JACOB SEABOLD, POLITICIAN, DEAD.

He Long Followed the Fortunes of County Clerk Henry D. Purroy.

ILL OVER NINE MONTHS.

Was Appointed Deputy Commissioner of Street Improvements by Ex-Mayor Gilroy

Jacob Seabold died at his home, No. 184 Willis avenue yesterday morning. He was fifty-four years of age and at the time of his death occupied the position of Deputy Commissioner of Street Improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards. He was at one time a recognized leader of the Tammany forces in his district. Throughout his political career he was a stanch supporter of County Clerk Henry D. Purroy, following the latter in all his transactions with Tammany.

For nine months preceding his death Mr. Seabold suffered from a disease of the kidneys. He had spent some time at Fire Island in the early stages of the disease and from there was removed to a sanitarium at Stamford, Delaware County, N. Y. Treatment did him no good and he was brought home on September 1, beyond hope of recovery. He knew he was going to die, but did not expect the summons so soon. Half an hour before his death he called for the Sunday papers.

About six years ago Seabold, who was not a native New Yorker, came into prominence in politics. He was the chief lieutenant of Henry D. Purroy and was pushed to the front by the latter. When he became a leader in the Thirty-fourth District his allegiance to Purroy did not waver, and he left the wigwam when Purroy left it. During the succeeding fight Seabold was considerable of a power in the councils of the Purroy party in the annexed district.

He received his appointment as Deputy Commissioner from Mayor Gilroy. There were strong protests against him at the time, but the Mayor and Commissioner Haffen, of the annexed district, paid no heed to them. Among hide-bound Tammany men Seabold was not popular, and last Winter an attempt was made by the Tammanyites in the Thirty-fourth District to depose him. A petition was circulated and was numerously signed, but Seabold and his friends succeeded in killing off the opposition.

He leaves a widow and two children, Harry, aged twenty-five years, and Rose, aged seventeen years. The funeral services will be held at his late residence Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. On Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock the funeral will be held. The interment will be in Trinity Cemetery.

AMERICAN FRUIT DISPLAY.

A Characteristic Exhibition Representing the Continent at the American Institute Fair.

Puckering sensations produced by roadside repasts upon the astringent persimmon are incidental to boyhood reminiscences of many Americans. The star variety of persimmon known to the scientific pomologist of to-day is the Japanese variety. It has been grown to perfection in Georgia, Louisiana and Texas, and specimens, the pick of the 1897 crop, will be exhibited in the big show of American fruits which is to play a leading part in the exposition of the American Institute from September 20 to November 4 at Madison Square Garden.

Dr. F. M. Hexamer, chairman of the fair's Committee on Agriculture, has obtained the services of H. E. Van Deman, of Parksley, Va., to collect and preside over the Department of Fruits and Nuts. There will be fine specimens of the fruits of the famous Valley of the Gunnison, in Western Colorado, and exhibits from Kansas. An interesting special exhibition will be supplied by the New York State Agricultural Experimental Station at Geneva. The extremes of the American Institute Fair's collection will be represented by fruits from Canada and Nova Scotia in proximity to those from California.

DOGS ATTACK A MAN.

Savage Animals Broke Thetir Chains and Tore Their Victim's Legs.

Michael Conway, of No. 513 West Forty-third street, was attacked by two savage bulldogs yesterday morning in front of No. 517 West Fortieth street, and was bitten badly about the legs. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Conway was on his way to church. John Garvey, of No. 523, owned the dogs. The animals usually are kept chained in a stable. They broke their chains yesterday.

Patrolman John J. Cleary, of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, heard the screams of children and saw them flee in terror. He hurried to the spot, but before he could get near enough to shoot the dogs both animals disappeared in the stable.

Conway was taken to the hospital, and his wounds were cauterized. Garvey, the reputed owner of the dogs, could not be found yesterday. Conway was advised by the police to obtain a warrant for Garvey's arrest, and to get authority to have the two dogs shot.

QUEER SHOOTING CONTEST

Target Is a Candle Flame, Which Gloistein and Iden Fire at Every Day.

A curious shooting contest is being carried on every day before daylight in the ruins of Essex Market, between August J. Gloistein, whose saloon is on the corner opposite, and William Iden, bartender for "Silver Dollar" Smith, whose saloon is also on Essex street. A thick tallow candle is lighted and placed in a cigar box, filled with sand. The box is then set up in the ruins, and the two contestants, armed with noiseless spring rifles, fire at the flame of the candle until it is extinguished. The firing is kept up until one or the other of the marksmen succeeds in accomplishing this result. The loser pays all the expenses for candle grease and bullets.

Both men are well known members of the Schnitzen fraternity, and the daily trial of skill between them has created much interest in the neighborhood. Up to date Iden holds the record, having succeeded in putting out the flame in fifteen shots.

WIFE CHANGED HER MIND.

Wouldn't Prosecute Her Husband After Having Him Arrested.

Dr. John F. Westbay, a dentist, of No. 174 West Twenty-third street, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday on complaint of his wife, Isabella, who obtained a warrant on Saturday for his arrest.

Mrs. Westbay told Magistrate Hedges how her husband abused and ill-treated her ever since they were married, and that on Friday night last while he was intoxicated he beat her, because she had called in a physician and paid him $2 for treating her little boy, who had fallen out of bed and cut the bridge of his nose. After beating her, she said, her husband turned her and her two children out of doors and told her never to show her face there again. She had to spend the night with friends.

In court yesterday the Doctor denied his wife's allegations. When the name of Mrs. Westbay was called she did not respond. The Magistrate paroled Westbay in the custody of his counsel until to-day.

HOT SHOT FROM BOOKMAKER M'CAN.

He Says Under Oath Captain Grant Permitted Him to Run a Pool Room.

THOMAS PLAYED THE RACES

Deponent Saw the Captain in Full Uniform at the Bohemian Club.

Thomas F. McCan, a former employe of the Electric News and Money Transfer Company, has given to the Journal two more affidavits in relation to pool selling in this city under the reform Police Board. He reiterates, even with more circumstance, his assertions made in this paper Saturday morning in relation to Police Captains Grant and Thomas and Ward Man Haggerty. Mr. McCan had accused Captain Grant of indirectly accepting $30 a week to allow Mr. McCan to operate a pool room at No. 50 Broad street, and with having made his final arrangements to that end with Ward Man Haggerty.

He has accused Captain Thomas of being a visitor to a pool room then conducted in the building of the Bohemian Club, on Amsterdam avenue.

Mr. McCan was subpoenaed by President Moss, of the Police Board, and made his accusations under oath to Mr. Moss on September 3. Despite that these facts were in the possession of Mr. Moss, that official announced publicly last Saturday that he did not contemplate bringing any of the accused officials to trial.

Mr. Moss has stronger evidence in his possession even than the Journal has made public. He employed a private detective named Tierney to gather evidence for him. He has had before him such well-known pool room men as Albert Falk, who ran the local business for the pool room king, Joseph Gleason. He has also locked up in his desk at Police Headquarters the testimony of William McCormack, Harry Evans, Frank Mains and Joseph Keefer.

The Journal herewith presents Mr. McCan's latest affidavits, which he made in reply to the denials of the accused officers, and also asks Mr. Moss:

"What are you going to do about it?"

McCan's Affidavits.

I, Thomas F. McCan, of No. 2117 Eighth avenue, of the city and county of New York, State of New York, being duly sworn, do hereby depose and say:

I have read the statement of Police Captain Grant, of the First Precinct, in which he denies the statements contained in my affidavit printed in the Journal Saturday morning last, in which I charged him with having referred me to his ward man, Patrolman Haggerty, to make arrangements for the carrying on the business of pool selling in his precinct.

In Captain Grant's official denial to Chief McCullagh, as printed in the daily papers, he is quoted as saying that I called upon him at the station house in reference to a commission business, and that he ordered me to clear out, saying that if I ever called upon him again in reference to such a matter I would have to suffer the consequences.

He has nothing to say, however, in reference to the call which I made at his home, on West End avenue, one night in February last, at about 9:30 in the evening, when I was driven there in a cab from Forty-second street and Sixth avenue, the driver being an old hackman, known familiarly as "Old Tom."

Captain Grant's Flat House.

Captain Grant lived at that time at No. 840 West End avenue, on the top floor of a flat house which I understand he owns. The name "Grant" is painted on the front door. I remained with Captain Grant for about 20 minutes, and it was then he told me that his wife was sick, and that he could not make arrangements with me at that time, telling me to call at the police station the following day. He neither ordered me from his presence that time, nor upon the occasion of my visit to the police station the next forenoon. On the contrary, he appeared willing and anxious to make arrangements with me.

He further states that Wardman Haggerty and another detective called at the rooms which I occupied at No. 108 Fulton street, in the Downing building, and ordered the men whom he found there to give up the premises.

It is true that Haggerty and another man did call at the room as stated, and told me that I could not do business there as there was a tenant in the building whom he did not trust. After a short conversation he told me the man whom he feared was Joseph Britton, superintendent of an organization known as the Society for the Enforcement of Criminal Law.

Britton was "Dangerous."

Britton had an office on the top floor, and Haggerty gave me to understand he stood high in the estimation of Chief Conlin, inasmuch as he had been of aid to the Chief in certain matters.

Haggerty said: "This man, Britton, is no good, and it will be dangerous for you to conduct a pool room here. Why don't you get a room in some other office building? There are plenty to be had."

Before we had concluded our conversation, Albert Falk came into the room. Falk was then the superintendent of the city business of the Electric News and Money Transfer Company (the Gleason syndicate). Falk called me aside and asked me what Haggerty had to say. I repeated the conversation, and Falk immediately left the room and went upstairs. I resumed my conversation with Haggerty.

A few minutes later Falk returned and told me to tell Haggerty Britton wished to see him at once. Haggerty went at once to Britton's office. I went up to Britton's office. Haggerty and Britton were in conversation in the hallway for about half an hour, after which Haggerty left the building.

Britton then called me into his office and told me everything would be all right. He added that I had better go and see Captain Grant personally, and assured me that if Haggerty annoyed me again he (Britton) would have him sent to Kingsbridge to do patrol duty. He intimated that he possessed sufficient influence with the Police Department to see that this was done.

That was the evening I called on Captain Grant at his home. I saw him again the following day, and those are the only times I have ever had any conversation with the Captain.

Grant Overlooked a Point.

Captain Grant in his official denial has nothing whatever to say about the pool room at No. 50 Broad street, or the room at No. 23 Pearl street, at both of which rooms I was employed, and which flourished in his precinct without police molestation.

Both of these rooms were visited by Wardman Haggerty, but not for the purpose of closing them. I have frequently seen Haggerty in the outer office of the Broad street room. He never entered the apartment where the telephone was, but on more than one occasion Henry Mason brought money to me with the statement that Haggerty had handed him the money to place on such and such a horse.

Upon one occasion I saw Haggerty in the outer office of the Broad street room talking with Mason. At that time Mason directed me to send a message to Falk stating that Haggerty would meet him in the doorway of No. 194 Broadway, upon which premises a pool room was then in operation. I sent the message and then told Haggerty Falk's reply, which was to the effect that Falk would meet him at the specified time and place.

During Haggerty's visit to the Broad street room he saw at least forty or fifty men in the room, most of whom were employes of the Customs House Barge Office and of Washington Market, and all of them were "playing" the races.

The Broad street office, which was within five minutes' walk of Captain Grant's station house, was in operation for between six and seven months, and did an average business of about $900 a day.

The Pearl street room was open for six weeks, and was closed because of its exposure in the New York Journal, and not because of any interference by Captain Grant or any of his men. THOMAS F. McCAN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me September 12, 1897. ORVILLE P. DERBY, Notary Public No. 118, City and County of New York.

In Reply to Captain Thomas.

I, Thomas F. McCan, of No. 2117 Eighth avenue, of the city and county of New York, State of New York, being duly sworn, do hereby depose and say:

In reply to the official statement of Police Captain Thomas, of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, in which he characterizes my assertion made before a notary public on Friday of last week as a "tissue of lies from beginning to end," and denying that a pool room ever existed at the Bohemian Club, at Eighty-first street and Amsterdam avenue, I desire to state as follows:

The Bohemian Club was a boxing organization of which one Joseph Genslinger was the reputed president. The building was a large one, and stood on Amsterdam avenue, near Eighty-first street.

The entire premises, I understood, were occupied by the club, except that the Electric News and Money Transfer Company, of which one Frank Abrahal was the manager, occupied rooms—two in number—on the third floor. An arch separated the larger room from the smaller, and it was in the latter that was placed the telegraph instruments over which the news from the race tracks was received.

Thomas Kenney was the telegraph operator. John Robinson was the sheet writer. There were other employes, one of whom guarded the door, but I do not recall their names at this time.

In reference to this pool room, I wish to digress for a moment and state that while employed at the company's headquarters, at No. 197 Bowery, it was my duty to check and compare each bet registered with the operator's statement, and also compare the odds.

Thomas's Bets "Out of Line."

While acting in this capacity I received several bets from the Bohemian, which was known as "Abe's" office, that being the telegraph call. These particular bets were, to use a bookmaker's expression, "out of line," inasmuch as they called for more than the odds warranted.

Upon sending a message to this effect to Manager Abrahal, at the Bohemian Club, he telegraphed back that the bets were made by Police Captain Thomas, and to let the odds stand as they were recorded for reasons of policy. Such occurrences were frequent.

The pool rooms at the Bohemian Club were so arranged that the telegraph instrument was plainly visible from the larger room, and I wish to emphasize my previous statement that I saw Captain Thomas in the larger room on two occasions, once when he was in the full uniform of his rank. On both occasions money was being exchanged and bets on races made openly.

I state this on my oath.

THOMAS F. M'CAN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me September 12, 1897. ORVILLE P. DERBY, Notary Public No. 118, City and County of New York, N. Y.

A WORKMAN'S REVENGE.

Hacked Brown Stone Steps Because He Was Not Paid at Once.

Because Patrick McCarron, of No. 354 West Fifty-third street, was not paid at once for trimming the brown stone steps of No. 333 East Fifty-first street he so mutilated the stones that they will have to be replaced. Mrs Mary Carroll owns the house.

Patrolman Cock, of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, saw McCarron hacking away at the steps on Saturday. He had disfigured nine steps before Cook arrested him.

McCahan told Magistrate Braun yesterday in Yorkville Court that the contractor had not paid him and he wanted to get even. He was held by Magistrate Braun for the Grand Jury.

ESSEX SCHOOL MUST MOVE.

An Old Deed Requires That the Building Be Always a Market.

The public school in old Essex Market will be opened to-day for the reception of pupils, but the occupancy of the building will be only temporary, owing to the fact that the Board of Education, in its efforts to secure this site, has encountered an old time agreement between the city and the then owner of the property, that it should be used always for market purposes.

The land on which the present building stands was owned in the early part of this century by an English family, and even at that period was a market. In 1812 the estate turned it over to the city for a nominal consideration, stipulating, however, that there should always be a market there.

Some time ago in looking around for suitable sites for public schools the Department of Education came across the unoccupied market and made arrangements for receiving pupils there. The Board of Health, however, stepped in and ordered that, if the building was to be used for school purposes, thorough repairs should be made. The Board thereupon started in to pull down the market, but in the midst of the work came across the agreement above mentioned.

THREE VENEZUELAN POLITICAL LEADERS.

The most conspicuous figure in the national life of the republic of Venezuela is Senor Ignacio Andrade, who will undoubtedly be the next President of the republic. His election to the Chief Magistracy is assured. He is a friend and ally of President Crespo, and all the influence of the present ruler is being used in his behalf.

General Andrade is fifty-eight years of age and is the son of General Jose Escolastico Andrade, one of Venezuela's famous figures.

General Andrade lived in this country for some little time and is closely in touch with modern ideas. His brother is the Venezuelan Minister in this country.

Jose Manuel Hernandez, a Conservative, is a man of administrative ability, and his popularity is widespread. Hernandez is called "El Mocho," the maimed, and he is proud of his sobriquet. He is the son of a carpenter and began his military career in 1870, when only seventeen years of age. His first military experience was gained in the campaigns against Guzman Blanco. He is a brave fighter, a brilliant tactician and a fearless leader of men. He has been wounded eighteen times, has been a prisoner on twenty different occasions, and for many years was an exile in Cuba.

Dr. Rojas Paul was first inaugurated President of Venezuela in 1888. He was then a protege of Guzman Blanco. Trouble arose between them shortly after Paul assumed the Chief Magistracy, and then the absent dictator began a series of intrigues against his former friend. This resulted in the resignation of the doctor, but the Venezuelan Congress passed a resolution expressing its confidence in the President and asked him to withdraw his resignation. He accepted this as the will of the people and continued in office until the end of his term. He is a man of great force of character.

'WILD ROSE' DEFIES THE AUTHORITIES.

Rather Than Leave Her Home Under Arrest She Would Prefer Death.

HER GANG HAS ESCAPED.

Another Raid Is Followed by a Posse's Search and Nobody Is Caught.

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 12.—"What! Take me from here to jail? Never! I have lived here in freedom for many years. My life has been what I chose to make it, and there are no regrets on my part. I love the hills and mountains. I care nothing for city life. If I am the leader of the Wilton outlaws, as Dick Buttery says, why don't he disturb me? He knows better. Rather than submit to be taken from here, I would cheerfully part with my life."

There was a ring of determination in the voice of pretty Minnie Brotherton, the queen of the band of desperadoes who have defied the authorities of Wilton for more than a year.

Huckleberry Hill, which has been the home of the gang, is a quiet little settlement not more than four miles from the town of Wilton. As the name implies, it is situated on a steep hill, surrounded by shaggy forests and swamps. Dense growths of underbrush line the cow paths that serve as roads, and over which it is well nigh impossible to travel by vehicle. It is a long, though strangely fascinating journey from Norwalk, the nearest city. One unacquainted with the country thereabouts might as well attempt to reach the Klondyke in a day's journey as to try to make Huckleberry Hill after nightfall. It is easy to understand after one visit to the region why the "Wild Rose" and her associates have so successfully defied capture. Even trained bloodhounds would be appalled by the savage nature of the environs of this sparsely inhabited settlement.

"Wild Rose" was scantily attired, almost shockingly so, when interviewed, and was sawing wood, though saying a great deal at the same time.

"They will never touch me," she continued, "no, never. Dick Buttery knows he cannot prove me bad. The boys have gone; yes, they have gone, and they wont get them. Al Mills and Fred Porter are too smart for Buttery, and why didn't he ketch 'em when they were here?"

The "Wild Rose" refused to criminate herself in any of her statements. She evidently had been talked to since the first experience of her connection with the gang, and her cleverness on this occasion was in strong contrast with her awkward forwardness of a week ago.

From the few residents thereabouts it was learned that Tuesday evening last the gang went on another marauding expedition. It is said that Mills, Porter and Mike Gorman and the "Wild Rose" formed the raiding party. A nearby farmer's hennery was looted and fowls and eggs taken. A bonfire was lighted, and with some vegetables supplied by neighboring fields a midnight meal was enjoyed. "White Rose" doing the cooking. The same night a bicycle and a cow were stolen, and the folks thereabouts lay it all to the gang. When the discovery was made next day that the gang had resumed operations a posse was organized and without any regard for the feelings of Constable Buttery, the country was scoured.

Mills's hiding place was discovered and a circuitous route was taken in the hope that he could be surrounded and captured without a struggle. In some way he scented their coming and got away. He did not have over ten minutes start, and in hot pursuit went the posse. He was followed to the New York State line, where all trace of him was lost. Since then he has been located in Ridgeway, N. J. Gorman and Porter have also fled. The Grand Jury of Wilton will, in a few days, decide what course to pursue in the case of the "Wild Rose." That she will give the officers, who attempt to take her, a hard fight is the belief of all who have closely watched her strange career.

BOOTH-TUCKER'S COLONY.

The Salvation Army Commander En Route for San Francisco on His Project.

Commander Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, is on his way to San Francisco to take charge of the organization of the colonies for the poor to be established in the outlying districts of that city. Brigadier Evans is to follow in about a week.

After everything is in good shape Commander Booth-Tucker will leave Evans in charge.

Salvation Army officials said yesterday that $25,000 had been subscribed by prominent citizens of San Francisco for the organization of a colony, with the stipulation that the land be located somewhere in California.

After leaving San Francisco the Commander will go to Denver, where he and Consul R. Booth-Tucker will have a conference with capitalists and railroad officials in regard to the first colony to be started in Colorado. They have been offered land in twenty States, but the spot selected will probably be in Southern Colorado. The Commander is expected to return to New York about the middle of October.

THE MESA AGAIN SCALED.

Proof That the Rock Was Once Occupied by Indians.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Mr. F. W. L. Hodge, of the Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, has just returned from an expedition to the Enchanted Mesa of New Mexico, which has excited the interest of scientists and the daring of exploring parties. It was brought into prominence a few months ago by the expedition of Professor William Libbey, of Princeton University, who took rope throwing mortars, huge kites, balloons and tons of apparatus to scale this hitherto inaccessible tableland. The purpose of the investigations has been to determine whether the summit of the Mesa was at one time inhabited by the prehistoric Acoma Indians.

Professor Libbey reported no evidence of early occupancy. Mr. Hodge's explorations have brought different results, however, for, after scaling the Mesa, he spent some time on the summit, found a number of fragments of pottery, arrows, shell bracelets, stone axes, etc., establishing conclusively that the top of the Mesa was at one time inhabited.

Mr. Hodge was sent by the Bureau of Ethnology to examine a series of ruins in Western New Mexico, and to attend the snake dance of the Moki Indians.

LABOR UNION WILL ACT.

Fatal Elevator Accident in the Tract Society Building to Be Probed.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday Delegate Armstrong, of the Electrical Workers' Union, called attention to the fatal elevator accident in the American Tract Society building on Friday evening.

"I do not believe," he said, "in arresting the superintendent. He is manifestly not responsible for the accident. The proper way is to have the individual or individuals arrested who are responsible for any poor work that may have caused the accident."

After some discussion a committee consisting of Delegates O'Brien, Fitzgerald, Kelly, Reid and Jones was appointed to make an investigation so as to assist in fixing the blame for the accident.

IF YOUR BUSINESS IS MOVING SLOWLY, PUSH IT ALONG WITH A JOURNAL "WANT." READ TO-DAY'S "WANT" PAGES.

INNOCENT MAN PUT IN STRIPES.

Roberts Now Demands $138,976 Indemnity from the State.

HIS LIFE WAS WRECKED.

After His Pardon He Found Every Door to Employment Closed Against Him.

When the State Board of Claims meets to-morrow a decision is expected in the case of John Roberts, who asks $138,976 as indemnity for false imprisonment. The sum is a large one, and the brief accompanying the claim reveals the strange history of a man who for twenty years has been branded as a convict, though in reality he was an innocent man.

This is the first time a claim for damages has ever been brought by an individual against this State, and in making its decision the Board will pass upon an entirely new point in State jurisprudence. A special act of the Legislature had to be passed in order to allow Roberts to sue the State and bring the case before the Board of Claims. This is the court of last resort, and its decision will be final.

Lawyer Joseph P. McDonough, of No. 99 Nassau street, has prepared the brief for Mr. Roberts, and says that he has been working on it for four years in order to gather every possible sort of precedent which might show why the State should grant such an indemnity.

The story of Roberts's conviction and imprisonment is a strange one. Roberts in 1877 was engaged in a prosperous business. He kept a saloon in James street and a restaurant in Bleecker street, the total profits of which netted him $280 weekly. On January 3, 1877, he was arrested on a charge of robbing the residence of William H. Green in Long Island City. The robbery occurred on December 26, 1876. Masked burglars entered the house and took a large quantity of valuable property.

The trial occurred after a delay of twenty-one days, and during this interval "the prisoner was chained in a dark cell to another prisoner and to the floor of a cell, which was lighted only by a narrow wicket," says the brief. During the trial an alleged identification was made by Kate Green, who said she recognized the prisoner by his hands and voice as one of the burglars.

Roberts was found guilty and sentenced to hard labor at Sing Sing prison for twenty years. He spent twenty-two months in that prison and the one at Auburn, when a pardon was granted by Governor Robinson, because testimony had been presented showing conclusively the prisoner's innocence.

The plaintiff's attorney recites a long series of misfortunes which Roberts has suffered on account of the wrong done by the State. When he returned to the world a pardoned man, he found his business interests a total wreck, his home ruined and character gone. Whenever he tried to obtain employment his convict reputation followed him and nobody would give him work. He is now fifty years old and a broken-down man as the result of his arrest and false imprisonment.

It is interesting to note the principal items of the bill of damages. Injury of reputation, physical pain and suffering are estimated at $75,000; loss of income from the two places of business, and interest on that amount makes a total of more than $38,000. Roberts's rights as a citizen were only restored in April, 1895.

BACHRACH NOT TO BLAME.

Passenger on the Elevator Says That He Did Not Touch the Check Rope.

When the elevator fell in the Tract Society building on Friday evening and Isaac Bachrach and Engineer Nielson were killed, the general impression was that Bachrach had tampered with the check rope. A passenger on the car a half an hour before the accident says that this was not the case.

The passenger entered the car a little after 8 o'clock. Bachrach started with him for the tenth floor. There was a sudden jar half way between the first and second floors which nearly lifted the occupants of the car off their feet, and then the elevator stuck fast. The passenger was watching the boy and knows that he did not touch the check cord. Bachrach moved the lever repeatedly both ways, but the car would not move. Then he got the engineer.

The engineer pulled open the elevator door, and also the door of the next car. There was just room enough to crawl out over the top of the car and drop into the second elevator. The boy was told to hold the lever vertically, so as to prevent the elevator from suddenly starting upward. The passenger took no chances and got out of the car. The engineer was still at work on the first elevator when he left the building.

NOT BRIBING SENATORS.

Thurston Says There Was No Suggestion of Anything Wrong About the Senatorial Trips to Hawaii.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 12.—Lorin A. Thurston, the Hawaiian envoy who came here to negotiate the treaty of annexation, and has been spending the summer in the West, has returned to Washington for a few days to consult with the officials of the State Department on the latest phases of the Hawaiian-Japanese immigration question, that the President may be well informed of all that is going on.

When asked about his inviting Senators who are opposed to the annexation treaty to visit the islands at the expense of the Hawaiian Government, that they may better understand the situation, he said:

"I have not heard any one question the propriety of such an invitation, and until it is questioned I do not care to discuss the matter. Senator Bacon was invited and declined to go, but even he does not insinuate that there was an attempt to bribe him to support the treaty; and no one else has hinted at such a thing that I know of."

Minister Thurston explained that as the correspondence between Mr. Cooper, Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Japanese Government on the subject of arbitration stands at this time, the two governments are no nearer a settlement of the matter than they were some weeks ago.

TOOK A MAD MUD BATH.

Demented Man Pulled from a Quagmire When Sunk to His Chin.

John Mitchell, thirty-seven years old, of No. 608 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, who is slightly demented, walked into two feet of water and several feet of mud at Walnut avenue and the East River yesterday afternoon to take a swim. He said he was too cold to take off his clothes, and went in, clothes and all.

Policeman Madden, of the Alexander Avenue Station, saw the man as he was up to his neck in the quagmire, and after an hour's work got him out. Both rescued and rescuer were plastered with mud. Madden will have to have a new uniform. Mitchell was sent to the Harlem Hospital. He will be transferred to the Bellevue pavilion.

William Meets Joseph.

Totis, Hungary, Sept. 12.—Emperor William, with a numerous suite, including General Count Obrutscheff, Chief of the Russian General Staff, arrived here this afternoon and was received at the railway station by Emperor FrancisJoseph.

NO SCHOOL ROOM FOR 8,000 PUPILS.

That Number of Applicants Will Be Turned Away To-day.

GREAT NEED OF SCHOOLS.

New Ones to Be Built as Rapidly as Possible, but No Immediate Relief.

The new year, for the public school children of Greater New York, begins to-day. Superintendent Jasper estimates a first-day enrollment of 225,000 girls and boys, but 8,000 applicants will have to be turned away for want of room.

The overcrowding is in the tenement districts. The Department of Education has now 162 schools, four of them new. Other new schools will be built as rapidly as possible, and it is believed that next year there will be accommodations for all applicants.

A distinct era in the educational history of the city will be marked by the opening of the three high schools. They will occupy temporary quarters as follows: Boys' High School, John T. Buchanan, Principal, in Grammar School No. 35, West Thirteenth street; Girls' High School, Dr. John G. Wight, Principal, Grammar School No. 47, East Twelfth street; Mixed High School, E. J. Goodwin, Principal, Grammar School, No. 62, Courtlandt avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street. Although all of these high schools will be opened to-day work will not be begun in the mixed school until next week, owing to a dispute over the contracts for heat and ventilation.

The total number of students who will enter the first year class of the three high schools is 1,802, divided as follows: Boys' High School, 635; Girls' High School, 653; mixed High School, 514. Of these all except about thirty girls and fifteen boys will be from the graduating classes of the public schools. The applications for the second year class have been surprisingly small.

High School Course.

It was expected that from two hundred to three hundred pupils of private schools who wished to take the college preparation or classical course would present themselves, but only nine boys applied to Dr. Buchanan and only twelve girls appeared before Dr. Wight. Five of the boys dropped out, leaving only four to form the nucleus of the second year class. None of the four was a New York boy. One was from Scranton, another from East Orange, the third from Hoboken and the fourth from Auburn. Eight of the twelve girl applicants passed the examination successfully.

Each High School will have five courses, viz.: Higher commercial, modern language, classical, scientific and business. Each course will cover four years, but the schedules are so arranged that students may enter the boys' college and the normal college at the end of three years. In the Boys' High School the divisions are not yet completed, but it is estimated that the proportion will be 10 per cent for the classical course, 30 per cent for the general course and 60 per cent for the commercial course. In the Girls' High School 403 will take the general, 197 the commercial and 25 the classical course. In the mixed school 249 will take the general, 201 the commercial and 63 the classical course.

Dr. John T. Buchanan, who will be in charge of the Boys' High School, was principal of the High School at Kansas City for a dozen years. He is credited with wonderful capacity as an organizer.

Dr. John G. Wight, who will have charge of the Girls' High School, filled a similar office in Philadelphia for four years.

Professor E. J. Goodwin, who will have charge of the mixed school, was principal of the Newtonville (Mass.) High School for ten years. Before that he was principal of the Portsmouth (N. H.) High School. He has also made a careful study of the Prussian school system.

The last Legislature appropriated $2,500,000 for the purchase of sites and new buildings for four new high schools. It is believed that all four will be ready for occupancy in September, 1899.

Poor Man's College.

"The high school system," said Professor Goodwin, "is destined to play a most important part in the civilization of the country. The mission of the high school is to educate leaders for the masses. It is the poor man's college where his son can be educated without cost. If revolution should ever come the country must rely on the men of the working classes trained in the public schools."

"The Philadelphia system of training teachers," said Dr. Wight, "is to have four years of academic training and then two years of purely professional pedagogic training. The course laid out here will make more of the academic educations, cure and eliminate the materialism. We shall strive to encourage girls to prepare for college and to see something else in education besides ability to earn a living. A good woman, who intends to make teaching her profession, cannot afford to have less than four years' academic training. The course and system laid down for the new schools are almost perfect."

"The course of study," said Dr. Marble, of the High School Committee of the Board of Superintendents, "is practically the same as that followed by the high schools in other cities. It includes English, history, physiology, mathematics, civics, drawing, physical training and music, with Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, biology, economics, astronomy and the like as elective studies. It is calculated that the high schools will relieve the Normal College of all girls who do not intend to become teachers, and the City College of the great strain to which it has heretofore been put. The girls will also be taught sewing and cooking."

In all, 4,500 teachers will receive the children at the various public schools to-day.

The four new grammar schools to be opened to-day for the first time are located as follows: Bedford Park, John W. Davis principal; seating capacity, 1,500. St. Ann's avenue and 148th street, Thomas J. Meighan, principal; seating capacity, 1,500. 145th street and Brook avenue, Wallace F. Lyons, principal; 2,000 pupils; and Eighty-eighth street and Third avenue, principal not yet appointed; 2,000 pupils. The Board of Education has also completed places for increasing the facilities for kindergarten instruction. Plans are being made for the construction of thirty-five new school buildings.

The Truant School, at No. 215 East Twenty-first street, will also open to-day.

Brooklyn Schools.

In Brooklyn 113 schools, exclusive of the High and Normal Training schools, will resume work this morning. They will accommodate 150,000 children. The accommodations, however, will be so inadequate to meet the great demand that thousands of applicants will be refused admittance. To accommodate those who are received, half-time classes will have to be formed in the overcrowded schools.

The Brooklyn High Schools will also be overcrowded. Principal John Mickleborough, of the Boys' High School, expects to turn away between 100 and 200 applicants, and in the Girls' High School the same deplorable conditions exist.

The most interesting feature of the new school year in Brooklyn will be the inauguration of the kindergarten plan. Each kindergarten will have one director and one assistant. After a hard fight $12,000 was appropriated for this object, but the friends of the kindergarten schools regard this only as the beginning of the system, which they expect will rapidly grow as its benefits become apparent.

Revival of Ethical Meetings.

Five years ago Hugh O. Pentecost held a series of ethical meetings in Chickering Hall. He revived the project yesterday and will hold a series of meetings in Carnegie Hall. The first meeting was held yesterday. About three hundred persons were present.