NEW YORK HEADS PATRONAGE LIST.

McKinley Gives the Empire State the Pick of His Offices.

MASSACHUSETTS SECOND.

One More Consulship Will Satisfy Her Statesmen—Ohio and Kentucky Are Waiting.

SILVER STATES FARE POORLY.

But Seven Gold States Have Not Been Recognized So Far—How the Other Sections Have Fared in the Division.

Washington, April 4.—The McKinley Administration is one month old to-day, and in turning the enemy out of office to make places for Republicans it has broken no records. President Cleveland, during his first month in office, "turned the rascals out" without any kind of consideration and appointed 210 of his friends to their places. Up to date President McKinley has made 101 appointments, including revenue collectors, postmasters and other local officers.

The following shows concisely what States have received favors and what have not, and also what those favors are worth:

New York—The Empire State leads both in number and value of the offices that have been distributed, and it is worthy of note that, with the exception of the Collector of Internal Revenue and the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, the appointments are not credited to the machine. The State is to have either the Assistant Secretary of War or Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and it is expected that Theodore Roosevelt will get this latter office. Counting that, the State's total patronage is worth $50,500 and consists of a Cabinet office, two Ambassadors, an Assistant Secretary and a department chief.

Bay State Nearly Satisfied.

Massachusetts—This State is second and its patronage is worth $28,000, consisting of a Cabinet officer, an Ambassador, one Consul-General and one Consul. If Massachusetts can get one more Consul her Senators and Representatives will withdraw from the pie counter thoroughly satisfied.

Pennsylvania—To-morrow's nominations will probably determine whether this State or Illinois ranks third. Pennsylvania is sure of more offices, but Illinois is counting largely on what is in the President's hand. Through the energy of Quay and Penrose, their State is now credited with $22,700 worth of spoils, as follows: Minister to Austria, Secretary of Embassy, Assistant Postmaster-General and a Consul. A Collector of the Port was also appointed, but that is a local office.

Illinois—This State holds $12,500 worth of patronage now, and is banking upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which would make $6,500 more. Her present appointments are Secretary of the Treasury and Public Printer.

Tied with the District.

Ohio—The Buckeye State, where the President was born and raised, and the District of Columbia, where he does business, are tied for fifth place, although the ratio of offices is 3 to 1. The State is credited with the Secretary of State, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and Commissioner of Patents, worth in the aggregate $17,500.

District of Columbia—Ambassador to Great Britain, $17,500.

Arkansas—Minister to Mexico, $17,500.

Indiana—Consul-General to Paris, and First Assistant Postmaster-General; total, $9,000.

Kansas—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, and First Assistant Secretary of the Interior; total, $8,000.

Michigan—Secretary of War and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; total, $12,500.

California—Attorney-General, $8,000.

Iowa—Secretary of Agriculture, $8,000.

Maryland—Postmaster-General, $8,000.

Tennessee—Commissioner of Pensions, $5,000.

Maine's Hope in Sweden.

Maine—Secretary of Embassy, $1,800; the office of Minister to Sweden and Norway, $7,500, is prospective.

West Virginia—Assistant Secretary of State, $3,500.

New Jersey—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, $4,500.

Rhode Island—Secretary of Embassy, $2,700.

Wyoming—Assistant Attorney-General, $5,000.

Oregon—Commissioner of the General Land Office, $5,000.

Wisconsin—Sixth Auditor, $4,000.

Colorado—This and Arkansas are the only silver States that went for Bryan which have received Federal patronage to date. It is credited with a Consul to China, $3,000. However, two local offices, those of Register of the Land Office and Postmaster, have been filled.

These free silver States have got nothing, unless it is a local office: Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Texas, Missouri, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, South Dakota and Virginia. These, too, which cast their votes for McKinley: Kentucky, Minnesota, North Dakota, Delaware, Vermont, New Hampshire and Connecticut. These, also, that had no vote: New Mexico, Indian Territory, Arizona and Oklahoma.

The reasons for the delay in appointments for Ohio and Kentucky are two-fold. In the first instance, the President has been desirous of having the municipal elections come off harmoniously, and in the second, the Senatorial fight is accountable for the tie-up. The Administration receives the endorsements from Senators and Representatives or from national committemen.

Kentucky is to have a new Republican Senator it will be courteous to wait until after he has been seated and has made known what he desires the State to have. Both of these States are to be heard from later.

Mrs. Frank Leslie to Read.

Mrs. Frank Leslie, Albert Thies, Mme. Balda, Mrs. Harriett Weff and others prominent in charitable circles, will participate in an entertainment at Carnegie Music Hall to-morrow evening for the benefit of the New York and Brooklyn St. Andrew's one-cent coffee stands. Among other features Mrs. Leslie will recite Joaquin Miller's poem, "Cuba Libre."

TEST OF REMOVAL POWER.

President's Right to Disturb Federal Officers Appointed for Four Years to Be Settled by Supreme Court.

Washington, April 4.—The important constitutional controversy over the right of the President to remove Federal officers appointed under statute for a "term of four years" will be decided by the Supreme Court this week, in the case of L. E. Parsons, of Alabama, appellant, vs. the United States. The Government's brief, prepared by Assistant Attorney-General J. C. Dodge, of the last Administration, is an exhaustive treatise on constitutional history, dealing with the many precedents which sustain the Government's position.

The statute originally declared that these officers shall hold office for a term of four years, subject to removal at pleasure. Subsequently the clause "subject to removal at pleasure" was repealed. This, Mr. Parsons claims, admits of but one interpretation—that the President cannot remove within the four years.

Mr. Dodge, however, points out that if the President did not have power of removal he would be unable, for instance, to effectively enforce the neutrality laws, since certain officials have come to look upon them with contempt. The brief then says:

"An experiment has somewhat recently been made in New York, whereby the power of removal of members of the police force has been taken away from the Police Commissioners, to whom the government looks to make that force effective. I think I may venture to say that it is common knowledge that under that method have developed two results, first, the serious depreciation in the efficiency, morals and discipline of the police force, and, secondly, much diminution of that high sense of responsibility which needs to rest on an important executive officer."

PEARY AWAITS FINANCIAL AID.

No Public-Spirited Citizen Yet Found to Back the North Pole Trip.

EXPLORER IS HOPEFUL.

His Plan Is to Have Only Three White Men in the Far North Colony.

Lieutenant Robert E. Peary, the distinguished Arctic explorer, has confirmed the news that he had been detached from duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and ordered to duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard, at Vallejo, Cal. He will leave Brooklyn on April 20, and will report at his new station on April 26.

This change of station, Lieutenant Peary says, will not interfere with the carrying out of his plan for reaching the North Pole. The details of this plan he submitted to the American Geographical Society at its last annual meeting.

"All that is needed," said he, when seen at his Brooklyn home yesterday, "is financial support. I am waiting for some person or persons of wealth, sufficiently interested in Arctic exploration to advance money enough to enable me to undertake the work in the manner in which it ought to be undertaken.

"To reach the North Pole a colony of Eskimos should be established at some point not further than 350 miles from the pole. The money is needed to maintain this colony until the goal is reached. The trouble with all past efforts to reach the Pole has been that the expeditions had no proper base from which to work.

"Now the Pole may not be reached for some time after the colony is established. Trial after trial may result unsuccessfully, but there will come a time when the conditions at last will be favorable, and then we must be so situated that we can promptly avail ourselves of them.

Why the Money Is Needed.

"That is why money will be needed. The colony must be maintained until the time arrives when the Pole can be reached. It is my intention to take with me only a scientific man and a surgeon. They and myself will be the only white men in the colony. Mrs. Peary will not accompany me. The colony will be too far north for her to live there.

"The Eskimos will be perfectly content to live in the colony. It will be in their own land. There will be no discontent, as there might be if there were a number of white men in the colony. The Eskimos will be provided with sufficient dogs and sleds to prosecute their work. They can handle them as no other people in the world can.

"Since I submitted my plan to the American Geographical Society I have not received any offer of a contribution sufficient to carry out the work properly, but I still have strong hopes that the money will be forthcoming."

Lieutenant Peary's estimate of the cost is $150,000. His plan is simple and is regarded as feasible by such eminent authorities as President Daly, of the American Geographical Society; Explorer Nansen, and Cyrus C. Adams. Briefly stated, his project is as follows:

To deposit the $150,000 in a trust company, purchase a ship, give her a minimum crew, load her with concentrated provisions, take aboard several picked families of faithful Eskimos, with their tents, canoes, dogs, etc., force a way through Robison Channel to Sherard Osborne Fjord or further, land Eskimos and stores, and then send the ship back.

Short Stages by Sledges.

As soon as the freezing of the ice in the great fjords of the northwest coast would permit sledge travel the work of advancing supplies northeastward along the coast would be begun, taking comparatively short stages and light loads, so that the trips could be quickly made. As soon as the supplies had been advanced the first stage the party itself would move forward, leaving a cache behind.

Then the second stage of advance would be taken up. Early Spring should find the party and the bulk of its supplies located at the northern terminus of the North Greenland Archipelago, with caches behind it at each prominent headland. From this point, when the proper time came, with picked dogs, the lightest possible equipment and two of the best Eskimos the dash for the Pole would be attempted, with strong probabilities, the Lieutenant thinks, of its successful termination. The fund would be sufficient to insure the continuation of the work of exploration for ten years, if necessary. Each succeeding Summer the ship would attempt to establish communication with the party's base, succeeding probably every other year at first, then, with increasing experience, each year, and keep up its supply of food, dogs and Eskimos until the objects of the expedition were accomplished.

Nothing, in Lieutenant Perry's opinion, is to be gained by numbers; in fact, numbers are a distinct danger, and the frightful catastrophies of previous years are directly traceable to this cause. The two men party is an ideal one. Nansen and himself have both proved this.

Lieutenant Peary said that he had had no correspondence with Nansen in regard to the latter's visit to this country, but added that he would certainly meet the celebrated explorer upon his arrival here.

PLUM ISLAND TO GUARD THE SOUND.

Uncle Sam Purchases a Site for Extensive Fortifications.

BIG GUNS TO BE MOUNTED.

Interesting History of the Property Which Was Bought of the Indians Many Years Ago.

Preparations for fortifying the eastern end of Long Island Sound are about completed. Plumb Island, on which one of the forts that will command the entrance to the Sound is to be erected, has been turned over to the Government for that purpose.

Major S. S. Leech, of the United States War Department, stationed at New London, Conn., who has been negotiating for the purchase of the property, caused the deed, conveying the property to the Government, to be filed in the Suffolk County Clerk's office at Riverhead, L. I., a few days ago. About 220 acres of land in all was turned over to the authorities. It was purchased from ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, of New York. The price mentioned in the deed was $25,000.

For some years past the Government has been anxious to get possession of some of the small islands at the eastern end of Long Island. Negotiations were opened with several owners of property, but no satisfactory price could be agreed upon. It was not until early in February of this year that a price satisfactory to the authorities could be had. It was then that the deal for the Plum Island property was consummated and a search of the title of the island made.

Island's Interesting History.

Assistant United States District-Attorney Robert H. Roy, of Brooklyn, made the search of the title of the island, and in doing so discovered some very interesting history. It was found that the little island was originally deeded by Wyandance, the Sachem of the Montauk tribe, to Samuel Wyllys, of Hartford, Conn., in 1659. Wyllys had previously purchased the property from the Conchongo tribe, but did not take title from them.

The price paid for the property that has just been purchased by the Government by Wyllys was 1 coat, 1 barrel of "biskitt" and 100 muxes or fish hooks. Wyandance set his hand and seal to the document at Gardiner's Island on April 27, 1659. This document was found in the Clerk's office at Riverhead.

Mr. Roy also found in the printed records of the town of Southold that a patent of confirmation was granted to Samuel Wyllys by Governor Andras on April 2, 1675. The island was transferred to Joseph Beebee in 1689. A deed dated November 22, 1722, shows that Isaac Schellinz conveyed the east end of the island to Daniel Tuthill in consideration of 355 pounds (supposed sterling money).

Tuthill also acquired all of Schellinz's sheep and lambs "now running and being upon the said island," he and they (his heirs and assigns) agreeing to pay "to His Majesty or the Governor or Governors duly appointed in and over the colony," as an acknowledgement and quit rent for the said lands, the one-half part of a fat lamb upon Midsummer's Day yearly, every year, successively forever."

Has Been a Sheep Ranch.

The island came into the possession of ex-Mayor Hewitt, who used it as a sheep and cattle ranch until it was turned over to the Government. He has received $25,000 for half of the property that originally was purchased from the Indians for a coat, a barrel of biscuit and 100 fish hooks.

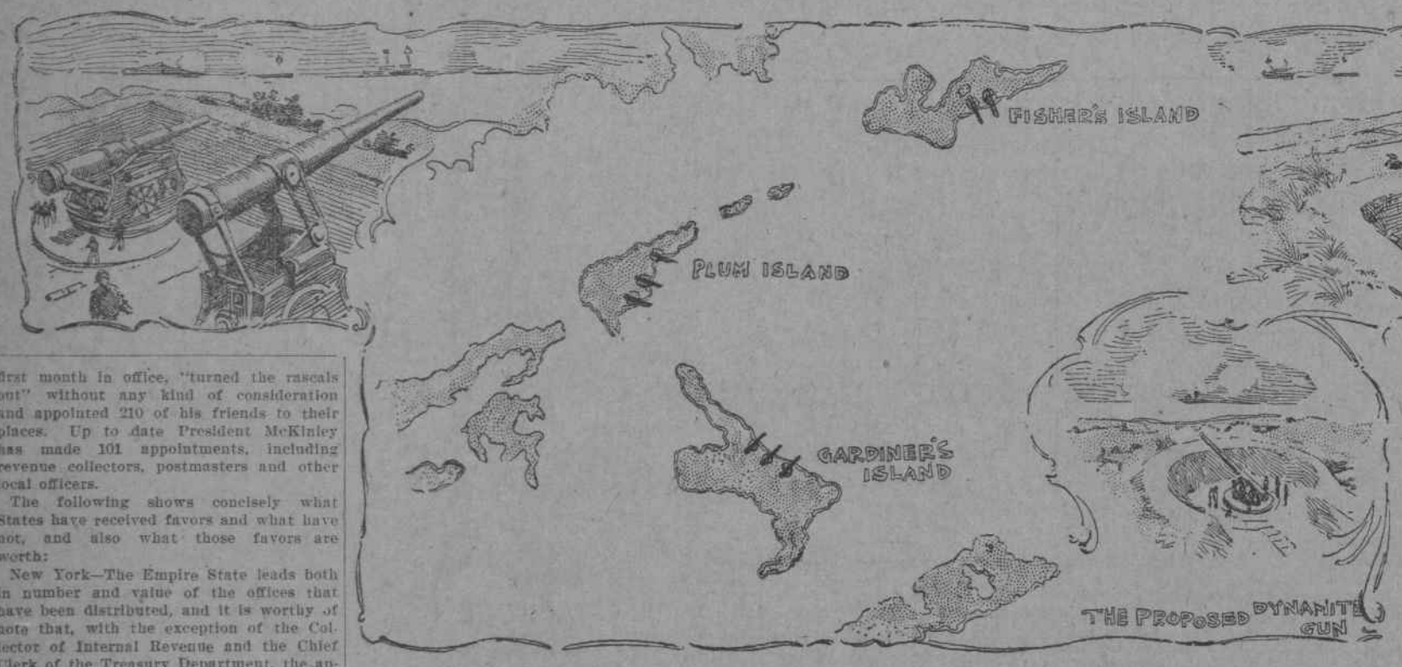
The easterly end of Long Island Sound has at present no defences to protect the cities on either side of the Sound from the fleet of an invading enemy. Besides the property just acquired by the Government on Plum Island, a portion of Fisher's Island and will be used for fortification purposes. These islands lie at the extreme easterly end of the Sound and command all the channels through which ships must pass to enter or leave the Sound.

Plum Island is nearest the Long Island shore, while across the Sound, about eight miles distant, is Fisher's Island. The end of the island near the Connecticut shore and at the entrance to New London harbor is occupied as Summer residences. The westerly end of the island will be used for coast defences by the Government as soon as the negotiations for its purchase have been completed.

To Be Strongly Fortified.

Heavy casemates are to be constructed on both Plum and Fisher's Islands. The latest type of rapid fire rifles, mounted on disappearing carriages, will be mounted in them. Besides these several large mortar batteries will be placed in position, having complete command of all the entrances to the Sound, as well as those to New London Harbor and Gardiner's Bay.

The work of preparing the plans for the construction of the casemates is now in the hands of the army engineers. Surveys of the territory have been made, and it is expected that work will be begun on the fortifications during the next month. It is said that these forts will equal any in the country. It has been stated by an army officer that the plans, as proposed, were to have these forts fitted with dynamite guns similar to those in the batteries for the defence of San Francisco Harbor.



BIG GUNS TO GUARD LONG ISLAND SOUND.

The Government has just acquired Plum Island, at the eastern end of Long Island Sound, for purposes of harbor defence. With gigantic disappearing guns mounted at this point, and also at Fisher's and Gardiner's Islands, it will be exceedingly dangerous for a hostile fleet to try to reach New York City or the Connecticut coast by way of the Sound.

GAGE MAY ASK FOR BONDS.

Believes He Has the Power to Secure Duties Under the Retroactive Clause.

Washington, April 4.—Secretary Gage, of the Treasury Department, is seriously considering the necessity of requiring all importers to furnish bonds on all goods ordered since the 1st of April and taken from the custom houses from now until the Dingley bill becomes a law. His purpose in doing this will be to secure to the Government the payment of all duties under the retroactive amendment of the new tariff bill. He finds his authority for action in the act of May 8, 1792, which reads: "The Secretary of the Treasury shall direct the superintendence of the collections of the duty on imports and tonnage as he shall judge best." He will issue his order to all customs officials to-morrow directing them to collect samples of all imports as provided in the retroactive amendment. He has not yet decided whether the bond provision shall make a part of the order or not. He is said to see no other means, in certain cases, of securing the end aimed at.

Death of General Devin's Widow.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Devin, widow of General Thomas C. Devin, colonel of the Third Cavalry, U. S. A., died on Saturday morning, April 3, at Highland Falls, N. Y. She was the mother of Mrs. Charles Braden and grandneice of Sir Colin Campbell, of Scotland, who died recently.

RIVAL CHIEFS OF SLEEPY HOLLOW.

North Tarrytown Was Never So Well Policed as at Present.

TWO FORCES GUARD HER.

One Boss Sleuth Has an Easy Chair, the Other Sits on a Stool.

Here's a state of things: It calls for a Roosevelt or a Parker. In North Tarrytown, near Sleepy Hollow, several days ago, George Minnerly was appointed Chief of Police by President Thompson, but he can't get possession of the station house and the books. He hasn't a police badge or even a club.

These are the reasons why: Chief of Police Fred Hackett, who was appointed a year ago, claims his term of office does not expire until May 16. Minnerly says it does, and declares Hackett is holding over out of spite. Chief Hackett was appointed by Howard H. Morse, a New York lawyer who was elected to the Presidency of the village by the Goo Goos of the place, of which John D. Rockefeller is the guiding star. Hackett is a Goo Goo, while Minnerly belongs to the Citizens' party. When Hackett received his appointment a year ago Minnerly refused to get out, on the ground that Hackett had not been legally appointed. The courts ordered Minnerly to give up.

Now there is a repetition of the trouble, and it may be several months before a decision is reached. Chief Hackett occupies the principal chair in the police station, and carefully guards the blotter and station fixtures. Chief Minnerly has a stool outside the rail, and pretends he is king of all he surveys. Sometimes the chiefs tell each other to go to the place where there is no Winter, but at other times they calmly discuss the situation. Chief Minnerly keeps away from his opponent's desk, as Chief Hackett threatens to lock him up if he interferes.

The policemen rush to the station house each morning to learn the situation. Hackett's men usually get there first. After a roll call by each chief, the men are sent to their posts, and there is a race between them for the best places. Very often the Hackett men and the Minnerly men are seen patrolling the street arm in arm, or one behind the other.

Village officials scratch their heads in an endeavor to solve the problem. The trustees wonder whether they will be forced to pay both police forces, and the policemen are anxious to know when their salaries will cease to be forthcoming. It is said by the Minnerly crowd that the Goo-Goos are assisted by John D. Rockefeller's agents.

HARRISON SAYS VICTORY

Claims That He Will Rout the Republican in Chicago's Municipal Election.

Chicago, April 4.—The Republican machine, which gave McKinley 59,000 plurality in Chicago last November, will in all probability be completely routed in the municipal election on Tuesday next. Carter H. Harrison, son of the late Carter H. Harrison, World's Fair Mayor and president of the William J. Bryan League, will, it is generally conceded, be elected by a plurality which his managers now claim will be greater than that of McKinley last fall.

There are eight Mayoralty candidates in the field—Carter H. Harrison, Democratic; Nathaniel C. Sears, Republican; Washington Hesing, Business Men's; John Maynard Harlan, son of Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Bench, Citizens'; J. Irving Pearce, Jr., and Frank H. Collier, Independent; Howard L. Parmelee, Prohibitionist, and John Glanbeck, Socialist-Labor.

Harrison, the Democratic nominee, is supported by the solid free silver vote cast last Fall for Bryan as well as by many of the gold Democrats and the entire liberal or "wide-open" element. His managers claim for him 150,000 votes, which will give him a majority over all of 10,000. On account of his nomination by the Lorimer-Pease-Hertz machine, Judge Sears, the Republican nominee, is being fought not only by the independent element but also by large numbers of Republicans in every ward. His managers concede the election of Harrison and attribute Sears's defeat to Harlan.

Ex-Postmaster Hesing is recognized by all sides as the most formidable candidate against Harrison, and his managers claim that he will defeat Harrison. Harlan is also claiming a victory, but at this time he makes a showing no better than third. Harlan's campaign has been on purely reform grounds, and the principal feature of it has been his denunciation of Aldermanic boodlers and Charles T. Yerkes, the street railway magnate, as well as a general fight against the Republican machine.

Even though Harrison's election is apparently so certain, there is strong doubt about the result of the vote on the rest of the city ticket. There are three full tickets, including candidates for City Treasurer, City Clerk and City Attorney, and these candidates have traded votes so promiscuously that little can be foretold except as to the head of the ticket. However, the Democratic managers claim the election of their entire ticket, as well as a majority of the Aldermen.

TWENTY MILLIONS AT STAKE.

Another "Hat Trimmings" Case to Be Tried, This Time in Philadelphia.

Washington, April 4.—Assistant Attorney-General Whitney left to-day for Philadelphia, where he goes to assist Mr. Ingham in the trial of one of the famous "Hat Trimmings" cases.

The "Hat Trimmings" cases have been before the courts in one form or another for the last fourteen years. Some have been decided in one way by the Supreme Court, and others by lower courts in another way. In this one at Philadelphia about $20,000,000 are involved.

ROOSEVELT'S ROAD CLEAR

His Nomination as Assistant Secretary of the Navy Is Expected Early This Week.

Washington, April 4.—Indications now point more strongly than ever to Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt's appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. There is little doubt that it is the present intention of the President to select him, and it is expected his name will be sent to the Senate early in the week.

This solution of the question will not result in any breach between the President and Senator Platt. Senator Platt practically consented to the nomination before the selection was decided upon, with the understanding that he would make a protest for form's sake. He is not making any effort to prevent the nomination, and it is understood he will not oppose confirmation. He was induced to take this course by pressure from outside New York State, which he could not very well ignore.

The New York Congressmen say that Colonel Archie Baxter is still standing as the delegation's candidate for Third Assistant Postmaster-General, but they offer no explanation for the delay in securing his nomination. "Abe" Gruber arrived here early this morning. He spent the day with Senator Platt and Chairman Hackett, and started home on the 4 p. m. train. On account of the absence of most of the members no general conference was held, though a few of the up-State Representatives called and Mr. Gruber told them all about the status of the Raines law amendments. He discussed the subject with the Senator at length.

TO SUCCEED CALL.

Many Candidates for the Florida Senatorship Looming Up in the State.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 4.—The Legislature of Florida will meet Tuesday in Tallahassee, and the most important matter before it will be the election of a United States Senator to succeed Wilkinson Call, who has held the office for eighteen years. Among the candidates for the office are Senator Call, who wishes to succeed himself and who goes into the fight with at least thirty-three votes pledged to him; W. D. Chipley, of Pensacola, vice-president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, will be Call's strongest opponent at the start. He claimes to have thirty-five votes pledged.

Judge George P. Raney is an avowed candidate for the Senatorship. R. A. Burford, a Presidential Elector on the Bryan ticket, and a stanch advocate of free silver is also a candidate, and it is believed that if the Call men see that Call cannot be elected, they will throw their strength to him. United States District-Attorney Frank Clark, who has always been a Call man, is now a candidate. Ex-Congressmen Charles Dougherty and Milton H. Mabry are both candidates, but neither have developed much strength yet. Governor W. D. Bloxham is said to be a dark horse, and many believe that he will yet be the choice. All the candidates but Call are backed by railway corporations.

HIS MOOD NOT SUICIDAL.

Boyish Curiosity Believed to Have Led John Conover to a Fatal Experiment.

Vineland, N. J., April 4.—Thirteen-year-old John Conover met his death in a very peculiar way yesterday at Cape May Court House. He went to work in the morning in good spirits, and a few hours later, the neighbors heard him singing in the fields. About 4 o'clock Thomas De Witt and Summers Norton, neighbors, found his body hanging from a post by the reins that he had tied to the top of the post. Although his feet touched the ground, he had strangled to death.

It is believed that he had been experimenting merely, and with no intention to take his life, but lost consciousness when the lines tightened on his neck.

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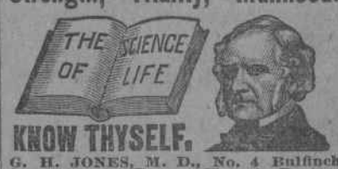

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G. H. JONES, M. D., No. 4 Bulfinch St. (Opposite Revere House), Boston, Mass., Graduate of Harvard Medical College, class 1864, late surgeon of Fifth Massachusetts Regiment Volunteers, Chief Consulting Physician to the Peabody Medical Institute, established 1860, treats successfully Exhausted Vitality, Atrophy (wasting), Varicocele, Nervous and Physical Debility and all Diseases and Weakness of Man. **ALWAYS CURES** *the young, the middle-aged and old.* Consultation in person or by letter. Prospectus, testimonials **FREE.** Large book, The Science of Life; or Self-Preservation, the prize essay, 370 pp., 125 invaluable prescriptions for acute and chronic diseases, full gilt, only $1.00, double sealed. The Peabody Medical Institute has many would-be imitators, but no equals.—*Boston Herald.*

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