CAPT. STEPHENSON IS NEXT

MERCHANTS TO TESTIFY ON HIS TRIAL FOR BLACKMAILING.

Builder Kilpatrick Repeats His Testimony Against McLaughlin's Ward Man Burns—More Disreputable Witnesses Against Cross and Devery—Werner Indicted.

There was not much surprise yesterday when it was announced that Supt. Byrnes had preferred nineteen charges against Police Captain John T. Stephenson and that Capt. Stephenson's trial had been set down for Tuesday of next week. Capt. Stephenson now commands at the Mulberry street station, but he was in the Leonard street station during a period when, as was testified before the Lexow Committee, blackmail was collected regularly from merchants who used the sidewalks unlawfully for temporary storage purposes. The charges allege neglect of duty in failure to enforce the ordinances and bribery in the following cases, in the evidence of the merchants named.

Feb. 26, 1891, from Thomas P. Wallace, 167 Reade street, $25.

Oct. 5, 1892, from Wallace, $25.

Jan. 16, 1892, from Enos C. Palmer, 166 Reade street, $25.

Oct. 10, 1891, from Charles W. Maxfeld, 182 Reade street, $25.

July 1, 1891, from Leroy M. Lyon, 379 Washington street, $25.

Jan. 1, 1892, from Leroy M. Lyon, $25.

May 10, 1891, from Robert B. Shiner, 336 Washington street, $25.

Sept. 12, 1891, from Martin N. Edwards, 193 Duane street, $38 and $12 worth of fruit, making the $50 agreed on for the year.

Oct. 25, 1891, from George Allison, 298 Washington street and 177 Reade street, $50.

Feb. 26, 1891, from Louis F. Bernholts, 355 Greenwich street, $25 for an awning.

The trial of the absent Capt. Devery and his silent ward man, Glennon, of Capt. Cross, and of Ward Men Smith and Burns went on yesterday. Jennie Schlesinger, a Jewess, testified that she had been an inmate of the disorderly house kept by Henry Hoffman at 180 Allen street, in 1893, and had seen Policeman Glennon there on one occasion when her mother complained to the police that she was under age and that she was being detained in Hoffman's house against her will. Glennon came to the house and asked her if she was under 16 years old. She declared that she was more than 16. It appeared that the witness's brother wanted money from her, and because she did not give it to him he complained to the police out of revenge. Glennon told her that if her brother ever came around there again he (Glennon) would arrest him. No attempt was made to close the house, which was running openly.

The witness was asked to identify Glennon, who was arraigned before her with four other policemen. She picked out Policeman John J. Nevns for Glennon.

Mrs. Mary Luppell, who lives at 184 Allen street, testified that 180 had been a disorderly house for eight years, or all the time she has lived in the block. It was closed a few months ago. She had often seen policemen around the house, but they never did anything except to drive the girls indoors. Ferdinand Luppell corroborated his wife.

Jennie Thornton, a young girl, was called. She said she knew nothing about Capt. Devery or Officer Glennon.

"Never mind," remarked Mr. Wellman. "Please be sworn."

Mr. Wellman asked the witness if she had been an inmate of Rhoda Sanford's house at 24 Bayard street. She replied that she had lived there several months last year. Sometimes there were as many as six girls in the house and sometimes more. Strange men were let in at all times. The witness used to work in a silk mill at Paterson. She went to live in Rhoda Sanford's house on Dec. 23, 1892. Capt. Cross was in charge of the Eleventh precinct at that time. Between December, 1892, and February, 1893, when Capt. Cross left the precinct, the witness was in the house. The police never molested the inmates while she was there. The house was raided twice by Capt. Devery, and she heard Mrs. Sanford say that Capt. Cross had raided her. Mrs. Sanford, the witness said, was very bitter against the police for raiding her house.

Maggie Smith, alias "Annie Rooney," testified that in the middle of July, 1892, she was an inmate of 24 Bayard street. The place was run openly. While she was there the house was raided by Capt. Devery and Capt. Cross. She was arrested each time. The piano was kept going for about six months after Capt. Devery came to the precinct. The lights were turned up and business was done openly. Between the two raids there was no piano playing, the lights were kept turned down, and no strangers were admitted. Once the witness solicited Capt. Devery on the street. He went into the house on that occasion and had a talk with Mrs. Sanford. Billy Hoyt, who kept a road house at Williamsbridge, was a partner of Mrs. Sanford in the Bayard street house, and the two conducted the house at Williamsbridge together.

Edward Kilpatrick, the builder, who was a witness before the Lexow Committee, testified against Officer Burns. Mr. Kilpatrick said he first met Officer Burns in the early part of 1890, when he was engaged in the construction of the Edison building, at 42-44 Broad street. Burns came along in plain clothes and introduced himself as the ward man. Burns said that as Mr. Kilpatrick was putting up a building there he should know the ward man.

"The police can be of assistance to you," Burns said to the witness. "You will have to put up a bridge over Broad street and another one on New street for pedestrians. It will be $250 for each bridge and we will put an officer here to look out for things."

"I expressed great surprise at his demand," continued Mr. Kilpatrick. "The officer said to me that all the builders paid it except Dave King, and that I would have to pay it, too. The next time I saw Officer Burns he came to me and said 'Well, you haven't seen me yet.' I told him I did not intend to 'see' him, and that he could see me at any time he wanted. After that my men were arrested on several occasions, although I had a permit from the Department of Public Works to put bridges across the sidewalks. The next time I saw Burns was at the Old Slip police station. I went there to see about the arrests of my men, and as I was standing in the office Burns came out of a side room and said to me: 'Everything is all right, a mistake has been made; you will have no trouble.' He took me by the arm and fairly pushed me out of the station house. I paid no money to Burns or any other policeman."

In answer to Lawyer House's questions, Builder Kilpatrick admitted that at the time of his first conversation with Officer Burns he had no permit to build bridges. In his permit to construct a vault under the sidewalk the permission to build bridges had been stricken out. After the first visit of Burns he went to the Department of Public Works and got a permit to construct bridges over the sidewalk. Before his first conversation with Burns he had the vaults under the sidewalk planked over and the progress of pedestrians was considerably obstructed.

"How many times did you see Officer Burns?" asked Mr. House.

"Half a dozen times at the most."

"How was he dressed?"

"Elegantly; better than you are dressed, and much better than I have ever dressed."

Mr. Wellman asked the witness if he complained to any one of the attempt of Officer Burns to extort money from him. Mr. Kilpatrick said that when he went to the station house he asked for the Captain. An officer pointed to the desk, behind which some one in uniform was sitting.

"I don't know whether it was Capt. McLaughlin or not," continued the witness. "I don't know Capt. McLaughlin, but I said to the officer who sat behind the desk, 'This is a pretty business of blackmailing and arresting my men.' The man behind the desk said nothing. He sat silent as a judge, and Officer Burns came out of a side room and hurried me out of the station house. I want it to be understood, however, that I do not know whether Capt. McLaughlin was in the station house or not at the time. I would not know him."

Commissioner Sheehan asked Mr. Kilpatrick if the officer who directed him to the desk said anything to indicate that Capt. McLaughlin was there.

The witness replied that he asked for Capt. McLaughlin, whose name had been mentioned to him by Burns, but he did not know whether McLaughlin was there or not.

Commissioner Kerwin asked Mr. Kilpatrick if he had testified before the Lexow committee that it was a common thing for builders to be blackmailed by the police. The witness replied that he had so testified.

"Can you give me the names of two builders who have been blackmailed by the police?" asked Com. Kerwin.

"I cannot give you the names of two builders who have not been blackmailed," was the response.

Commissioner Kerwin asked Mr. Kilpatrick again for the names of two builders who had been blackmailed by the police.

"From your own personal knowledge," suggested Mr. Wellman.

"I know nothing from my own personal knowledge," responded Mr. Kilpatrick, "but these people have come into my place of business and told me their stories. I will be pleased to give you a list—lots of them."

It was then arranged that Builder Kilpatrick should have an interview with Gen. Kerwin, and give him the names. They had their interview at recess.

James Cross, alias Cavanagh, testified that in October, 1892, he did chores about Rhoda Sanford's place. He tended the door there occasionally, and let any one in who called. He had seen Glennon and Mrs. Sanford in conversation. The witness admitted that Jennie Thornton, a previous witness, was living with him and supported him out of her wages of sin.

George Arold, a barber of 17½ Delancey street, testified that the house kept by Karl Werner, at 6 Delancey street, was disorderly. He said the same of Katie Schubert's house at 144 Chrystie street. He used to go there and curl the hair of the inmates. Commissioner Sheehan asked what the reputation of these places was when Capt. McLaughlin was in the precinct. The witness said that the houses were the same then.

George Lee, who was foreman for Builder Kilpatrick when he was erecting the Edison building in 1890, testified that Ward Man Burns came to him one day and complained about a tool house which was standing in the street, and asked if he had a permit for it. Lee showed the permit. They had some talk about the bridge which was going to be erected over the sidewalk, and Burns asked him if he knew "Mike" Byrne. The witness said he did, and Burns said to him: "You go and see him, and he will tell you how to have this thing fixed." The witness admitted that the streets were blocked with building material when he had the conversation with Burns.

The trials were here adjourned until to-day. The prosecution will close to-day.

The Grand Jury yesterday ordered an indictment for bribery to be drawn against Karl Werner alias Gustave Wasner. Werner was one of the Lexow committee's witnesses against Capt. Devery, and testified before the committee that he had given $600 to Ward Man Glennon for Capt. Devery in order that the dive he ran at 6 Delancey street might not be raided. The indictment, however, has nothing to do with that case, but is based on Werner's alleged attempt to bribe Policeman Henry Cohn at Essex Market Court with a $5 bill to "make light" a charge of violation of the Excise law against Werner's bartender.

BELIEVED M'NALLY'S DEFENCE.

An Insurance Patrolman Accused of Betraying His Trust.

Thomas McNally of 33 Chrystie street, a member of the insurance patrol company stationed in Murray street, was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of larceny.

Edelson & Schwartz's store, at 94 Canal street, was damaged by fire recently, and insurance patrolmen have been guarding the building until the damage can be definitely ascertained. McNally, who was on guard on Sunday night, was arrested in the hallway of 21 Eldridge street accused of stealing a roll of cloth.

Isaac Liebovitz, who lives at 21, has, he says, been pestered by thieves, and when he heard footsteps in the hallway late last night he determined to find out who the intruder was. With his father and mother as a reserve force, he ran into the dim hallway and seized hold of a man, who turned out to be McNally. The patrolman had a big roll of cloth belonging to Edelson & Schwartz.

The defendant said that he left the premises he was guarding at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning to go to a hotel on the Bowery to get something to eat. While there he met another watchman, and they had several drinks together. When he returned to the store he missed the cloth. In searching for the thief or thieves he walked through the hallway, and to his surprise he stumbled over the roll. The noise he made brought out the people of the house, and the confusion that ensued created such a disturbance that the fire engines turned out, thinking there was a fire. He had several fellow firemen in court, but Justice Feitner did not call them, as he said he did not consider that there was any larceny proven, and he therefore discharged McNally from custody.

WITNESS HOFFMAN ACCUSED.

Said to Have Threatened Herman Kraft and His Wife with a Pistol.

Henry Hoffman, the man who has been in the penitentiary three times and who testified before the Lexow Committee and the Police Board to these facts and to some dealings with Police Captain Devery and Ward Man Glennon, is in trouble again.

Herman Kraft of 47 Delancey street complained to the police of the Eldridge street station last night that Hoffman had threatened to kill him and his wife. Hoffman, he said, and Edward Steinbock of 154 East Houston street had called upon him and accused him of circulating a report that Hoffman was to be done up for helping the cases against the police. Then Hoffman, Kraft said, drew a revolver and threatened that if the stories were repeated he would kill both Kraft and his wife.

The police were looking for Hoffman and Steinbock last night.

AMUSEMENTS.

Two East Side Theatres Reopened—Farce at Jacobs's, Variety at Pastor's.

Two playhouses of the east side opened shop yesterday; one with farce, the other with a variety performance. The Third Avenue Theatre was the former, and its play was styled an "operatic farce comedy" in the bill, and named "Dr. Cupid." It proved to be a hodgepodge of farcical fun, in which nearly every one engaged took two or more parts, some of the actors taking a different character in each of its three acts. The authorship was credited to C. R. Clifford. There was little commendable in his work, though it served well enough to introduce many songs, and the specialities in which those employed appeared to the best advantages. Plot and probability were both left out of the author's calculations.

As much of a story as there was in "Dr. Cupid" hinged on an operation of skin-grafting, which transformed the patient into a man very like him from whom the transplanted cuticle was taken. At all times and in all guises the members of the company burst into song with the slightest introduction. Like the delegate from Texas, they knew what they were there for, and they went about it. The songs and specialties were all much liked, but there were a few especially favored ones. Of these were a monologue by Edward Eagleton, songs by Robert H. Kane and Joe McKenna, dancing by Hulda Havers and Louie Rice, and singing and dances by Daisy Mayer, and a squad of colored pickaninnies.

At Pastor's the start was made with a variety performance in which James F. Hoey and Weber and Fields were the entertainers of greatest reputation. Reliance was put for the most part on well-known specialists, among whom were Isabelle Carlini, O'Brien and Havel, Mlle. Kamochi, and Harris and Walters. The chief novelty of the evening was the specialty of Ed M. Gordan, a skilled marksman. Beginning with a rifle, he made twenty shots at swaying glass balls, each essay made in a different position, and in most of them he took aim with the help of a mirror. Practice at what the marksman introduced as "horseback shooting" found him perched on a man's back, who trotted about while his rider showed his skill. Then came some pistol practice which showed equally true aim. The final effort consisted in playing on a xylophone by striking its bars with the rifle's missiles. Popular aires were followed in this way so as to be easily recognizable, and "Sweet Marie" was thus thoroughly riddled, without a tear being shed over its fate. One trick of shooting on the programme was by Mlle. Kamochi and an assistant. She was to have caught the bullet in her teeth, but the trick failed ludicrously.

MARIE TEMPEST TO SAIL AGAIN.

Says She Has Got an Unconditional Release from Manager Whitney.

Marie Tempest will sail for Europe again on Thursday. She will take the same steamer, the Augusta Victoria, on which she arrived here last Friday. Miss Tempest says she is going over to fulfil her contract with Manager Edwardes, having induced Manager Whitney, with whom she had a contract in this country, to release her.

She says that while abroad she heard that Mr. Whitney was making no arrangements to fulfil his part of the contract, having no company, no theatre, nor any opera for her. Then she began negotiations with Mr. Edwardes. Fearing litigation, however, and knowing that Manager Whitney was powerless to hold her under the circumstances, she decided to make a flying trip to America and present herself before him, expressing her readiness to comply with her contract.

This she did, and Miss Tempest says she has obtained an unconditional release. Julius Steger, the baritone who came over with Miss Tempest, will remain here until next spring, it is said.

Rosenfelds and Harry Miner Compromise.

The Rosenfeld brothers have finally settled their troubles with Manager Henry C. Miner of the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The trouble began last spring when the Rosenfeld's declined to take off "Hannele." Several law suits grew out of the trouble. Edward Lauterbach, who was appointed referee, has been attending the sessions of the Constitutional Convention and could not find time to have the hearings.

Meanwhile the managers agreed on a compromise. The Rosenfelds, it is understood, will have the theatre for nine weeks, and will open with the Lilliputians on Sept. 10. Then they will get another theatre, probably Niblo's.

AS DEBS TELLS THE STORY.

HE DID ALL HE COULD TO PREVENT TROUBLE AT CHICAGO.

Examined Before the National Strike Commission, the A. R. U. Leader Declares that He Did Not and Could Not Order the Strike, that Was the Convention's Work—His Ideas of Reforms—Grievances and Remedies—Pullman Asked to Testify.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Debs was on the stand for nearly four hours to-day before the National Strike Commission. He advocated a coöperative commonwealth, the abolition of the wage system, and the Government ownership of railroads. He told his side of the strike as a connected narrative, which was frequently interrupted by applause from the laboring element present.

T. H. Morrissey, First Vice-Grand Master of the Order of Railway Trainmen, and Grand Chief Clark of the Order of Railway Conductors also testified.

George M. Pullman has been asked to appear before the Labor Commission to give testimony as to the difficulty between himself and his employees. It was said to-day that Chairman Carroll D. Wright of the Commission had a personal interview on Saturday with Mr. Pullman and informed him that he would be requested to testify. Whether Mr. Pullman had acceded to or declined to comply with the request, and what course the Commission would pursue in the event of Mr. Pullman proving contumacious, would all appear in proper time in the proceedings of the Commission, Mr. Wright said.

It was said also that requests similar to that sent to Mr. Pullman were sent to several of the general managers. So far as could be learned only one of them has responded thus far.

When Debs took the stand he said, in answer to questions, that he was 38 years old, and in addition to being at the head of the A. R. U. was editor of the *Locomotive Fireman's Magazine*. He testified that from the beginning he was opposed to a strike, and so told Vice-President Howard. He then continued:

"I twice went to George M. Pullman and to the town of Pullman to thoroughly investigate the conditions existing at the car shops. I found that the employees were not only not getting wages enough to live, but that they were daily getting deeper into the debt of the Pullman Company. No matter how offensive the conditions were there, the men were obliged to submit to them. When I found out all these things, I immediately determined that the American Railway Union should go to the assistance of these unfortunate people. We believed that any fair Board of Arbitration would have declared in favor of the employees, and all we asked was arbitration. This the Pullman Company arbitrarily refused. Not only this, but when we asked them to examine into the question to see whether or not there was anything to arbitrate, they also refused this.

"Very much has been said about an alleged conspiracy against the railroads and against hauling the mails. I want to call the attention of this Commission to the fact that every meeting of the A. R. U. was held with open doors, and that representatives of the press were allowed to be present. If there had been any conspiracy contemplated we certainly would have been more secret about it."

Debs then told of the several failures of the A. R. U. to secure arbitration from the Pullman Company and the subsequent inauguration of the strike.

"Not only did the employees of the various railroads strike because of the injustice being done to the Pullman employees, but because the various roads had grievances of their own, which I shall proceed in time to show. We used our influence to prevent strikes during the World's Fair, as we did not believe it just to the public to inaugurate a strike at such a time. It was all that could be done by the leaders of the labor unions to prevent a strike. In view of the men's working throughout the Fair the railway managers on many of the roads promised an increase of wages after the Fair was over. Instead of doing this they began immediately after the Fair closed to begin a systematic reduction of wages throughout the country. No two companies reduced wages at the same time. This, to me, was very significant. It showed me that there was concerted action among the various roads, and that they did not wish to arouse the antagonism of too many railroad employees at the same time."

Debs said that no railroad reduced the wages of all its men at the same time, but reduced them by sections. He declared the A. R. U. viewed those reductions with the greatest apprehension. The organization felt that the time had come to act. When the A. R. U. met in convention in Chicago on June 21 it was confronted by these conditions as well as the state of affairs at Pullman.

"Was this convention called to consider the reduction of wages or the Pullman matter?" asked Commissioner Wright.

"The convention was called for no specific purpose. It was the regular quadrennial convention, provided for by the constitution."

The witness then enumerated the failures of the old labor organizations to gain redress for the grievances of the employees, and asserted they felt their only hope lay in the A. R. U., to which they finally turned for help. When asked what the outcome of the convention which delared the boycott against the Pullman cars would have been had it not been for the grievances of Pullman employees, Debs said there would have been no strike but for the Pullman trouble, as the A. R. U., owing to the depressed condition of the country, deemed it an inauspicious time to strike.

"I would like to state," said Debs, "that the railroad companies have never raised wages of their own accord. Every increase in wages has been wrung from them by organized labor."

"I had no voice in ordering this strike myself," said the witness, "but if I had had a voice in it, I would have ordered. I have no desire to shirk any responsibility. My record will show also that I have always counselled against violence. The telegram attributed to me which read, 'Save your money and buy a gun,' though sent over my signature, I never saw. It was sent by our stenographer to his superior in Montana, and was not intended literally. It was merely a playful expression current in Montana."

The witness declared that the men would have won the strike had not the courts interfered.

"It was not the soldiers," he said, "nor the old labor organizations, but the Federal courts that kept us from winning. By the arrest of the leaders the ranks of the strikers were demoralized."

He charged Gen. Miles with being in league with the railroad managers to suppress the strike, and related instances where, as he alleged, men were made to work at the point of the bayonet. The refusal of the general managers to accept the A. R. U.'s proposition to end the strike was then recited. Debs denied that the A. R. U. had any antipathy for the old organizations.

"Within the next three days," said the witness, "we are going to take steps to unify all railroad labor organizations. We are willing to give up our positions and sacrifice the A. R. U. to accomplish this result, and agree not to accept an official position at the head of the new organization."

When the Commission took its noon recess Debs was still on the stand. At 1:30 o'clock he resumed. He testified that from the beginning the American Railway Union and the strike leaders had been badly treated by the Chicago press. Interviews had been distorted and many lies told, Debs declared. He especially scored the Western Associated Press, which, he asserted, had taken its color from Chicago railroad organs and had misrepresented the strikers in every way.

Debs said if there had been a revolution it would have been directly chargeable to the press of Chicago rather than to the American Railway Union. Editorials had been written all over the country, he asserted, based on matter sent out by the Western Associated Press, the editorials in every case attacking the A. R. U. on information which was absolutely false.

"Do you charge the general managers with being responsible for the strike?" asked Commissioner Wright.

"Well, I could hardly go so far as that. I believe, however, they had much to do with keeping it up."

"How would you gain the demands of laborers on quasi public corporations?" asked Judge Worthington.

"There are two ways. One is the way adopted by the old brotherhoods, that is, getting a schedule of wages gradually from the companies. There has been little good in this mode of procedure. It takes a strike to win sometimes, but I don't believe the railroad employees of this country could win a strike to-day if they were all organized in one brotherhood, because the courts are against labor. I can show in twenty years of writing that I have always been opposed to strikes, but I think there are times when they are justifiable, no matter how much the public is discommoded."

Mr. Debs said he did not think the general managers were always to blame in reducing wages, because their orders came from a higher source. He believed the A. R. U. could never be crushed, and that the spirit of organization among laboring men would always be strong. He predicted that more serious troubles would occur than ever before.

"Now," continued Debs, "you have asked me how I would avert railroad strikes. I believe the Government ownership of railroads would be far better than railroad ownership of the Government. I do not believe any lasting good can come from arbitration, and I do not think the Government supervision of railroads would answer the purpose. In such a case as that of the Pullman Company I believe compulsory arbitration would be of benefit. A State court might be of some good for ordinary labor troubles. I would in such a case have a trial of the difference by jury. I am in favor of some system, however, that will result in mutual good feeling, and neither strikes nor compulsory arbitration can result in anything but ill feeling. I am in favor of licensing railroad employees."

Debs was cross-examined by Commissioner Kernan, who sought to bring out the point that a State Board of Arbitration would be of benefit in adjusting labor troubles. Debs admitted that it would be of temporary benefit, but advocated, above all things, the Government ownership of railroads, notwithstanding Mr. Kernan pointed out that such a state of affairs would probably be impracticable.

"I believe in abolishing the wage system," said the witness. "I believe in a coöperative commonwealth."

"In other words, you believe in State socialism?" said Chairman Wright.

"Well, in the essential points of State socialism. The wage system is nothing more than slavery."

Mr. Morrissey of the Order of Trainmen told of the conference of labor leaders at the Briggs House, and he was followed by Grand Chief Clark of the Order of Conductors. He favored licensing railroad employees, but Mr. Morrissey opposed the idea.

SUFFERING AT PULLMAN.

Gov. Altgeld Investigates Personally and Declares that It Is Very Great.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Gov. Altgeld in his official capacity came from the State capital to-day to personally investigate the condition of 1,600 destitute ex-employees of Pullman's Palace Car Company, their wives and children. Chairman Heathcote of the Strike Committee and his colleagues had written a letter to the Governor telling him that the former employees of the company who were out of work were starving and that their families were suffering for want of the necessities of life.

After a thorough investigation the Governor found that the statement of the condition of the idle men in Pullman and its vicinity, who went out on strike several months ago, was not exaggerated. He also found that there was no longer any strike at Pullman—that all the old men had been applying daily for work for the last ten days. All not employed are now suffering. The Governor proposes to provide relief as quickly as he can get the city and county authorities to act. At the Sherman House, after his visit to Pullman, he said:

"I was met by several of the Pullman officials and also by the Chairman of the Strike Committee and other men who had written to me about the condition of their people there. I asked them to take me to the homes of those in want. I visited a great many houses. I went into the kitchens and the bedrooms. There is no question about the conditions which exist in Pullman among those who are not at work. All the strikers have been living for the last two and a half months on what has been given them by the labor organizations and charity. I spent half a day among them, and, although I confined my visit to Pullman, I extended my inquiries to Kensington and Roseland, where many of the people in distress live.

"I had a consultation with the Pullman officials and I found no difference of opinion as to the conditions nor as to the extent of the distress. The officials agreed that nearly all the strikers had to subsist on what had been given them by charity and the relief association for the last ten weeks. The relief committee finds that its support is exhausted and it is not able to furnish much more.

"When the works closed 3,250 persons were on the pay rolls. There are now 2,200 employed in the shops, but of that number over 600 are new men and the remaining 1,600 are from the original employees. So there are 1,600 former employees not at work. Of these, 500 or 600 live in Pullman and have families. The distress is among all. All have offered to return to work for the last ten days. All have been applying daily for work and cannot get it. The company tells them it has no work to give them, but would give them work if possible. I expect to see more people in reference to some course to pursue in the matter to-morrow. The relief committee's supply has become so reduced that it was able to give out last Saturday to each family only two pounds of cornmeal and two pounds of oatmeal."

Cost of the Strike to Uncle Sam.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Marshal Arnold of Chicago, who had charge of the Federal deputies in that city during the great strike, is in Washington to arrange for the payment of Marshals' fees incurred in putting down lawlessness and protection to United States property. He did not see the Attorney-General to-day, but conducted his business through the clerk in charge of Marshals' expenses. Marshal Arnold's bill amounts to about $100,000. Its payment is provided for in the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and will be available when the bill receives the President's approval.

Working Double Turn in the Reading Shops.

READING, Pa., Aug. 20.—The Reading Company has issued orders to work double turn at its shops in this city. Recently there has sprung up a great demand for box and gondola cars, and to supply the trade it has been found necessary to work overtime. A perceptible increase in freight business is noted all along the Reading system.

Strikers in Distress.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 20.—The A. R. U. of Argentine at a meeting last night declared the strike against the Santa Fé off unconditionally. The Santa Fé refuses to employ the strikers and 300 of them are out of work and in distress.

THE ALBANY DEADLOCK BROKEN.

Mayor Wilson's Slate Confirmed by the Council that had Thrice Rejected It.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—Mayor Wilson's slate was again sent to the Common Council at its meeting to-night and was confirmed, but not without opposition. The slate was first sent in on May 7. It was rejected then and has been rejected twice since.

The Republican Aldermen and machine Democrats voted for the rejection then, and the one Democrat on the slate would have been rejected to-night, but for Alderman Rosche, Republican, who was petitioned by 200 of his constituents to vote for the slate.

Rosche, in consenting to the demands of his constituents, gave the Mayor's side a majority. Charles H. Armatage, Democrat, was confirmed as Superintendent of the Almshouse and Overseer of the Poor, four Republicans voting against him. Charles H. Gaus was confirmed as Street Commissioner, George W. Kirkland for City Marshal, and Lansing B. Winne for City Physician. William H. Haskell was confirmed as City Chamberlain by a unanimous vote of the Council. No candidate for City Engineer was named, and the Democratic incumbent will hold over. The confirmation of the slate was a great surprise.

Mayor Making.

The German Democracy of the town is awake. There are one or two little differences in this machine, and it is a question whether Herman Ridder or Gustave H. Schwab is the master spirit of the organization. This German Democracy and the Chamber of Commerce annex are now in a little difficulty over a candidate for Mayor. President Alexander E. Orr of the Chamber of Commerce favors Charles Stewart Smith, while others favor William L. Strong. Mr. Orr is not only President of the Chamber of Commerce but is Chairman of the Brooklyn Civil Service Commission and Chairman of the Rapid Transit Commission of New York. When he has voted he has voted in Brooklyn. There is no other man in the United States, it was said yesterday, who holds political places under two municipalities.

Sticking to Milholland.

The Milholland men of the Seventh district met last night in the rooms of the Levi P. Morton Club, 22 First avenue, and adopted resolutions defying the State Committee or the State Convention to drive them to abandon their county organization. Dr. Hamilton Williams was one of the speakers.

Jersey Socialist Nominations.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 20.—About 100 Socialists attended the Union County Socialistic Labor Party Convention, held in this city to-day, and placed the following nominations in the field for the November election: For Congress, James Bell of Plainfield; for Assembly, Joseph B. Keim and Randolph Miller of this city and Arthur Scott of Plainfield; for County Clerk, Otto Huffnagle of this city, and for Coroner, J. Peterson, also of this city.

Keim ran for the Governorship against Gov. Werts, and when the Coxeyites from the East marched through New Jersey last spring he accompanied them and championed their cause.

Shot a Suspected Garden Truck Thief.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 21.—Three garden truck thieves, supposed to belong to a gang in Newark, drove into this city early this morning on a wagon loaded with potatoes. They jumped from the wagon and ran when a policeman accosted them. Antonio Babe, an Italian of 302 King street, was later arrested on suspicion of being one of the thieves. He resisted Policeman Tucker, who shot him. He was taken to the General Hospital.

Crushed to Death by an Elevator Car.

While descending in a freight elevator in George G. Walters's furniture factory at 314 East Seventy-fifth street yesterday afternoon, Charles Engle, a boy employed there, fell backward over the side and was crushed to death by the car. Engle was 16 years old and supported his widowed mother, who lives at 128 Newtown Road, Long Island City.

COTTON WORKERS STRIKE.

ALL BUT FIVE OF NEW BEDFORD'S 27 MILLS SHUT DOWN.

Three Concerns Make Concessions to the Operators—The Unions Ready for a Long Fight—The Situation at Fall River.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 20.—This morning the cotton operatives began their general strike, and nearly 11,000 are idle. But five of the twenty-seven mills in the city were not affected, and it is thought that these mills will soon be shut down with the others. Secretary Ross of the Spinners' Union said this morning that the members of his union have lined up for a long struggle, and confidently expect that it will be of six months' duration.

The strike promises to be the most important which ever occurred in the textile industry in Massachusetts. The manufacturers must fight perfectly organized unions, some of which are fairly wealthy. The Spinners' Union has a fund in its treasury aggregating at least $30,000. The spinners have voted, however, not to touch any of this money for a month.

The situation in New Bedford is quite different from that in Fall River. There print cloths are manufactured for the most part, and there is a larger stock of goods on hand. Here, however, the mills manufacture a finer grade of goods, and some of them have orders which would keep the mills busy for several months.

During the early part of the day the streets presented a holiday appearance as the thousands of neatly attired operatives wandered to and fro brimful of hilarity and confident of victory. With the exception of a slight disturbance at the Bristol mill, where a dozen operatives who were at work were attacked by the strikers at noon without any serious result, the behavior of the strikers was peaceful and orderly. As the day advanced signs of a weakening of the manufacturers were manifest, and the announcement was made in the afternoon that three of the corporations had made the necessary concessions. Some other corporations gave evidence of faltering.

William D. Howland, Treasurer of the Howland, Rotch, and New Bedford Manufacturing companies, took the initiative. From the start he was opposed to the strike. Mr. Howland said that he has simply waived the cut-down till he can decide what action he will adopt. He was not present when the cut-down was voted, else he would have opposed it, but the action was taken and the notices up before he realized it. When he found what trouble was to ensue he ordered the notices down in his mills and notified the other manufacturers that for the present he should not make any cut.

"I have shut down my mills," said Mr. Howland, "till I find out just what I can do. I have already conferred with committees of the help, and I propose to do the same with my fellow manufacturers. When I ascertain the position of both, then I will decide what course I will take. When it is fully decided what terms the help will accept and the whole matter is adjusted between us, then I will start up the mills. I can't afford to let the help run my mills to suit themselves, but I will grant all I can."

"And suppose it comes to a dead open and shut between a demand for the cut on the part of the manufacturers and a demand for the old schedule on the part of the help, will you say what your course would be then?"

Mr. Howland reflected a moment and then replied, "I would waive the cut down and run the mills.

"I can't afford to take action which will result in shutting down our plant and severing the smooth and friendly relations we have in our mills at present. I cannot run a mill without the coöperation of the help, and if I impose such conditions that the men refuse to work my silent spindles won't make money for the stockholders."

"But how about this overproduction?" was asked.

"Well, I agree that something must be done to reduce the cost of goods, but I am of a different mind from most manufacturers. I look for better times in the near future. If curtailment is the remedy, let us curtail; but if reducing wages is going to bring everything to a standstill, it is pretty evident that is not the proper course."

Mr. Howland said that he did not like to antagonize the other manufacturers. He thought it a good thing for mill men to act in harmony, but still did not see why he should be bound down to a policy which he did not agree with and in the voting of which he was not represented. Had he been present at the meeting he would have voted against the cut. Mr. Howland said he would try to arrive at a conclusion and arrange terms with his help as soon as possible, so as to leave the mills silent no longer than is necessary. Mr. Howland's action will restore to work about 1,700 hands, and most of them represent families.

Late this afternoon Andrew G. Pierce, Treasurer of the Wamsutta mills, was asked, in view of the action taken by Mr. Howland, what would be the course of the other corporations. He replied:

"The mills will lock up to-night for an indefinite period."

His statement, he said, not only applied to the Wamsutta corporation, but to every mill in the city outside of the mills controlled by Mr. Howland.

It has been supposed that, inasmuch as the Spinners' Union was much stronger than the Weavers' organization, the manufacturers would cater for the spinners in the reduction, and conciliate them if possible. Every mill posted its reduction schedule on Saturday, and they were compared by the labor leaders yesterday. The schedules are dissimilar, and it was found that the manufacturers had cut down the spinners more than 10 per cent. in many instances, but the weavers were not cut at all, or very little. This ratio is preserved systematically throughout the mills, and the operatives believe that the manufacturers hope to get the weavers back before many weeks.

As the weavers are not backed up by a strong treasury the manufacturers think they will not hold out very long, particularly as their wages will not be changed, and they will only be impelled to stay out through sympathy. The manufacturers think that by the time they are ready to start up the weavers will be ready to come in and that yarn can be bought from other mills until the spinners are ready to succumb. But there is no trepidation on the part of the operatives. All are buoyant and confident of ultimate success. Some of the mills, no doubt, are preparing for a long shut down.

"The meeting of manufacturers Thursday was an adjourned session," said a gentleman who was present, "and was not called because of action of the spinners, as supposed. In fact, the determination of the spinners was but briefly touched upon. The meeting was held to decide upon some plan of reduction whereby the best paid help in the mills might be reduced and those who are classed as small-paid help either but slightly cut down or not touched at all.

"This matter was fully discussed, and finally it was decided that each corporation should regulate its own adjustment of the cut-downs, which is from 2½ per cent. to 10 per cent. In a great many instances there will be no cut-down whatever, it is said, but as a rule all of the spinners, who are the best paid men in the different mills, outside of the officials, will be affected by the new order of things."

FALL RIVER, Aug. 20.—The manufacturing situation in this city to-day closed with owners and treasurers of cloth mills in an uncertain and angry frame of mind. The Globe Yarn Mills, of which Arnold B. Sanford is treasurer, and the Sanford Spinning Company, of which he is a large stockholder, were running full time and paying full wages. This afternoon, when the news from New Bedford reached this city that three yarn mills there were in full operation and paying full wages, many manufacturers were ready to pick a quarrel with the man who is President of the Board of Trade, and closely identified with the Home Market Club. His name was signed to an agreement favoring a reduction of wages, and it was supposed that it carried with it all that is attached to the name of Treasurer of a print cloth mill. Besides the Globe yarn mills, the King Philip, Kerr Thread, Conanicut, American Linens, iron works, and Barnaby continued in full operation, and bid fair to continue so till the four weeks' vacation is over. The Stafford, Wampanoag, Narragansett, part of the Durfees, and Fall River Manufacturing Company, and probably two others will not resume in the morning. It is not expected that more than one-fourth the looms will be running at noon to-morrow if the weather holds favorable.

Members of the Weavers' Union feel that they have gained a great victory in being able to close many mills on short notice and curtail the production in others.

The quarterly dividends paid to stockholders in the mills in this city did not average quite 1½ per cent. the last three months. Returns show a decrease of $40,650 in the last quarter. Seven corporations have passed dividends, and between seven and eleven paid dividends from surplus accounts rather than from the earnings of the past nine months. Many of the mills are taking advantage of the easy money market to renew the machinery and motive plants. The quoted prices of shares have reached rock-bottom figures, and few offerings of choice stocks are needed by the brokers. The total capital stock represented is $20,918,000, but the invested capital is not far from $40,000,000. The percentage of earnings is 1.24.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HIPPOLYTE DYING.

A Revolution in Hayti Is Declared to Be Inevitable.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 20.—Despatches from Port-au-Prince say that President Hippolyte is mortally ill, and a revolution is inevitable.

GEN. HIPPOLYTE.

Gen. Hippolyte has been President of Hayti since 1890, and his term would expire in 1897. The year before he came into office he overthrew President Légitime. It has recently been reported that he and his old enemy, who has been living in Jamaica, had become reconciled, and that Légitime would return to Hayti; also that the burial of the hatchet would strengthen the President, as Légitime's influence is strong in the south of the island, while Hippolyte's adherents are most numerous in the northern provinces.

Another recent report from Port-au-Prince was to the effect that there were no less than thirty-six candidates for Hippolyte's office, and that there was certain to be a revolution at the next election, or if Hippolyte died.

OBITUARY.

James Booth, who was identified with the early history of the silk industry in this country, died at his home in Paterson yesterday. Mr. Booth was born in Doddington, Cheshire, England, in 1833. He came to this country at an early age, and, being an expert silk worker, secured a place with John Ryle as under superintendent. In 1855 he started business on his own account, and in the same year entered into partnership with Robert Hamil. The firm's mills are among the largest in Paterson.

Col. Antoine Renois, aged 83 years, died yesterday morning of disease incident to old age, at his home in Whitehall, N. Y., at which village for over half a century he had been a leading merchant and real estate owner. He was a native of Trois Rivieres, P. Q. He is survived by a widow; a daughter, Mrs. John Murray of Whitehall; a son, Wm. H. Renois, of East St. Louis, Ill., and a son and daughter of his deceased daughter, Mrs. Trembley, who were members of his household.

William C. Dabney, Professor of Obstetrics and Medicine at the University of Virginia, died yesterday afternoon at Charlottesville. He was 45 years of age and was well known in medical circles. He was also a member of the American Medical Association and the Association of American Physicians. He was a brother of the present Solicitor of the State Department.

Dr. James Kitchen, who for many years was a prominent physician in Philadelphia, died on Sunday night, aged 94 years. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1822. After practising allopathy for fifteen years he changed to homoeopathy.

Stephen Lawless, an old soldier of Boston, who recently lived at the Soldier's Home in Washington, D. C., died suddenly at Highland Falls, N. Y., yesterday afternoon, while visiting a friend. Mr. Lawless was a member of G Battery, Fourth Artillery.

Thomas S. Clarkson, a wealthy quarry owner and prominent business man of Potsdam, N. Y., died on Sunday from injuries received last week, when a pump fell on him at the sandstone works, crushing one of his legs so that amputation was necessary.

William H. Copp, head of the Copp & Clark Puplishing Company of Toronto, and one of the best known publishers in Canada, died yesterday, aged 69 years.

ROBBED AND THROWN IN A CREEK.

A. Koehler of South Norwalk Set Upon by Hackmen at Rockaway.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 20.—A. Koehler of South Norwalk, Conn., appeared in this village about 3 o'clock this morning badly battered, with his clothing torn and soaked with water. Koehler said he had been attacked the night before, while on his way to Rockaway Beach, by two hackmen, who beat and robbed him, and finally threw him off a bridge into Norton's Creek.

According to his story, Koehler had been spending the day in Far Rockaway, and at night started to walk to Rockaway Beach. On the way he was overtaken by two hackmen, who invited him to get in their hack and ride. When they reached a lonely spot, Koehler asserts, the two men set upon and robbed him. They got $40, all the money he had. On descriptions furnished by Koehler this afternoon, Policeman Ryan arrested Hack Drivers John Mulligan and Patrick Joyce. They are accused of highway robbery.

HOLINESS IN HAMMONDSVILLE.

Seven Women Leave Husbands Who Won't Accept It—Great Revival.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Aug. 20.—A religious revival is reported from Hammondsville, this county, where "holiness meetings" have been conducted for some time. The people are worked up to a high pitch of excitement, and seven women have left their husbands because they would not join church.

The husband of one of these women waylaid the evangelist, and would have thumped him had not others interfered. One young woman, who has become mentally unbalanced, persists in singing and praying on the streets.

A public meeting to have the "holiness meetings" stopped is threatened.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Mme. Modjeska sails to-day in the North German Lloyd steamship Havel.

THE SUN received yesterday $5 from Hugh L. Cole for the destitute Southern woman at 38 Leroy street. Enough money has already been sent her to relieve her wants.

Joseph Silcox of 17 North Moore street was transferred last night from St. John's Hospital, 50 Varick street, to the Reception Hospital, supposed to be suffering from small-pox.

William Heaney, who stabbed Steve Brodie on Aug. 6, was discharged by Justice Grady in the Tombs Court yesterday, as the complainant failed to appear in court to prosecute the charge.

John Deegan, the race track tout, who was arrested on Friday for robbing Mrs. Jennie Johnson of 218 West Twenty-fifth street of about $1,600 worth of jewelry, was held for trial at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday in $5,000 bail.

The Sheriff received yesterday an execution against William F. Shirley, broker, at 70 Broadway, for $2,903 in favor of Judge Edgar M. Cullen, Mary B. Cullen, and Theodore F. Miller, executors of Henry J. Cullen, on two notes dated Jan. 26, 1892.

William McK. Hoge of 168 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, who was arrested at Shelter Island on Sunday, was held yesterday in the Essex Market Police Court on a charge of stealing $500 worth of jewelry belonging to Jeweller Max G. Cohen of 11 John street.

Judge Addison Brown of the United States District Court sent yesterday to United States Marshal McCarty an order for the removal of Russell B. Hoyt and James W. Murphy, alias Davies, to Danbury, Conn., to stand trial on a charge of making and issuing $10 counterfeit Treasury notes.

While several boys were playing in front of 105 Duane street, near an open sidewalk elevator, last evening, Frederick Porcelli, 9 years old, of 39 Baxter street, fell into the cellarway. He was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital unconscious, having sustained a fracture of the skull.

George T. Landgrin, 7 years old, of 630 East 138th street, was run over and had one leg cut off by a trolley car at 138th street and Willis avenue yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital, and the motorman, Patrick Smith of West Farms, was held in the Harlem Court without bail to await the boy's injuries.

George W. Preston, bartender for John Eichner at 229 West Twelfth street, who was held for examination in the Jefferson Market Police Court on Sunday, charged with violating the Excise law, was discharged yesterday. George F. Kraft of 231 West Twelfth street, who caused Preston's arrest, failed to produce any evidence against the prisoner.

Philip H. Tschirhart, a clerk in Post Office Station D, was arrested yesterday, charged with secreting and destroying letters containing valuable matter. Tschirhart has not been long in the employ of the Post Office. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander, and waived examination. He was held for the Grand Jury in $2,500 bail.

George Weidman, 56 years old, of 470 Tenth avenue, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by cutting an artery in his left arm. He is a cooper, employed by Hobe & Bro., pork packers on Eighth avenue, but had only been working a couple of days a week lately, and it is thought that this made him despondent, as he had a wife and family to support. Weidman was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, and may die from loss of blood.

CAPSIZED IN THE HARBOR.

A BROOKLYN PARTY OF MEN AND WOMEN GETS A DUCKING.

Its Boat Was the Jessie G. H., Which Was Picked Up on Sunday by the Surprise When Drifting About, and Her Occupants Were Supposed to Have Been Lost.

David Andrade of 129 De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn, took a party of friends out sailing Sunday in a boat which carried half again as much sail as she was built to carry. The result was as usual. Mr. Andrade and his party had to do some swimming. The party consisted of Andrade, Charles Ellis and Theodore Smith of 315 Sixth street, Miss Delia Gress of 100 Fifth avenue, Miss Mamie Conlin of 429 Hoyt street, and Miss Rose Darcy of Fourth street, near Hoyt, all in Brooklyn. The boat Mr. Andrade hired was the Jessie G. H., the property of George Hymas, who lets out boats at the foot of Forty-fifth street, Brooklyn. The party started at 9 o'clock in the morning. They intended to go to Coney Island to catch whales, or sharks, or anything else that came their way, and they had plenty of fishing tackle aboard.

They got along all right until a mile the other side of Swinburne Island, that is, four or five miles from home, when a squall came up. Andrade, according to the story told, tried to tack without loosening his sheet, and over the boat went, quicker than it takes to tell it. There was a dory tied to the stern of the sailboat, and as soon as Andrade and Ellis got their heads above water they swam for it. Smith couldn't swim. He grabbed the rail of the upturned boat and held on. Miss Gress and Miss Darcy could swim, too, and they got hold of the rail with a stroke or two. Miss Conlon couldn't swim, and the tide was carrying her away when Smith let go his hold of the boat and made a dive for her. He got her by the dress, and she clutched him by the neck.

Just what kept them both from drowning is not clear in their minds yet, but somehow Smith got hold of the boat again, and Miss Conlon held on and kept her head above water. Andrade and Ellis had in the mean time reached the dory and pulled it up alongside the upturned sailboat. The dory was built to hold three. Miss Darcy and Miss Gress climbed in, and then it began to rock and threatened to sink. Ellis and Andrade said they would jump overboard and take their chances, while the three women and Smith could get ashore in the boat. They jumped, and then Miss Gress got rattled, and she jumped, too. That left the party, all but Miss Darcy, exactly where it was when the boat capsized. Andrade grabbed Miss Darcy as she jumped, and got her so that she could get a hold on the sailboat, and then Smith and Miss Conlon clambered into the dory.

Everybody had been so busy keeping afloat that the sloop Carrie Potter, bearing down on them, was not seen. The Potter hails from Ulmer Park, and her skipper had seen the Jessie G. H. tumble over. He had been heading out the same way she was heading, but he had put about the moment the accident happened. He got his boat down to the overturned sailboat just as Andrade was loosening the painter of the wabbly little dory and advising Smith to row ashore with the women he had—an undertaking, by the way, which would probably have been unsuccessful. The skipper of the Potter brought his boat about in great style, and ten minutes hadn't elapsed before he had all six on board and was sailing away to Ulmer Park.

He landed them there, leaving the Jessie G. H. and the dory to drift. The party had dinner at the park and then went calling on Mr. Smith. They telegraphed, in the mean time, to Boatman Hymas, telling him about the accident and the location of the drifting boat the last time they had seen her. Capt. Hymas got the telegram late. Before he got it and started out in another boat to capture the drifter, Capt. Hemme, in his fishing boat the Surprise with a fishing party aboard, came along. From the way the Jessie G. H. laid in the water Capt. Hemme was certain that everybody aboard had been drowned, and he was equally certain that there must be some bodies in the sails or tangled in the rigging. He and the fishermen got the boat righted. There were no bodies, but they found a lot of fishing tackle and several hairpins. These last convinced them that there had been drowning. Capt. Hemme made fast to the boat and towed her to Clifton, where he beached her. He reported the find to the police.

No report had been made of a rescue, and the belief that whoever had been in the boat had been lost prevailed until yesterday, when Capt. Hymas appeared and claimed the boat and showed the telegram. Andrade, who was seen later, said that a wave struck the boat and knocked her over just as she was about to tack. He said the weather was very squally. Smith, who was also seen, said the same, and both declared that they had had all the sailboating they wanted for a whole season. The women who had been in the party were indisposed yesterday.

SHE TOOK POISON.

Afterward Mamie Kuyler Fell in Sheriff Street in Great Agony.

A young girl was seen to enter the hallway of 68 Sheriff street about midnight last night, though nobody paid any particular attention to her. In a few minutes, however, she staggered out, crying and shrieking in an excited manner. A number of persons gathered around her, and she fell to the sidewalk in apparent agony.

Policeman Harvard of the Delancey street station saw that she had taken poison. He sent for an ambulance from the Gouverneur Hospital, and took the girl to the police station. There she refused to give her name.

When the ambulance came the girl was transferred to the hospital, and after nearly an hour's work she recovered sufficiently to give her name as Mamie Kuyler. She is a Jewess, about 20 years old.

She refused to explain why she had taken poison or where she procured it. She kept on muttering, "He told me so to-day."

TRUSTEE PAFF SNOWED UNDER.

He Had His Trousers Tucked In His Boots and His Wife Helped Him, Too.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 20.—Trustee George N. Paff of the Uniondale school district, near this village, was badly beaten at a special school election held in that district to-day. Paff suspended Miss Jennie L. Patterson because she declined to sift ashes and teach school. Miss Patterson was reinstated, despite Trustee Paff's vigorous opposition.

Paff was on the ground with his trousers tucked in his boots. Mrs. Paff also took a hand in the contest. The polls opened at 2 P. M. and closed at 4 P. M. It was found that the anti-Paff candidate had received all the votes cast except a few scattering.

OUR RULE: "Carry no goods over—first loss the best."

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