# SILVER TICKET FOR NUTMEG DEMOCRATS.

## Connecticut State Convention Follows the Party's National Lead.

### Joseph A. Sargent, of New Haven, Gets the Nomination for Governor.

### Platform Attributes Industrial Ills to Demonetization of the White Metal.

### BRYAN AND SEWALL ARE INDORSED.

### Gold Members of the State Committee Resign at the Opening of the Convention and Are Replaced by Free Coinage Advocates.

New Haven, Sept. 16.—The Democratic State Convention came to order at 10:50 o'clock this morning, with nearly every delegate in his seat. Chairman Davis opened the business of the convention by ordering the reading of the lists of committees on Organization, Credentials and Resolutions, and then introduced William Kennedy, of Naugatuck, as chairman of the convention. Mr. Kennedy spoke an hour, and then presented to the convention the resignations of the following members of the State Committee:

R. J. Vance, New Britain; F. Brown, Waterbury; M. B. Carey, Ridgefield; F. W. Warner, Wethersfield; A. B. Porter, North Coventry; F. S. Stevens, Bridgeport; C. A. Elliott, Clinton; Pitt Barrows, Spring Hill; R. B. May, Derby; S. J. Lyon, Collinsville; C. W. Comstock, Montville; R. J. Kinsella, Hartford.

**Recognized Gold Men.**

The gentlemen resigning their seats in the committee are all recognized gold men, and many of them have heretofore expressed their determination to resign should the convention pass into control of the silver men.

The resignations were received with great cheering and the suggestion from delegates that they be accepted "with thanks."

Alexander Troup moved that a committee be appointed to confer with a committee of the People's party, the object being that the latter party secure representation on the electoral ticket. This was carried, the committee appointed and the convention adjourned until 1 o'clock.

The convention reassembled at 1:15 and spent half an hour in appointing committees on rules, campaign clubs and distribution of literature. The Committee on Organization reported, making the temporary organization permanent. Judge L. N. Blydenburgh then read the platform as follows:

**Platform Upholds Silver.**

Whereas, We believe in the rights and the equality of men, as declared in 1776, and knowing that we appeal to an intelligent people, we ask upon all electors of the State [illegible] vote such time as is necessary [illegible] and the issues presented in the [illegible] campaign, that they shall vote in [illegible] with their honest judgment and [illegible]

[illegible] cross. Deceit and corruption and intimidation are the weapons used by those opposed to the Democratic party, its platform and its candidates, we therefore deem it political duty to call upon all voters who desire to preserve the purity of our elections to unite with us in securing the election of candidates devoted to the interests of the people and the rescuing of the governmental offices from the hands of the representatives of monopolies, syndicates and speculators; therefore,

**Resolved, That we indorse the platform adopted at Chicago by the Democratic National Convention, and that we pledge our [illegible]est and faithful support to [illegible] J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall, [illegible] candidates nominated by the Democratic party.**

**Resolved, That the growing industrial disaster and distressing poverty and idleness has been the ever-increasing result of the demonetization of silver in 1873; we therefore invite the united support of the electors in the [illegible]rt to restore the coinage system [illegible] which existed during the [illegible]ars of our national prosperity, [illegible]d which is the coinage system recognized in our national Constitution. We denounce the recent bond issue and the useless [illegible]se of the national debt in [illegible] of peace.**

**[illegible]lved, That business depression and contracted production [illegible] inevitable causes of loss [illegible]disaster to all wealth-producing industries, that there is, [illegible]fore, no sufficient inducement to capital to invest upon a [illegible]antly falling market and [illegible] money constantly increasing its exchangeable value and [illegible]hasing power.**

**[illegible]peal to Workingmen.**

[illegible] That as labor is a great productive industry, we recognize the certain recurrence of depression in business to be less [illegible] be paid to the labor product and a market for its employment. We, [illegible] invite labor to unite to save itself [illegible] danger which threatens it if money [illegible] to increase in purchasing [illegible] cease to decrease in exchange [illegible] the markets in the world.

[illegible]at we favor such measures [illegible]re equality of representation [illegible] the majority of this State.

[illegible]at we demand that measures [illegible] defeat corrupt control of [illegible] corporations, and to stop [illegible]g" and delaying or defeating [illegible]es until those interested submit to blackmailing demands of a corrupt [illegible] their allies in the General [illegible]

[illegible]t we demand such critical examination of State expenditures as may [illegible] providing for an economical [illegible] of public affairs.

[illegible]hat we denounce all attempts [illegible]r coerce the electors of this [illegible]ercise of the right of franchise.

[illegible]us were adopted with [illegible]

**Cheer for Buffalo.**

[illegible]p moved and the convention [illegible] a telegram be sent to [illegible] convention at Buffalo tendering sympathy and support of the [illegible] of Connecticut to the [illegible] of the State of New York. [illegible] on Rules reported a new [illegible]ding for the election of [illegible]e at the State Convention [illegible] hold office until the following [illegible] instead of from January [illegible] at the present time. [illegible]d. The convention resolved [illegible] a vacancy occur on the [illegible]ee by reason of the resignations [illegible]los French, Alexander [illegible]d.

[illegible] Committee was next [illegible]

[illegible]rtford: 2, C. O. Reed, [illegible] McCarthy, Windsor [illegible]; New Britain: 5, R. [illegible]; 6, G. H. Smith, [illegible] Peck, Orange; 8, J. [illegible]; 9, J. P. Leahey, [illegible] Shannon, Norwich; [illegible]chester; 12, J. F. Coughlin, Stamford; 13, J. M. Brooken, Fairfield; 14, F. W. Stapleton, Bridgeport; 15, J. J. Caff, Danbury; 16, Newton Philips, Killingly; 17, blank; 18, P. H Walsh, New Hartford; 19, E. C. Roberts, Canaan; 20, E. D. Weeks, Litchfield; 21, N. H. Bowers, East Haddam; 22, John Carrol, Middletown; 23, N. H. Seemans, Columbia, and 24, G. P. Hanks Mansfield.

**Electors-at-Large Named.**

The next business was the choice of the electoral ticket as follows: Electors-at-Large, Philo S. Bennett, of New Haven, and S. A. Granger, of Winsted. Districts—1, C. W. Cowles, of Manchester; 2, John Dransfield, Portland; 3, A. P. Tanner, New London; 4, J. D. Walsh, Danbury.

At 3 o'clock, Judge L. N. Blydenburgh, of New Haven, took the platform to nominate Joseph B. Sargent, of New Haven, for Governor, and this was done by acclamation. C. A. Crandall, of Norwich, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governer.

The only ripple in the convention came when E. Ripley, of Unionville, and H. S. Cummings, of Stamford, were placed in nomination for Secretary of State. Both had earnest supporters. Mr. Cummings is the law partner of Samuel Fessenden, and a recent convert to the Democratic faith. This fact brought out a vigorous opposition on the part of a number of delegates.

Mr. Cummings's most earnest supporter was Judge Blydenburgh. Colonel Graves withdrew the nomination of Ripley, and that of Cummings was made by acclamation.

The ticket was completed as follows: Treasurer, Asa Ross, of Thompson; Comptroller, Edwin M. Ripley, of Unionville.

How Little Mamie Bryan Was Killed.

The blow with which Patrick Goggin killed Mamie Bryan was one which is known to prize fighters as the knock-out. In the cut the fracture is shown by the line marked B. When Goggin struck her on the tip of the chin the blow dislocated the lower jaw, C, and driving the articulating extremities, D and E, against the skull, caused the fracture. The skull at that point is extremely thin and is only a shell-like part of the temporal bone, A. The fracture was at a point near where the cerebral nerves emerge from the brain. This makes that part of the head more easily subject to fatal injury.

# JEKYLL AND HYDE TRAITS EXEMPLIFIED IN TWO STRANGE CRIMES OF THE DAY.

## Patrick Goggin's Mind a Blank as to the Killing of Mamie Bryan.

### Has No Recollection of the Brutal Crime for Which He Is Imprisoned.

### His Case One of the Most Remarkable That Has Come to the Knowledge of the Police.

### HE USED A PRIZE FIGHTER'S BLOW.

### Striking the Child on the Point of the Chin, He Caused a Fracture on the Right Side of the Skull.

The case of Patrick Goggin, who, with one blow of his fist, killed twelve-year-old Mamie Bryan, is, in many respects, beyond the grasp of reason. The facts are so startling and so unusual that, after accepting them, the mind is too bewildered to proceed.

Goggin is young, healthy and sober. These are undeniable facts. There is nothing wrong with his mind, he is full-blooded, rosy-cheeked and perfectly normal in his daily life. All who have ever known him—that is to say, such persons as the police have been able to find—testify to his sobriety, his quiet manner and his inoffensive nature.

He has held his present position as calker and gasfitter for four years, which is an excellent recommendation in the eyes of those who are familiar with this trade. He is not married and is not in love. He lives in the house of a good-natured Irish woman who has children of her own and who takes sufficient interest in Goggin to save his money for him and look after his clothes.

If ever there was a normal man, here you have one. Goggin is a man without passion or temper or, for that matter, any pronounced characteristic of any kind. You see a thousand such as he every time you go out into the street.

On Monday afternoon he drank a glass of beer and then—

"I remember," he says, "going out at the side door feeling a little queer."

Between the glass of beer and the beginning of that feeling of "queerness" Goggin swears he did not drink another drop. Yet witness the marvelous transformation; that one glass of beer—if there was only one—robbed this man of his consciousness, his reason—yes, even of his identity. It was another Goggin who went out into the street, dazed, but sulky and brutal.

SEIZED WITH SUDDEN FURY.

He went to Stuyvesant Park, where he sat on one of the benches. A policeman drove him away. Whether this was the innocent cause of that feeling of rage that ended so tragically no one can say. But Goggin went out of that park furious as a wild beast.

He roamed the streets, aimlessly, unconscious of his doings. He saw a bright-faced young child walking down the street. She was as innocent as the sunlight; a drunken man would have stopped to pat her cheek. Goggin saw her, and the sight filled him with ungovernable rage. It was blinding, demoniac passion that filled his brain. With all the force of well-trained muscles he struck the child on the chin with his clenched fist. Then he walked away.

The girl's fate is too pitiful to dwell upon. The man's case, however, aside from all sentiment and resentment, presents features of extraordinary psychological interest, and is well worth considering with care.

After striking the girl, instead of being overcome with the enormity of his crime, or even being dazed by it, as would have been the case with an ordinary drunken man, Goggin walked back to Stuyvesant Park and sat down. He was hatless and there was blood on his hand. People who saw the attack, pointed him out to the police and he was arrested. He was able to give his name and address.

"Were you ever arrested before?" they asked him.

"Fifteen times, and always in front of my boarding-house, No. 211 East Forty-first street," he answered. He had never been arrested before.

HIS MIND A BLANK.

They locked him in a cell, and, almost instantly, he fell asleep. He slept all night without a single awaking, and, when he rose in the morning, his crime was erased from his memory as cleanly and completely as if it had been registered upon a slate over which a wet sponge had afterward been rubbed.

Here you have a true Jekyll and Hyde, with the sole exception that Goggin never has been known to depart from his normal self before. If it is an isolated instance of an hour's or a day's insanity, it becomes even more remarkable. The whole thing is as far apart from all that has ever been known about the man, and all that he has ever done before, as would have been a similar crime committed yesterday 10,000 miles away.

Nor has it left the slightest trace in his mind. In trying to unravel this psychological puzzle absolutely no help can be had from Goggin. It is to him as if another man did it while he was asleep. It is a mystery of the human brain.

HOW THE BLOW WAS STRUCK.

When Dr. Schultze examined the body of the dead girl as it lay at her home, No. 315 East Eighteenth street, he was unable to find any external evidence of a fracture of the skull. The only sign of violence was about the lips, which had been cut by the teeth. Believing that the fracture was at the back of the head the skull was first examined there, but was found to be perfectly sound. Then a hair-like line was noticed curving upward from a point just above the back of the right ear to the temple. This was examined and found to be the fracture that had caused death. Back of the broken bone was a clot of blood pressing on the brain, which had been caused by the breaking of a small artery. The left side of the head was examined and no fracture was found, though the inner surface of the skull showed the effects of the blood and the brain close to it was somewhat lacerated.

From the nature and location of the fracture it was evident that the blow was the one known to prize fighters as the knock-out blow. In this the fist is brought against the point of the chin with such force that the jawbone is driven against the temporal bone, upon which, in turn, the pressure is so great that the skull is broken at its thinest part, which is near the temple. So great is the strength needed to fracture the skull by this blow that it is very seldom that such serious injury is caused.

IS ALMOST UNPRECEDENTED.

"The case is a remarkable one in many ways," said Coroner Hoeber. "Ordinarily such a blow, even in its most serious results, causes only concussion of the brain, or, after a lapse of time, meningitis. That it should result in the fracture of a young child's skull is, so far as I know, unprecedented. That this occurred in Mamie Bryan's case shows that Goggin must have used great force in striking her, for her skull was soft at the point of injury, and could not have been easily fractured.

"In striking the child Goggin's hand could not have been tightly clenched, as there is a cut on the forefinger which was caused by one of the girl's teeth. It was undoubtedly one of the eye teeth against which he struck his finger, and this could have easily happened had the knuckle of his forefinger been protruded somewhat."

Coroner's Physician Otto H. Schultze, who performed the autopsy, said:

"The injuries which caused Mamie Bryan's death resulted from a blow which is known among prize fighters as the 'knock-out blow.' The fatal blow struck the chin and had an upward tendency. The force of the blow followed the jawbone and caused the skull to expand at the sides. In numerous cases where this blow has been administered the skull of the victim has not been sufficiently flexible to allow of the expansion, and, as in the case of Mamie Bryan, the skull has been fractured. In her case the fracture extended from the right temple to a point above the back of the right ear. The fracture was only the width of a hair. The blow also caused a rupture of an artery inside the skull. The blood from this ruptured artery formed a clot on the brain, and this was followed by death.

"While the skull was not fractured on the left side, the brain was lacerated on that side. This also was caused by the force of the blow. The fall which the girl received had nothing to do with her death."

Tell-Tale Cut on Goggin's Hand.

When Patrick Goggin was arrested for the murder of Mamie Bryan, a bleeding wound was noticed by the police on the second joint of the forefinger of his right hand. It is believed this was caused by one of the teeth of the child, as the wound is in a position and of such a nature that it could easily have been received in that way.

## STATE TAX LIST READY.

### Amounts Apportioned to the Counties on Their Total Equalized Valuations Aggregate $11,751,837.

Albany, Sept. 16.—The work of apportioning to the counties of the State the amounts of State tax each will have to pay this year on the aggregate equalized valuations as fixed by the State Board of Equalization has been completed by State Comptroller Roberts.

The total of the aggregate equalized valuations upon which the tax of 2.69 mills is levied is $4,368,712,903. The total of the State tax will therefore be $11,751,837. The State tax is made up of a tax of .93 mills levied for school purposes, .76 mills for canal and general purposes, and 1 mill for State care of insane, and the amounts to be collected under the assessments are, respectively, $4,062,903, $3,320,221 and $4,368,712.

The following gives the amount of tax apportioned to each county:

Albany, $230,443; Alleghany, $36,754; Broome, $80,402; Cattaraugus, $47,910; Cayuga, $80,162; Chautauqua, $75,098; Chemung, $60,695; Chenango, $50,639; Clinton, $17,752; Columbia, $64,567; Cortland, $27,185; Delaware, $38,014; Dutchess, $119,006; Erie, $638,814; Essex, $24,238; Franklin, $23,372; Fulton, $30,615; Genesee, $56,804; Greene, $33,349; Hamilton, $3,647; Herkimer, $52,814; Jefferson, $79,034; Kings, $1,456,060; Lewis, $20,870; Livingston, $66,595; Madison, $51,730; Monroe, $837,692; Montgomery, $66,525; New York, $5,451,110; Niagara, $87,855; Oneida, $138,748; Onondaga, $217,170; Ontario, $74,068; Orange $106,026; Orleans, $30,373; Oswego, $63,815; Otsego, $54,702; Putnam, $17,874; Queens, $201,774; Rensselaer, $177,782; Richmond, $72,293; Rockland, $36,361; Saratoga, $61,282; Schenectady, $40,936; Schoharie, $28,234; Schuyler, $17,732; Seneca, $38,055; St. Lawrence $77,665; Steuben, $72,181; Suffolk, $59,492; Sullivan, $14,151; Tioga, $31,962; Tompkins, $35,232; Ulster, $68,580; Warren, $18,408; Washington, $56,516; Wayne, $63,923; Westchester, $322,093; Wyoming, $30,041; Yates, $29,213.

## SAID HE WAS HYPNOTIZED.

### Young Man from Ohio Sent to Bellevue for Examination as to His Sanity.

When Policeman Scoble, of the Mercer Street Station, went on duty at Broadway and Fourteenth street, Tuesday night, he noticed a young man acting in a strange manner.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning the young man walked up to Scoble and whispered that he wanted a hackman standing on the corner arrested. He said the hackman had hypnotized him and he was afraid he would be forced to do all kinds of strange and awful things. Scoble arrested the man and took him to Jefferson Market Court. There the prisoner gave his name as George McMurray, and said that he came from Marion, O. He insisted that he had been hypnotized and Magistrate Cornell committed him to Bellevue Hospital for an examination as to his sanity.

**Says the Porter Took His Purse.**

Jacob Mencoff and Harry Martin, two young men from Poughkeepsie, yesterday caused the arrest of Luther Hayward, a porter on the steamer Mary Powell, on a charge of larceny. Martin claims that while he was making his toilet early yesterday morning, as the steamer was approaching this city, Hayward stole his purse containing $71.

## CANTON'S BIG DAY, FRIDAY

### McKinley Preparing for the Event Which Will Open the Campaign in His County.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 16.—Major McKinley has prepared some of the speeches which he expects to deliver later in the week. Arrangements for the big meeting to be held here on Friday are going rapidly forward. As the meeting is to be the formal opening of the campaign in the candidate's own county, and, as it is to be addressed by Senators Thurston and Cullen, Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and Congressman McCleary, of Minnesota, uncommon interest is being manifested in it.

There will be delegations here on Friday from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana and Michigan. Ten thousand people are expected from Pittsburg and vicinity, and an equally large number is coming from Cleveland and Eastern Ohio. The Elkins Cadets will come on a special train from Wheeling, and a delegation of 2,000 bicyclists is scheduled to arrive from Toledo for the Friday meeting. Major McKinley will probably make short speeches at the afternoon and evening meetings. Governor A. S. Bushnell, of Ohio, will be president of the day. It is estimated that there will be upward of 40,000 visitors in Canton on that day.

To-morrow a large delegation of the employes of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock, Pa., is expected to call upon Major McKinley.

**Dr. Arendt Will Not Come Here.**

Berlin, Sept. 16.—Dr. Arendt, the German bimetallist, has refused the invitation of Chicago Germans to go to America and take the stump for Bryan. Dr. Arendt is now on his way to Budapest.

**Nominated for Congress.**

Wisconsin, Seventh District—A. C. Larsen, silver Democrat.

Michigan, Second District—T. F. Barkworth, silver Democrat.

Iowa, Second District—Alfred Hurst, free silver.

Illinois, Third District—Clarence S. Darrow, Democrat.

New York, Sixteenth District—William L. Ward, Republican (Judge Robinson contingent); Benjamin D. Fairchild (regular).

Pennsylvania, Seventeenth District—Alphonsin Walsh, Democrat.

Pennsylvania, First District—H. H. Bingham, Republican.

Pennsylvania, Second District—R. Adams, Jr., Republican.

Pennsylvania, Third District—F. Halterman, Republican.

Pennsylvania, Fourth District—James R. Young, Republican.

Pennsylvania, Fifth District—A. C. Harmer, Republican.

## IS ACCUSED OF FRAUD.

### Cruger Is Said to Have Transferred Property to Dodge the Payment of Two Large Sums.

Robert H. McCracken has brought an action in the Supreme Court against James Pendleton Cruger, his wife, Amy Cruger; James E. McAleer, Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger, Alexander M. Shepard, and B. F. Blair, to set aside certain deeds to the property at No. 114 Wall street, No. 110 Vesey street, No. 135 West street, No. 261 Front street and Nos. 4 and 6 Jones lane.

These deeds were made by James Pendleton Cruger to McAleer, who conveyed the property to Mrs. Amy Cruger, and she deeded it to Van Rensselaer, Shepard and Blair. It was to be held in trust by them, and they were to pay the income from it to her during her life, and after her death it was to go to her husband.

McCracken claims that in 1891 he got a judgment in Texas against James Pendleton Cruger for $72,033, for goods purchased. He said the goods were furnished to Cruger upon his representation that he owned a great deal of real estate in this city. He also avers that Cruger immediately after buying the goods transferred his property with a view to defrauding him.

Another suit for the same purpose was instituted against Cruger by D. Sullivan & Co., bankers, of San Antonia, Texas, on a judgment for $68,799, for money loaned. The defendants in both cases ask that the deeds be set aside on the ground of fraud.

## HATTERS' M'KINLEY CLUB.

### Headquarters Opened with Mayor Strong, General Porter and Lemuel E. Quigg as Orators.

The members of the Hat Trade McKinley and Hobart Sound Money and Sound Government Club, who are said to represent $20,000,000 as capitalists and business men, formally opened their headquarters at Nos. 28 and 30 Waverly place yesterday.

W. B. Thom, who presided, congratulated the club upon the large membership roll and the lively interest manifested in the organization.

Mayor Strong, in the course of a brief address, referred to a letter he had received from a colored clergyman of Boston, in which the writer had given one of the clearest and most comprehensive presentments of the political issues of the day that His Honor had ever read. He thought the letter showed that the colored people had become as deeply interested and as intelligent as most other people regarding national affairs.

General Horace Porter, the next speaker, declared that sound money was the true basis of prosperity. Then Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg urged his hearers to do all in their power to elect the Republican national ticket, and, finally, Frank Fort, of New Jersey, congratulated the club upon owning such handsomely fitted up headquarters.

The officers of the club are: President, W. B. Thom; vice-president, Alexander Caldwell; treasurer, Emil Rinke; secretary, L. D. Gallison. The headquarters are very handsomely fitted up.

A public mass meeting under the auspices of the club will be held at its headquarters at noon on Wednesdays during the campaign.

**Y. M. C. A. Society Indorses Silver.**

The "Literary Society," of the East Eighty-sixth street branch Y. M. C. A., had an interesting debate on Tuesday evening on the subject: "Would the Free Coinage of Silver as Advocated by the Chicago Platform Menace the Stability of the Nation?" The affirmative was taken by Mr. Walter E. Drummond and Mr. Sidney Hughes. The negative speakers were Mr. S. M. Johanson and Mr. Edwin W. Janss. The question was finally voted upon by the whole society. A unanimous vote declared for free coinage.

**Sailed for New York.**

London, Sept. 16.—Among the passengers on the steamer Lahn, which sailed this afternoon from Southampton for New York, are Professor J. H. Van Amringe and family, Judge Simeon E. Baldwin and Professor and Mrs. W. T. Hewitt.

## Charles Hughes, a Jersey City Society Man, Said to Be a Burglar.

### Witnesses Claim They Saw Him Try to Enter a South River (N. J.) Residence.

### Found a Knife Bearing His Initials in the Yard Where the Thief Had Been at Work.

### DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF THE ACT.

### Says He Was at a Picnic, but Cannot Remember with Any Distinctness the Events of the Night.

Until Monday evening Charles H. Hughes was regarded as an ornament to the best church and social circles of Jersey City, where his wealthy parents reside in the Winter, and of Perth Amboy, where the family make their Summer home. At present the young man—he is only twenty-three—is confined in the Middlesex County Jail, charged with attempted burglary.

Over in Perth Amboy, where Hughes is known and liked, most people are inclined to be indignant over his arrest. But in the village of South River, where is located the handsome villa of Charles Whitehead, Jr., which young Hughes, it is said, tried to rob, people intimate that he is the head o' a gang which has been operating in the vicinity all Summer.

That leaves it a Jekyll and Hyde sort of a case, having the dual personalities thus placed:

In Perth Amboy—Charles H. Hughes, aged twenty-three, member of the Aldine Club, society favorite, crack draughtsman and designer at the Standard Terra Cotta Works, and the petted son of R. G. Hughes, the wealthy and respected superintendent of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Company. In Perth Amboy they refer to Hughes's industry, gentility and to his high ancestry, his family being sprung from a Methodist divine whose name is part of the world's history.

In South River—"Charley" Hughes, the captured burglar, the roystering and quarrelsome member of a crowd of young hoodlums from New Brunswick, who came down to Washington Park last Saturday night, and made themselves disagreeable at the Red Men's picnic.

Any how, between 10 and 11 o'clock last Saturday night Al Applegate, of South River, passing the country home of Mr. Whitehead saw a strange man fussing around the window shutters. He watched and presently the man climbed to the tin roof of a bay window and stepped from thence to the connecting roof of a portico. Then he stealthily lighted some matches and attempted again to open a window shutter. The glare of a match gave Applegate a clear view of his face. Applegate ran across the street to arouse the Whitehead family. The man on the roof heard him coming, leaped to the ground and ran through the shrubbery in the direction of Washington Park, where the Red Men's picnic was going on.

"I heard some one fooling around the house," said Mr. Whitehead, "first at the parlor corner, then on the roof. I rushed to the window and he jumped. I didn't see him, but Applegate did. We searched and found some burnt matches and a pearl-handled knife bearing the initials "C. H. H." on the handle. Our home was robbed on September 4."

Applegate went to the picnic looking for the robber. There he found Charlie Hughes, with Morris McGrath, a youth named Chase and several others. Hughes he recognized as the man he had seen trying to break into Whitehead's window. Applegate accused Hughes of trying to enter Whitehead's house, but he swore he had not left the picnic. So in the end Hughes, McGrath and their friends returned after the picnic to New Brunswick, where they put up for the night at the Palmer House.

Applegate and Whitehead say Detectives Oliver and Hausell Sunday, and Hausell examined the Whitehead premises, took possession of the knife left by the burglar and noted Applegate's description of the man. As a result on Sunday evening Hughes was arrested. Justice Simmons, of South River, accorded him a hearing on the same evening, at which Hughes's interests were looked after by his brother-in-law, Former City Comptroller J. S. Loder, of Perth Amboy. Justice Simmons held him to the Grand Jury. Hughes's father, Comptroller Loder and Hughes's employers stand ready to sign his bonds in any amount.

At the hearing Hughes frankly acknowledged that the knife found near Whitehead's house belonged to him, but said he had no idea how it got there. He could not remember where he had been outside the picnic grounds on Saturday night.

"I came over from Perth Amboy to go to the picnic," he said. "I met a lot of fellows and took a number of drinks. I remember being at the picnic and remember going back to New Brunswick. That's all I do remember clearly. I remember in a confused way of being in somebody's yard, but I don't know where it was or whose it was."

Morris McGrath, who was with Hughes at the picnic, is employed in the New Brunswick Post Office. He said he had missed Hughes from the picnic for some time, but found him again about midnight, and that they returned to New Brunswick together on the trolley.

## TO BE A MONSTER MEETING.

### Great Outpouring of Democrats Expected at a Flag Raising To-night.

Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 16.—To-morrow night the biggest political demonstration this city has seen so far in the campaign will occur. The Bryan and Sewall Central Association will raise a monster Bryan and Sewall flag in front of the City Assembly Rooms across Elizabeth avenue, with the candidates' names upon it.

Colonel Henry Nichols and Labor Leader J. Ryan, both of New York, will speak, and James E. Martine, the farmer orator, will preside. Red fire and cannons will accompany the flag raising. The beautiful banner will be pulled into position by Miss Frances Amanda Mannifield, dressed as Columbia.

## OUT TO DEFEAT BLACKBURN.

### Republicans Determined to Rout the Kentucky Senator at Any Cost.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 16.—The Republicans are determined to elect a successor to Senator Blackburn at the extra session of the Legislature in December.

It is said a deal has been arranged with the gold Democrats to cast lots as to whether Blackburn's successor shall be a Democrat or a Republican.

**Noted Arrivals on the Majestic.**

Prominent voyagers who arrived yesterday on the White Star steamship Majestic included Dr. Herman S. Biggs, Sir William Lane Booker, Lady Booker, Baron L. von Hengelmuller, Austro-Hungarian Minister at Washington; the Baroness von Hengelmuller, Prince and Princess Poggio Susa Ruspoli, the Earl of Westmeath, Dr. Homer L. Bartlett and A. H. Bradford.

# GAVE NEW LIFE TO A "ROTTEN" CRAFT.

## The Catherine Whiting, Condemned a Few Days Ago, Has Received Papers.

### Remarkable Change of Mind on the Part of the Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels.

### Flaherty, Who Bought Her, Invoked, It Is Said, the Aid of Politicians.

### THE OLD TUB MAY SAIL TO-DAY.

### Built Over Thirty Years Ago, and for the Last Three Years She Has Laid Abandoned in the Mud.

The old steamer Catherine Whiting, condemned by a Government Inspector only a few days ago, has obtained a certificate and will go to sea to-day. The story of her going adds another chapter to the history of the alleged irregularities in the office of the local inspectors of steam vessels, although on the face of the proceedings the office is within the law.

The Catherine Whiting is a small freight steamer of 880 63-40 tons gross, and she was built, according to the local records, at Malden, N. Y., in 1865. She was rebuilt some fifteen years ago at Pollion's ship yard, in Brooklyn, but she has not of late been in the class of seaworthy vessels. For the last three years she has been lying at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, Brooklyn, most of the time on the mud of the bottom.

**The Boat Practically Abandoned.**

She was practically abandoned by her owners as worthless, and was for a long time in the hands of a broker for sale at $7,000. According to the records in the Inspector-General's office at Washington she is even older than the local office makes her out, having been built at Charleston in 1861, and used as a Government transport during the war.

A short time ago W. H. Flaherty, a contractor, living at No. 340 Jay street, Brooklyn, brought the vessel to use in his business. He said that he was going to Chesapeake Bay to build a lighthouse. The engineer in charge of the office of the Lighthouse Department at Tompkinsville said yesterday that he did not know Mr. Flaherty and that the department had no lighthouse building on hand. Be that as it may, the Catherine Whiting is now the property of Mr. Flaherty, and is going to sea to-day, bound for Norfolk, under command of Captain Julius Berthling.

**The Vessel Condemned.**

When Mr. Flaherty bought the ship he applied to the local Board of Steamboat Inspectors for the usual survey of the vessel. Inspector Hands made the survey and condemned the vessel as unfit to go to sea.

He said in his report that she was "rotten" and that he could punch his probe through the sheathing of her wooden hull. Mr. Flaherty was in a dreadful state of mind over this result, and he made several visits to the inspector's office. Finally Captain Fairchild, the Assistant Inspector, examined the vessel, and he also made an unfavorable report.

Mr. Flaherty, however, did not despair, but, it is said, enlisted the influence of a Brooklyn politician, who made several visits to the Inspector's office. Finally the vessel was inspected a second time, and on Tuesday a certificate was issued to Mr. Flaherty, in which it is "licensed to be used by the owners of the said vessel only and exclusively in the business of constructing lighthouses for the United States Government, the storage of material, and not to be used for other freight whatever."

**Some One Mistaken.**

Captain Fairchild was asked yesterday for access to the inspectors' book containing Mr. Hand's condemnation of the vessel. He declared that the original copy had been sent to Washington, and declined to produce the book. Instead of the certificate asked for, he showed his visitor only that above quoted. A message to the office of Inspector-General Dumont, at Washington, elicited the answer that no inspection certificate of the Catherine Whiting had been received there yet. General Dumont did not believe that the vessel had been inspected this year at all. It was evident that he knew nothing at all about Inspector Hand's condemnation of her.

Chief Local Inspector Starbuck said that the certificate issued on Tuesday covered only the bay and harbor of New York. It did not entitle the vessel to go to sea under her own steam, though the contractor might have her towed anywhere he pleased. The vessel's boilers and machinery, according to Captain Starbuck, are in good order. It is the hull that is rotten.

Just where the steamer was last night could not be ascertained. Mr. Flaherty was also mysteriously absent, and at a late hour his wife was still watching for him at the window, and his dinner was spoiling on the stove. Mrs. Flaherty said he expected to start to-day, but she did not know where he was last night, nor why he was detained.

**Unfit to Go to Sea.**

If the Cattherine Whiting goes to sea to-day under her own steam she will do so illegally, and Mr. Flaherty will find the United States Government after him. It is likely that she will go in tow, but, as a matter of fact, she is not fit to go at all.

The mysteroy of the inspection certificate by which she was condemned will probably be probed by Inspector-General Dumant. Inspector Hands was seen yesterday and admitted that he had reported adversely on the ship.

## REVISED ARKANSAS FIGURES.

### Republicans Feel Happy Over the Latest Election Returns.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The revised election returns from Arkansas are affording the Republican managers considerable satisfaction. Chairman Babcock was in a particularly cheerful humor as he discussed the subject this afternoon.

"According to the official returns so far received, from sixty-one out of sixty-five counties," he said, "Jones, Democrat, received 3,164 votes less than Clarke, Democrat received two years ago. Remmel, the Republican candidate, received 26,410, a gain of nearly 400 votes over 1894, while the Populists lost 13,000 votes from the vote they polled two years ago.

"The significance of all this lies in the tumble from the heavy plurality of over 80,000 to a plurality of 33,000, or 15,000 less than two years ago, which has taken place since the first reports of the recent election were given to the public by the Democratic managers, with a view to offsetting the Vermont tidal wave.

"Press dispatches say the four counties yet to hear from will not materially change the result. This is probably too optimistic a view of the manner in which election returns are sometimes manipulated in Arkansas. It would not surprise me if the returns from those four counties were held back to round out Jones's 'magnificent' vic[illegible]"