a clever woman, with a scholarly air. The place is a cosily furnished suite of rooms on the second floor of a private house. One room is set apart as a library. Along the walls run shelves of stained pine boards extending from floor to ceiling. Many of the volumes which fill the shelves are department reports. A desk, upon the top of which were scattered papers and manuscripts, occupies the centre of the room. Mrs. Williams is a woman of medium height. Her hair is gray, but very abundant, and was massed on the top of her head. She wore a dress of a woolly texture, gray in color, with a light-brown stripe. She has a youthful face, with regular features and blue eyes. When she spoke her voice was low and her words well chosen. She said:

"I have nothing to say, as it is best that I should be silent upon a subject with which I am not fully acquainted. My position is one best defended by silence. Thank you for the opportunity you have given me to express any feeling I may have with regard to the arrest, but I prefer to wait for further developments."

INTERIOR OF THE STORE.

The arrest of Howgate was made by order of Secretary of Agriculture Morton, with whom Mr. Drummond has been in correspondence concerning the matter. A description of Howgate was sent out recently, in which it was said that he was known as John Harrison. It was stated that he might be employed by L. H. Rogers at 75 Maiden lane. Mr. Rogers was out of town yesterday. It is believed that Howgate's presence in New York was known to many persons. One man said yesterday that he had frequently seen and recognized him. He was seen several times late at night on the Brooklyn bridge. It is alleged that the arrest of Howgate will implicate several officials in Washington who were in office with Howgate and who are said to have shared and connived at his embezzlements. It was also ascertained that an attempt was made last month in Washington to have the indictments against Howgate quashed.

HIS WAR RECORD.

Howgate made a brilliant record in the war. He entered the army in 1862 as Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-second Michigan Volunteers. He received promotions for gallant services in the battle of Chickamauga and in the Atlanta campaign. He remained in the service until 1875, when he was appointed First Lieutenant.

HOWGATE'S NORTH POLE SCHEME.

In 1876 Howgate sprung upon the public a remarkable project for reaching the North Pole. It was a hash of reasonable and ridiculous ideas. What was valuable in it was derived from the books of explorers, chiefly Hayes and Weyprecht, and Howgate appropriated their ideas without taking the trouble to give the explorers a word of credit. The ridiculous features emanated from Howgate's own brain, and they were many. After he had thoroughly mixed the whole mess he served it up in a pamphlet to the Forty-fourth Congress. One paragraph, which may be found on page 8 of this pamphlet, "Polar Colonization and Exploration, by H. W. Howgate," gives a fair idea of the original features of the work:

> There prevail, indeed, even now, among the Esquimaux traditions of lands far north of their own, inhabited by a people superior to themselves in knowledge and intelligence; lands where long-bearded men fatten the musk ox and where churches and clocks are found.

This civilized people, according to Howgate, lived somewhere near the North Pole, and he proposed to find them. He desired Uncle Sam to help him. His plan was to have a vessel fitted out by the Government, carrying fifty officers and men of the army. The first station was to be built 400 miles from the Pole. Then eight stations were to be successively established fifty miles apart, the last one surmounting the Pole itself. Each station was to be provisioned, and the Government was to send a vessel north every year for three years, by which time Howgate thought the North Pole would be discovered. All he wanted to carry out his plan was $50,000, a very modest sum for the job he had outlined. A bill to give him this sum was actually introduced in Congress, was favorably reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House, and then failed to pass.

EXPLORERS SURPRISED.

Explorers were much surprised to see Congress give a moment's consideration to Howgate's plan. Capt. Albert H. Markham, who attained the highest point north in 1876 and held that distinction until Lockwood and Brainard beat him by four miles in 1882, wrote:

> Perhaps Howgate's plan may delude the inexperienced public; but, speaking as an Arctic man myself, I must confess that the scheme is utterly impracticable, and one that could only emanate from the brain of a conceited man desirous of notoriety, who has compiled his pamphlet from the works of others and brings it out as his own originality.

Howgate's plan showed that its author was not familiar even with the rudiments of Arctic exploration. But he was not to be daunted by the ridicule of the experts. In 1880 he purchased in Scotland for a mere song a small Clyde steamer, the Gulnare, which he brought across the ocean. Then one of his Congress friends introduced another bill, in which it was provided that the President of the United States was authorized "to accept from H. W. Howgate and fit out for the purpose of this expedition the steamship Gulnare, which vessel shall be returned to its owner when the object of the expedition shall have been accomplished, or when, in the opinion of the President, its services are no longer required."

This was not a bad speculation on Howgate's part, for, as was proven, it would cost four times the value of the vessel to fit her for Arctic service. The better informed newspapers poked fun at the project, and Howgate's second bill was miserably defeated.

WHERE THE STOLEN MONEY WENT.

Then the country woke up one morning to read the announcement that "Capt." Howgate would fit out the Gulnare at his own expense. This was a great surprise to Washington people who were familiar with Howgate's straitened circumstances. They knew that at one time he had been a poor carpenter, and had risen from the ranks in the army to the grade of a First Lieutenant. He was drawing a Lieutenant's not overabundant pay at the time it was announced that, as the Government would not carry out his plans for reaching the North Pole, he would do it at his own expense. He really invested a good deal of money in trying to turn the Gulnare into an Arctic exploring vessel. Everybody wondered where Howgate got the money, but he was noncommittal. As a matter of fact, every dollar he put into the vessel was stolen from the Government, but this was not found out till later.

The Arctic experts in Washington were very curious to know how Howgate was fitting up the Gulnare, which lay in the Potomac in plain view from one of the towers of the Smithsonian Institution. But Howgate had given strict orders that no one should be permitted to visit the vessel. One day Mr. Bessels and Mr. Chester of the Polaris expedition, clad in the humble garb of workmen, sauntered down to the wharf, and pretending to be mechanics sent by Howgate they lulled the suspicions of the guard and were admitted. They inspected the boat from stem to stern, and their verdict was that the Gulnare had not been and could not be fitted for an Arctic campaign.

A RIDICULOUS EXPEDITION.

A few weeks later the Gulnare was taken to Alexandria to be rebuilt. Howgate tried to inspire the Secretary of the Navy with a little confidence in his scheme, but the Secretary bluntly refused to man the vessel as Howgate requested. He finally got together a meagre complement of men, and the Gulnare steamed down the Potomac with flying colors and boilers that had been condemned by the inspecting officers. She never got beyond the fringe of the icy north. When she reached Disco her officers decided that it was very doubtful if she could live a day in the pack ice of Melville Bay. She returned the same season in a disabled condition, and thus ended Howgate's participation in the quest for the North Pole.

EIGHT FACTIONS IN THE FIELD.

There'll Be Plenty of Candidates in the Twenty-fourth District.

In the Twenty-fourth Assembly District all the parties and factions are in flourishing condition this year, and in unconciliatory fighting humor.

Tammany Hall will probably renominate the present Assemblyman, Robert V. Stadtfeld and Alderman John Long and, with its opponents so hopelessly divided as they are, there is no doubt of the success of the Tammany candidates. Their strongest opponents are the Republicans, but there are two factions of these, and they are very bitter toward one another. The regulars are led by Gen. Collis and the Milholland faction by R. M. Hillis. Adolphus Reiman and half a dozen others would like to be the Republican candidate for Alderman, and John C. Graham and Thomas W. Lust are trying hard to get on the ticket for Assemblyman. The Cuckoos, under the leadership of Chief Immigration Inspector John J. Quinlan, are a solid body of some five hundred or six hundred voters, who also threaten to name candidates, and the Independent County Organization, led by Alexander Bremer and David Hirsch, which is even stronger, may also nominate. This census takes no account of Socialists, Prohibitionists, and Populists.

Cheap Carpets and Yet of the Best
At Cowperthwait & Co.'s, 104 West 14th st.—*Adv.*

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Republicans Claim It by 21 Majority and the Democrats by 11.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The managers of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee count on securing 200 members of the next House. The Democrats, more conservative, estimate their membership at 190. The Republicans assert that so far from the Democrats securing so large a membership, they will not elect more than 147 members to the next House. The Democrats, on the other hand, concede the Republicans 156 members. The House of Representatives consists of 356 members, of which 179 is a quorum. If the Republicans carry 200 districts they will have a working majority of 21, while the Democrats will, if successful according to their calculations, control the House by a majority of 11.

Neither the Democrats nor the Republicans believe that the Populists will cut much of a figure in the pending campaign. The Republican managers for instance, do not believe that a single Populist will be elected north of Mason and Dixon's line, and the Democrats account for only ten in the entire United States.

Oddly enough, there is absolutely no difference of opinion between the Republican and Democratic experts so far as the great majority of the Congressional districts are concerned. In nearly all the Southern States solid Democratic delegations are conceded to the Democrats. Texas is regarded by the Republicans as debatable ground, their information being that the Populists in that State will make serious inroads into the Democrats. In Missouri, too, the Republicans expect, with the aid of the Populists, to unseat at least four Democrats, in addition to carrying the three city districts of St. Louis and three others in the country.

The Democrats concede to the Republicans the entire delegation from Iowa, with the exception of Mr. Hayes's district, and some forty more Congressmen in Maine, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, New Hampshire, North and South Dakota, Washington, Vermont, and Pennsylvania. The Democrats do not anticipate electing a Congressman in Kansas, but their estimates provide for the election of four Populists, while the Republicans claim the entire State.

Five members are all the Democrats anticipate electing in the six New England States. These are Fitzgerald and McEttrick in Massachusetts, Pigott and De Forrest in Connecticut, and Page in Rhode Island. The Republicans reduce this estimate to two, one in Massachusetts and one in Connecticut. In New York the Democratic Committee are certain of carrying sixteen districts, with two doubtful. The Republicans claim nineteen and concede the Democrats the districts south of the Harlem. The Republicans concede the election of three Democrats from New Jersey, while the Democrats expect a representation of four.

The Republicans concede the Democrats five districts in Ohio, while the Democrats claim six. In Illinois the Democratic estimate is nine, while the Republicans, rather curiously, credit them with eleven. The Democrats concede the Republicans seven districts in Indiana, while the latter are confident of securing nine. Republicans, it is said, will be elected in three Virginia districts. The Democrats concede the election of but one.

The defeat of Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, the author of the Tariff bill, is predicted by the Republicans by a majority of 1,200. The Republicans have some expectation also of carrying two other districts in the State.

In Wisconsin the Republican estimate is three Democrats and seven Republicans. The Democrats, on the other hand, believe that the delegation will be evenly divided.

By a fusion with the Populists, the Democrats expect three Congressmen in Nebraska, who will coöperate with the Democrats in organizing the House. The Republicans, on the other hand, claim the State. In Kansas, Jerry Simpson is regarded by the Republicans as their only formidable opponent. The Republicans are also claiming eleven out of the twelve Michigan districts and three of the six Maryland districts. They are making no calculations regarding Louisiana. They are so certain of carrying the next House that the result in Louisiana is left out of their estimates, although it is well known that secretly they expect to carry several districts. The Democrats concede them one.

The Republicans now hold two of the Tennessee districts, and this number they expect to increase to four. The Democrats credit them with but two. A clean Republican sweep in California is a part of the Republican programme. They also expect to wrest Colorado from the Populists, Delaware and Wyoming from the Democrats, and gain a district in Kentucky.

The Republicans concede nine Populists in the next House, while the Democratic calculation is that the representation will not exceed ten.

OHIO'S CAMPAIGN BEGUN.

Gov. McKinley Starts the Ball Rolling in the Buckeye State.

FINDLAY, O., Sept. 27.—Gov. McKinley this afternoon inaugurated the fall campaign of the Republican party of Ohio. There was a great outpouring. Arrangements had been made for special excursion trains from Columbus, Toledo, Sandusky, Kenton, Lima, Fostoria, and other towns within a radius of a hundred miles, at rates so low as a quarter of a dollar for the round trip, and as a result the Republican cohorts flocked in by droves. Findlay itself, irrespective of party, kept holiday in honor of the day, and put on gay colors.

Gov. McKinley, with several of the State officers and a battery of artillery as escort, arrived from Columbus shortly before 11 o'clock and received a tumultuous reception from the throng of 10,000 or more persons who had been waiting at the station. Meanwhile the various visiting and local clubs had been getting into line for a parade, and when the Governor's carriage had taken its position the start was made for the city.

There were three divisions, consisting of visiting clubs, many being uniformed, mounted horsemen from the country, and city ward and industrial clubs. In line were several floats prepared by business men, manufacturers, and workingmen, which were illustrative of the issue of the Republican end of the campaign. Perhaps the most suggestive of these was a wagon upon whose side stood five glassworkers. Their backs were toward the people that lined the sidewalk either way. They wore short jackets and on each of them was a square patch of cardboard with the inscription, "22¼ per cent. reduction." As the Marvin House was reached Gov. McKinley alighted, and from the balcony briefly thanked the crowd for the reception.

It was 2 o'clock when the meeting was called to order on the campus of the Findlay College. Gov. McKinley was supported on the right by ex-Secretary Charles Foster and on the left by Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor. In his speech he said:

"The Administration voted out of power in 1892 was one of the wisest and best the country has ever seen. In obedience to this decree, the Democratic party has been in supreme control of the Government for nearly nineteen months, and for the greater part of that time it has been engaged in trying to revise the tariff. This period has given to the American people an opportunity for sober reflection, steadied by the discipline of adversity. Even the eyes of the blindest partisans have been opened, and men who have heretofore never been able to see any good in the Republican party and who voted its policy a fraud and a robbery are now eager for a reconsideration and change.

"The extent of the reversal of sentiment upon the tariff question," the Governor said, "could scarcely be appreciated without reference to recent election returns."

Here the Governor reviewed the returns from the elections of last year and this year, comparing them with the results of 1892, and cited the action recently taken by the sugar planters of Louisiana. He did not know what this action of the sugar men might mean for the future of politics; he did not know that, but he felt it a duty to commend the men for this patriotic action. He continued:

"They need no assurance of devotion to all the material interests of the South by the Republican party. In all its legislation for one-third of a century it has never overlooked a single Southern interest. We welcome to fellowship this great body of American citizens, who propose henceforth to be Americans and stand up for American interests, not in one, but in all sections of our beloved country."

Gov. McKinley then reviewed the administration of President Cleveland and the work of the present Congress, and denounced the new Tariff law and the methods employed in its passage. These, he said, had already been freely denounced in the house of their friends, and he needed only to quote Democratic authority to prove all that he had charged against the measure. He then quoted the President, Senator Jones, Senator Mills, and other Democratic leaders, to the delight of the audience.

Washington Democrats.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Sept. 27.—The Democratic State Convention adjourned at 3:40 this morning after nominating the following ticket:

Congressmen—B. F. Houston and Henry Drum, both of Tacoma.

Supreme Judges—J. L. Sharpstein of Walla Walla and Judge Allen of Olympia.

The platform endorses the Chicago platform of 1892, endorses Cleveland, and demands free coinage with a ratio of 16 to 1.

Ex-Postmaster Sperry Not a Candidate for Congress.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 27.—Ex-Postmaster N. D. Sperry of this city to-day formally announced that he should not allow his name to be used as a candidate for Congress by the Republicans of the Second Congressional district.

Flint makes the best furniture. Flint's furniture is durable. Stores 43-47 West 23d st.—*Adv.*

BOLTERS IN NEBRASKA.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION SPLITS OVER FUSION.

One Hundred and Four Men Who Won't Consort with Populists Hire a Hall and Put Another Ticket in the Field—A Rush to Lincoln to File the Ticket.

OMAHA, Sept. 27.—The following nominations were made by the State Democratic Convention after midnight:

For Governor, Silas A. Holcomb, the Populist candidate, nominated by a large majority on the first ballot; Lieutenant-Governor, J. N. Gaffin; Secretary of State, F. J. Ellick; Treasurer, C. A. Linkhardt; Auditor, J. C Dahlman; Attorney-General, D. B. Carey; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. A. Jones; Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, S. J. Kent.

With the exception of Ellick, Linkhart, and Dahlman, the nominees had been previously put up by the Populists.

The State Democratic Convention, after a turbulent session, split at midnight over fusion. When Judge Holcomb, the Populist candidate, was named for Governor the Administration men bolted. The bolters numbered 104, and they at once organized into a separate convention and began the work of selecting a straight Democratic ticket. The following State ticket was nominated by the bolters:

Governor, P. D. Sturdevant; Lieutenant-Governor, B. E. Dunphy; Secretary of State, D. T. Rolf; Auditor, Otto Bauman; Treasurer, Luke Dridenthal; Attorney-General, John H. Ames; Commissioner of Public Lands and Public Buildings, Jacob Bigler; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Milton Doolittle. The bolters' Convention then adjourned after adopting a platform similar to the other excepting that it favors a gold basis.

When the bolting delegates adjourned at 3 o'clock this morning from the "Rump" Convention at which they had nominated a straight Democratic ticket, their work was not done. By a piece of smart work they rushed a certificate up to Lincoln to the effect that their ticket was the authorized ticket of the Democratic party of the State, and as soon as the doors of the Capitol building were opened this was filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The preamble of the certificate reads:

"We, the undersigned, Euclid Martin, Chairman, and S. M. Snyder, Secretary of the Convention held at Omaha on the 26th day of September, 1894, composed of the delegates and legal representatives of the qualified electors, residents of the State of Nebraska, representing the Democratic party in said State, in Convention assembled, do hereby certify that the following named persons were duly nominated by said Convention as candidates for the offices named herein representing the Democratic party, to be voted for at a general election to be held in the State of Nebraska on Tuesday, Nov. 6 next."

Then follows the names of the men put in nomination by the seceders' Convention. The document was sworn to before L. A. McCandless, Justice of the Peace for Douglass county, and his certificate to this effect is dated Sept. 26. The paper was brought to Secretary Allen's house this morning at 7:20 by Maj. Eugene Schilling of Crete and delivered to the Secretary of State. It was put on file at 9 o'clock.

Secretary Allen says that, as the certificate comes to him from the representatives of the Democratic party, he will accept it for what it purports to be. When asked what he would do if another certificate should be filed by the officers of the regular Democratic committee, the Secretary said that he would have to take advice. He intimated that any contest as to the right to the name of the Democratic ticket would have to be determined by the courts.

Congressman Bryan has expressed himself as having no fears as to the outcome of the contest, even should it be necessary to carry the fight to the Supreme Court. C. J. Smith, Chairman of the regular Democratic State Committee, is not at all perturbed. "The men who bolted the Convention," he said, "went into a regularly called State Convention under a summons issued by one of their own number and voted on every question that came before the Convention. The organization of that Convention was complete and regular in every detail. The Secretary of State has no shadow of reason for accepting the certificate sent to him so hurriedly this morning. If it shall be necessary to take legal steps we shall do so at the earliest possible moment."

For some time there has been a mutual desire on the part of Nebraska political leaders to bring the Hon. John M. Thurston and the Hon. W. J. Bryan together in a joint debate, and when the former was tacitly nominated for Senator by the late Republican Convention he expressed his willingness to meet Mr. Bryan in case the Democrats nominated him for Senator.

To-day Bryan issued a challenge to Mr. Thurston and also one to the Republican State Committee to meet Gov. McKinley, who is to speak in Omaha in October. Mr. Thurston said this evening he would formally accept the challenge to-morrow. What action will be taken in regard to the defy to McKinley could not be ascertained to-night.

HARMONY IN BUFFALO.

The Cleveland Men Unite with the Regulars in Pledging Support to the Ticket.

BUFFALO, Sept. 27.—Representative Daniel N. Lockwood and Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan came home from Saratoga to-night. They were met at the station by several hundred Democrats of both factions, whose enthusiasm seemed to set aside any doubt of party unity. The Cleveland Democracy, 1,000 strong, escorted the party to the Iroquois Hotel, where a great mass meeting was held. The streets were densely crowded all around the hotel. George Bleistein, President of the Buffalo *Courier*, which bolted the ticket last fall, presided. Mr. Lockwood was in excellent form and made a stirring speech on the issues of the campaign. He was followed by Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan.

Mr. Sheehan said that the Democracy had entered the Convention hall downcast and despondent, unable to agree on a candidate who would enthuse the party. It had come out with head erect and breast swelling with pride after the most remarkable demonstration ever seen in a Convention. The matchless leader of the party had been selected as its candidate. Victory would bring him no new laurels after his successful career as Governor and in the Senate. He had accepted the responsibility because of the supreme peril of the party, and he had given to Democrats a feeling of security and confidence in the outcome.

The Hon. Charles S. Cary of Olean, ex-Solicitor of the Treasury, made a stirring speech, declaring that the Cleveland Democrats would turn out in such numbers as to elect Hill by a splendid majority.

William A. Poucher of Oswego, Mayor Bishop, and President C. Lee Abell of the Cleveland Democracy also spoke, pledging the vote of the Cleveland Democracy to the ticket. All the speakers were received with great enthusiasm.

THE A. P. A. IN CONNECTICUT.

Its Methods and Achievements Giving Political Managers Much Concern.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 27.—The caucuses for the nomination of town officers, to be voted for at the annual town elections on next Monday, are being held this week in every town in the State, and the strength and power of the American Protective Association developed in them is not only astonishing but alarming to the leaders of the old parties. This is noticeably so in the Republican caucuses, the managers of the machine for many years being cast ruthlessly aside by the efforts of the members of the A. P. A.

One conspicuous example of this was the opposition to R. Jay Walsh in the Greenwich Republican caucus last night. He is one of the leading and bright young Republicans of the State; was Secretary of State when Morgan G. Bulkeley was Governor, is at present Judge of a criminal court and President of the local bank. He has been the controlling political spirit in Greenwich for ten years, and any candidate he favored was almost as good as elected. Yet in the caucus last night he found that his power in Republican caucuses was on the wane. The members of the A. P. A. had decided on the candidates and nominated them.

All over the State the same conditions have prevailed and the professional politicians are troubled and seeking some methods to destroy or weaken the power of the A. P. A. Its work on next Monday will be watched with interest not only by the Roman Catholics, whom its members have sworn to boycott from all political offices, but the men at the head of the State politics who make the deals, prepare the slates, and solicit the campaign funds.

Named For Congress.

New York, Twenty-first District—David F. Wilber of Oneida, Rep.

New York, Twenty-sixth District—Sherrill G. Smith of Delaware county, Dem.

Connecticut, Second District—J. F. Pigott, Dem.
Michigan, Sixth District—E. R. Wilcox, Dem.
Michigan, First District—L. T. Griffin, Dem.
Missouri, Fifth District—R. T. Van Horne, Rep.
Kansas, Third District—J. D. Botkin, Pop.
Illinois, Eleventh District—Walter Reeves, Rep.
Virginia, Second District—T. A. Borland, Rep.

Inspecting Military Posts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—Joseph B. Doe, Assistant Secretary of War, and Gen. Richard N. Batchelder, Quartermaster-General of the United States army, arrived in San Francisco to-day on a tour of inspection of the different posts. They will view the different departments of the army here, examine the needs of the service, and pay a visit to the different posts in and around the harbor.

THE UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

Roman Catholics Occupy Most of Yesterday's Session—Election of Officers.

SARATOGA, Sept. 27.—In the Unitarian National Conference to-day the Rev. George L. Clancy of Atlanta, Ga., read a paper on "The Mutual Relations of the Catholic and Protestant Churches," written for the occasion by Judge William D. Robinson of the Connecticut Supreme Court, a distinguished Catholic layman. Judge Robinson's argument set forth the dogmas and doctrines of his Church, and defended them from what he termed "Protestant misconstruction." He invited the members of the Conference to a calm and patient study of the faith once delivered to the saints and explained by the mother Church and her pastors and teachers, declaring that for all individual men outside its pale the Church has no condemnation, but prays unceasingly for their enlightenment. Uniting with the See of Peter is to be of the Church of Christ. Not to acknowledge the See of Peter is to form and constitute a human organization. In its unchanging doctrine and policy the Roman Catholic Church can recognize no division or parting of the Church, but to some extent the Church can coöperate with Protestant bodies, as with any other human corporation, in matters of humanitarian concern. Among these he mentioned the public schools, the hospitals and asylums, in the diffusion of charities and the maintenance of the Sabbath observance and public morals, and stemming the tide of drunkenness, anarchy, and social impurity. In the latter field much can in common be done by Catholics and Protestants to hasten the time when there shall be one faith, as there is now one Lord and one baptism.

The Rev. Father Connaughty of Worcester, Mass., a prominent Roman Catholic priest and laborer in the cause of temperance, asserted that the teaching of the Church is directed to the inoculation of all the Christian virtues that lead to salvation. Temperance is defined by the Catholic faith as a cardinal virtue—one necessary to salvation. When the abuse of drink leads to drunkenness it becomes a sin, and the Church commends to all drunkards total abstinence from all that intoxicates. Higher than personal liberty is the safety of manhood and society. The Catholic Church commends to her children the example of her Divine Master, who on the cross refused the stupefying drought that he might complete the redemption of mankind. The Catholic Church urges her children to give up that which, while it may not ruin themselves individually, will prove a stumbling block and ruin to their fellows. Like a good mother, the Church reaches out to save her children among the laboring classes from the vice of drunkenness by inculcating the virtue of temperance and total abstinence.

The discussion on the subject of mutual relations between the Catholic and Protestant churches was further continued from the Catholic standpoint by the Rev. S. J. Barrows of Boston, who spoke on the school side of the question, and argued in favor of the total separation of Church and State in the schools, as well as in national and State governments, and condemning the American Protective Association. Mr. W. P. Fowler of Boston, Mass., spoke on public charities.

The following officers were elected for the next two years:

President, the Hon. George F. Hoar of Worcester, Mass.; Vice-Presidents, the Hons. John D. Long of Massachusetts, Justin L. Morrill of Vermont, Dorman B. Eaton of New York, Daniel L. Shorey of Chicago, Homer Davis of San Francisco, and Edward W. Clark of Philadelphia; Secretary, the Rev. D. W. Morehouse of New York; Treasurer, William H. Reed of Boston; members of Council, George Bachelor of Lowell, S. M. Crothers of Cambridge, John Cocksin of Boston, F. L. Hosmer of St. Louis, M. J. Savage of Boston, George E. Adams of Chicago, George S. Hale of Boston, George W. Stone of Wilmington, Del., Mrs. Charles G. Ames of Boston, and Mrs. William C. Gannet of Rochester.

The Conference was then adjourned without day.

DROWNED IN CAYUGA LAKE.

Fate of Two Cornell Freshmen Who Ventured Out in a Strong Wind.

ITHACA, Sept. 27.—Yesterday afternoon two freshmen, Edward Arthur Johnson, son of Levi Arthur Johnson of Dayton, O., and Clarence Dewitt Goodnow, son of Mrs. H. M. Goodnow of Brooklyn, who had just arrived at Ithaca to enter Cornell University, went out on Cayuga Lake in a canoe. A high south wind was blowing, and parties who saw the boys in the shell-like boat feared for their safety. They were last seen about a mile south of the lighthouse, which is at the head of the lake.

This morning the two young men were missing. Coach Courtney got out the new navy launch and started on a searching tour. Two miles down the lake he found the overturned boat, and four miles down one of the paddles. On the way back he found a vest floating near the shore, about half a mile from the lighthouse. The vest belonged to Johnson. The boys were finally given up for lost.

If the bodies do not come to the surface by Saturday night, the probabilities are that they will be added to the list of Cayuga Lake victims who have gone to the bottom never to rise again. Bodies of persons drowned in the centre of the lake are rarely recovered. Only two days ago two students out in a sailboat were rescued by a cottager, when they had almost given up hope.

Young Goodnow graduated from the Adelphi Academy, in Brooklyn, last spring, with high honors, winning the State scholarship entitling him to tuition in Cornell University. He was also the poet of '94 at the Adelphi. The family formerly lived in Madison street, in Brooklyn, but Mrs. H. M. Goodnow, the young man's mother, moved to Ithaca when he entered Cornell. An older son has been in Cornell for the last two years.

THE DEFENDANT DID NOT ANSWER.

Died Through Brooding Over a Quarrel with His Neighbors.

When the case of Samuel J. Ploughman of 224 Eleventh street, Brooklyn, against Robert Weldon of 234 Eleventh street was called for examination before Justice Tighe in the Butler Street Court yesterday, it was explained that Weldon had died since the complaint had been made, and the matter was dropped from the calendar. The children of the respective families had been quarrelling with one another for some time, and, on Sept. 6, the parents became involved.

Mr. Ploughman and Mr. Weldon on the following morning started for the Butler street court to make complaints against each other. Ploughman got there first and his charge took precedence. Mr. Weldon took the trouble to heart, and a week ago he died, after a severe attack of nervous prostration. He was a big man, and apparently in good health when the quarrel with his neighbor occurred. His family think the continual brooding over it led to his death.

No License Won in Arkansas by 1,933.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 27.—The complete returns on the liquor license question in the recent State election have been certified to the Secretary of State. The vote stands: For license, 47,622; against license, 49,595, a majority against the continuation of liquor traffic of 1,933.

A Son Born to Dr. W. T. Bull.

NEWPORT, Sept. 27.—The wife of Dr. W. T. Bull, the surgeon, of New York, gave birth to a son late this afternoon. The child is strong, and Mrs. Bull is doing well. The Bulls have been spending the summer here at the country home of the Doctor's father in anticipation of to-day's event. Mrs. Bull was formerly the wife of James G. Blaine, Jr.

Swindling Under Pretence of Collecting.

William L. Larose, a painter, 36 years old, of Staten Island, was arrested last night by the Eldridge street police charged with being the man who in the last two months has been swindling 300 people by collecting money from them on the representation that he was a collector for the Consolidated Gas Company.

A Call for Prof. W. C. Robinson.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 27.—Prof. William C. Robinson of the Yale Law School has been asked by the faculty of the Catholic University of Washington to assume charge of the law department which is to be established there. Prof. Robinson is at Laconia, N. H., and his decision in the matter will not be known for several days.

Mercier Losing Strength.

MONTREAL, Sept. 27.—Ex-Premier Mercier is losing ground hourly. The slight improvement reported in his condition yesterday has disappeared. He had a very restless night and is very much depressed to-day.

The Metropolitan Telephone Company, 18 Cortlandt st., now offers a new rate to small users---physicians, residences, private stables, &c.---$100 to $150 per year, according to use. Full long-distance equipment.

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ROSWELL A. PARMENTER'S LOSS.

His $500 Diamond Stud Snatched by a Thief at the Saratoga Convention.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—Much of the time of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention to-night was taken up commiserating the Hon. Roswell A. Parmenter, a delegate from Rensselaer, and a delegate also to that Convention at Saratoga which nominated the Hill-Lockwood-Gaynor ticket amid such a whirlwind of applause. Mr. Parmenter is one of the fine-looking, white-haired Democrats of the Constitutional Convention. In that great Convention of Democrats at Saratoga he sat beside the Hon. Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy. In fact, he was a delegate from the First district of Troy. All the summer and, in fact, since the Constitutional Convention began its deliberations here in May last, Mr. Parmenter has been a dutiful and attentive delegate. He has always worn in his shirt front a $500 diamond stud. As a matter of fact, he has worn this gem for thirteen years, although there has not been a month during all those years in which he has not declared positively that he would give it to his wife. Yet it was such a brilliant ornament that he hesitated to keep those oft-repeated promises. He was without the diamond to-night. He told his friends that it was stolen from him; that it had been clipped from off his shirt by the quick and keen scissors of the diamond stealers as he left the Convention at Saratoga.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, the leader of the Nineteenth district Tammanyites, out of pure friendship to Senator Murphy and Mr. Murphy's friend, Mr. Parmenter, has telegraphed to Superintendent Byrnes to hunt up the thief and the diamond. Mr. Parmenter reports the loss of the diamond. He has been attending Democratic Conventions for many years, and his valuables have always been safe. He believes that, through the efforts of Mr. Grant and Superintendent Byrnes the prized diamond stud will be recovered.

CORTRIGHT MAKES RAIDS.

The Police of the Eldridge Street Station Busy Last Night.

Capt. Cortright and eighteen policemen of the Eldridge street station made a raid last night upon a number of alleged assignation houses in the precinct. For a few days Capt. Cortright has had a number of men in citizens' clothes out procuring evidence. Yesterday he got the warrants from Justice Koch, at the Essex Market Police Court. Late at night the Captain started to make the arrests.

The first place visited was McManus's Hotel, at 250 Grand street. James McManus, the alleged proprietor, six men, and fourteen women were arrested. At the lodging house at 23 Bowery, John Schroeder, the proprietor, four men and three women were arrested. At the Pacific Hotel, at 33 Bowery, Thomas Tohl, the proprietor, three men and seven women were arrested.

At the American Hotel, 15 Bowery, John Knigge, three other men, and two women were arrested. At the Sherbourne Hotel, 93 Bowery, Paul Fuhrmann, the acknowledged proprietor, and one woman were arrested. George Brown, barkeeper in Otto Urnstein's saloon at 54 Rivington street, was arrested for violation of the Excise law on Wednesday.

EXPLORING SOUTH LABRADOR.

Prof. Hite and His Party Make Some Interesting Discoveries.

HALIFAX, Sept. 27.—The University of Pennsylvania's expedition to northern Labrador, consisting of Prof. Hite and Messrs. Bucknell, Perkins, and Coates, arrived here to-day from St. John's, N. F., after two months' successful exploration. Mr. Bucknell has fully recovered from his illness. Prof. Hite and his three companions left for New York by the steamer Portia early this evening. They were in Halifax only four hours.

This expedition landed at St. Charles, Labrador, from the steamer Mirand and proceeded north. They explored the Bear, Eagle and Paradise rivers and made a partial surveys. Perkins and Coates penetrated 120 miles into the interior and discovered remarkable rapids and falls. They made an extensive natural history collection and some important geographical discoveries.

Prof. Hite said to-day that Labrador is a wonderful country. In the interior are deep valleys, large rivers, and great forests; also indications of mineral deposits. The timber lands and minerals, lakes, and water courses in his opinion constitute rich potentialities.

A PHILOSOPHER ON MARRIAGE.

His Sentiments Were Somewhat Annoying to His Host at a Dinner Party.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—A few evenings ago an eminent public official here gave a dinner party. The host, before his marriage, had been known as a comparatively poor man. The lady he married was rich in her own right. One of the constitutional delegates who had a plate at this dinner began to descant on the motives actuating marriage, and his sentiments were of the most practical although somewhat annoying character.

"Now, sir," said he, as he thrust his first finger almost in the face of his host, "let me illustrate. You, for instance, married for wealth. Is that not so?"

The host was silent and chagrined, but the constitutional delegate, not to be thwarted, turned to the hostess and said:

"And you, madam, married for station. Is that not so?"

The hostess was somewhat troubled, but there was no resentment in her demeanor. The next day, however, when the philosopher on marriage came to make his party call, the hostess was "not in, sir," said the maid.

STRIKING HATTERS PARADE.

Two Thousand Turn Out in Newark—Barondess Not Present.

The striking Hebrew hatters in Newark had a street parade yesterday morning previous to holding a mass meeting. They mustered nearly 2,000 men and wore badges on their coats.

Barondess was to lead the march on a white horse, but he did not appear, although he had promised to be on hand in Newark with $700 which was raised by a benefit performance in this city. The strikers have already received $500 from the garment workers of this city, and Barondess sent word that eighty-five miscellaneous unions would contribute $15 each.

Refused the Strikers' Demands.

About fifty shirtmaking contractors met last night at 209 East Broadway and decided that they could not give the advance in prices demanded by the strikers. They appointed a committee to wait on the manufacturers to-day to ask for an advance.

Messages of a Crazy Operator.

Edward Venable, a telegraph operator, 43 years old, recently became insane, but, as he never manifested any signs of violence, he was kept at his home, 15 Sussex place, Jersey City, under care of relatives. Mr. Venable did not take kindly to confinement. On Wednesday afternoon he escaped and went to the home of Solomon Mayer, three doors below. He cut away the screen and entered the house. Mrs. Mayer and her daughters were much frightened. After walking quietly through the rooms, he went out and sat on the stoop, where a policeman found him scribbling messages on scraps of paper. Some of them were:

Mayor Schieren—Please send $50 check to Mrs. Venable, 15 Sussex place.

Kitton, Buffalo—What royalty on Venable, 10? Wire. QUAD.

Send five-gallon demijohn to 15 Sussex place.

Mr. Venable was arrested. Police Justice Potts sent him to the county jail, so that County Physician Converse may decide whether his insanity is likely to render him dangerous at any time.

33 PER CENT. INCREASE AT YALE.

The Attendance This Year Will Probably Be Above 2,500.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 27.—The 194th year of Yale was begun this morning. The academic department was the first to open, its members being called together for chapel at 8 o'clock. The morning was devoted to the work of organization. The scientific department began at noon, the students meeting in various class rooms and at once beginning active study. The law school began at noon, Dean Wayland and Prof. George Beers meeting the two classes and assigning their work. The department in music was informally opened to-day with Prof. Parker in charge. The medical, divinity, and art schools will be opened a week from to-day.

Present indications are that the attendance of the university this year will number over 2,500. There are about 675 in the academic and scientific freshman classes, which is the normal 33 per cent. increase annually in each department.

There are few faculty changes; none of note in the scientific and law departments. Prof. Edward J. Dana returns from Europe and assumes charge of the work in natural science. Prof. Peck, head of the Latin department, will remain in Italy till next January; Prof. Goodell has left for Greece to accept a year's professorship in the American school at Athens, and Prof. Cruener is back from a year's vacation in the German department. Dr. Dahl has left to assume charge of the Norwegian department at the University of Chicago. About twenty-five new tutors have been appointed. In the medical school Dr. Townsend has resigned, and his successor will be announced in a few days.

HARVARD'S NEW YEAR.

The Freshman Class of the College Will Number at Least 450.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—This morning Harvard University opened her doors to begin her 259th year. Most of the morning was spent registering the students, and the freshman class of the college alone promises at least 450. This does not include specials or scientific students. On Wednesday morning the class of '98 was welcomed by Prof. De Sumichrast, who gave it some wholesome advice. He spoke of the tradition of "Bloody Monday Night," and said he hoped that no rush or any other misdemeanor which hurts the name gentleman would take place on that night. He also recommended the students to indulge in athletics, but with judgment, and never to excess.

Many of the new courses were begun to-day. Dr. Sargent's class in physical culture will begin work in the Hemenway gymnasium on Monday.

Wesleyan Has Eighty Freshmen.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 27.—Wesleyan University opened this morning. President Raymond conducted the chapel exercises and then made an address. In speaking of the high standard of the entrance examinations, he said: "There is no loyal friend of Wesleyan who would have them toned down one jot."

It was announced that the new Fairweather gymnasium will be formally opened on Oct. 5. President Andrews of Brown will deliver the address. There were about eighty freshmen in chapel this morning, but about twenty more are expected in a few days. The total number of students in college is about 300.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FAIR.

Levi P. Morton's Guernseys and John J. Astor's Hackneys Win Prizes.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 27.—At the Dutchess County Fair, now in progress, the only exhibits in the stock line are made by Levi P. Morton, John Jacob Astor, Howard Davidson, John M. Hain, and other wealthy men.

Mr. Morton has not paid the fair a visit, although he promised to, but Mr. Astor and his pretty and democratic wife came down from Rhinebeck several times on their steam launch and spent some time looking at the limited but high-class stock show.

Mr. Astor's hackneys have excited much attention, and nearly all of them received first premiums. The hackneys shown by Reginald W. Rives also received several first premiums. Mr. Morton's herd of Guernseys attracted more attention than all the other stock combined. The judges awarded fully three-fourths of them first premiums.

The principal event to-day was the judging of four-in-hands. Reginald W. Rives entered his tallo-ho and John Jacob Astor entered a tally-ho and drag. Mr. Rives got first prize and Mr. Astor second and third. Mr. and Mrs. Astor spent the whole afternoon at the fair, occupying seats on the grand stand, where they ate popcorn and peanuts, and appeared to get lots of fun out of the horse racing and other sports.

BOGUS LOTTERY RAIDED.

Its Style: "Red and Green Drawing of the Fort Erie Exposition Company."

William Zachmann, a noted green goods operator, who was driven out of Jersey City about a year ago, was observed by the police frequenting a saloon at York and Hudson streets, in that town. As he was accompanied by several of his old assistants, it was supposed that he had resumed business. He and his men were watched, and it was learned yesterday that they had an office on the top floor of the tenement over the saloon.

The place was raided last evening and Zachmann and thirteen men were arrested. It was found that they were running a bogus lottery, called "The red and green drawing of the Fort Erie Exposition Company." The drawings were made by Zachmann after the books were received, and were so arranged that it was impossible for any one to win. He had thirteen books and was doing a good business. He and his writers gave bail for examination.

Proposed Reduction of Wages in Carnegie Plants.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 27.—The Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, to-day gave notice to its 5,000 workmen employed at the Edgar Thomson steel works and furnaces at Braddock of a desire to terminate its sliding wage scale contract with them. A new scale is proposed, which, it is said, will make reductions on all classes of work except common laborers. The posted notices contain the information that the company will be ready to present the new scale for the consideration of the men by Nov. 15. It is to go into effect Jan. 1, 1895.

The Goulds Coming Home.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and Congressmen Straus and Wilson will sail for home by the American line steamer New York on Saturday.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Walton Bennett, one of the owners of the Bennett block at Windsor, Broome county, in which Wednesday morning's fire originated, has been arrested on the charge of arson.

John Spring, a switchman, employed in the Delaware and Hudson yard in Binghamton, fell from the top of a box car at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and was dragged along the track for some distance before the train could be stopped. He received internal injuries from which he cannot recover.

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