# NEW PROPHET OF THE WORLD'S COLLA

## Samuel Hendrickson Iss an Extra of the Danger of November.

### Forty-two Weeks of Awful to Begin by the Appearan Evil Napoleon IV. at Jerus e of alem.

### Prince Imperial, Supp Died in Zululand, to ed to Have City for Rebuild That me Jews.

D TO B URST IN MARCH, 1900.

After That ere Will Be Repairs, and the Good People Who Remain Alive Are to Reign a Thousand Years in Peace.

Something will happen to this old gray world of ours next month. All the prophets are foretelling—Totten, in New Haven; Stutzke, in East Seventy-fifth street; Little, in New Jersey, and Henderson, in Brooklyn—all are uttering prophecy.

Someone has foretold before, and has been delighted by the failure of events to materiate. Stutzke set the world's end for October 3, and then dated it for October 22; now he talks of November 1. Hendrickson, who prophesied the beginning of the last period of evil for July 4 of last year, now says he made an error and that November 1 should have been the date; he and Totten put the "end of the world" down for March, 1900. Little is only one of the group who has set a date for the collapsing of things and lived to see the day pass without col-

These are arithmographists, which is to say that they read the Bible for dates and figures. They study the Bible as Ignatius Donnelly studied Shakespeare, and under the cover of plain statements of fact find food for theories. As, for in-

Genesis—The ark was 300 feet long, 60 feet wide and 20 feet high; 380 cubic feet. From the public appearance of Luther, in 1516, is 380 years. Conclusion: The world will end in 1896.

Revelations—A certain chapter of John contains 334 letters in the original Greek and in English also contains 334 words. The letters in the time between Christ and the end of the world, 1,896 years—the words to the number of 334 in the last year, which brings the time corresponding to November 1.

Hendrickson—Christ said that as a sign of the end the sun would be darkened and the moon not give her light. Other prophets gave a period of warning 120 years before the event. There was a dark day in 1780, and the end comes in 1900, but for forty-two months (three and a half years previous) the world will be under the dominion of the greatest prince of darkness ever seen, vide Daniel, vii., 25; Rev., xiii., 3.

**The Prophet of Brooklyn.**

Samuel Hendrickson once owned an art gallery in Brooklyn. Later he painted porcelain creditably. Now he fills teeth and lives at No. 523 Dean street, in Brooklyn. He has been an arithmographist for several years. It was two years ago that he announced the beginning of the last days of evil which were to begin on the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of this nation's birth. Two months before this time he began to begin he issued a supplement to his previous announcement emphasizing his warning. July 4 came and went without the expected events taking place, and he went over his figures again. Yesterday he issued what he called an "extra" announcement, with the caption "The Coming Whirl." As a sub-title Mr. Hendrickson has this sentiment: "Jesus Christ is soon to be here to reign. Hallelujah!" Mr. Hendrickson does not believe in the theory of world ending Stutzke and Little. He believes, as does Totten, evil has been under restraint thus far in the world's history, and men have not made the hartest earned by their sowing out during the last days of three and a half years prior to March 29, 1900, when the new age is to open, evil will have its way. That will result in the extinction of the ungodly, and those who are left will be destroyed by earthquakes and kings. The millenium will begin a generation later. To Hendrickson and to Totten the golden era is what is to Stutzke and Little, for instead of when the wicked are burned from his earth the godly will be translated to a paradise, but instead of being taken up to heaven, and is to end with the destruction of the world before the great day of judgment of all worlds.

**A Revi**

As to that next will when Mr. Hendrickson's extra it appears in his "Coming Whirl" (taking no account of the facts that this curiously named publication never had a regular edition or any other issue):

Napoleon IV.—and why not? The last monarch to wear the Iron Crown of the Roman Empire is he who will be received by the Jews as the Messiah, at Palestine as the Messiah, who will be the Anti-Christ, that man of sin, the son of perdition. Jesus calls him the abomination of desolation (whoso readeth, let him understand)—Matthew, xxiv., 15. The third of that illustrious family was an adventurer. (This coming man will be the chief of adventurers, for he will defy the God of heaven, and speak great words against the Most High, and shall wear out the saints of God, and think to change times and laws; and they shall be given into his hand until a time and times, and the dividing of time. This is three and a half years—two months, or 1,260 days—three and a half years.—Dan. vii., 25; Rev., xi., 2, 3.)

The Prince Imperial was not killed in Zululand, says Mr. Hendrickson, quoting a French fable by Comte d'Herrisson, who had incurred Eugenie's displeasure by marrying an English needlewoman and disappeared. He has recently had the stone placed in his memory, where he is supposed to have died, removed.

**A Treaty with the Jews**

Says Mr. Hendrickson speaks:

"Everything is evident—the watchmen of the Jews who are now scanning the horizon for the coming of Napoleon (the wicked one, Assyrian, vile person, the little horn, Beast, Babylon, 666, etc.), know that he must shortly make his appearance, for he must first come up among the people, in the East, and make a treaty with the Jews to return to their land (this treaty is to be made November, in the Mosque of Omar, on the site of the temple, after which a new temple will be built by the Jews, the stones of which are reported being cut for said building), against the resurrection day. Jesus our Lord came for his first fruits. It has been said that Louis, the son of Jerome, was the man, but with the new revelation concerning the Prince Imperial it seems almost clear, from the fact that in Revelations we see a Napoleon (the first beast) come up among the people (the sea). And the Pope (Rome), the second beast, is to give him his seat and great authority, being one of the eleven last Kings of the Roman Empire (the little horn). "And I saw one of his (dragon's) heads, as it were, wound to death; and his wound was healed; and all the world wondered after the beast."—Revelations, xiii., 3.

"And the people shall worship the dragon (Satan), which shall give power unto the beast (Napoleon); and they shall worship the beast, saying, 'Who is like unto the beast? Who is able to make war with him?'"

"There shall be given unto him a mouth speaking great things and blasphemies; and power shall be given unto him to continue forty and two months (three and a half years). And he shall open his mouth in blasphemy against God, to blaspheme His name, and His tabernacle, and them that dwell in heaven. And it shall be given unto him to make war with the saints and to overcome them; and power shall be given him over all kindreds and tongues and nations."

When that treaty is made, that must shortly be acted, the full measure of the cup shall be filled in the last day; 7,000 will be destroyed by a great earthquake on that day of evil, while the balance, 63,000, will give themselves up. Rev. xi., 13: They will accept Christ the last hour as a nation, and the earth will be shaken at this time, falling through buildings and walls on the earth.

**An Error of Calculation.**

How as to Mr. Hendrickson's explanation of why he failed in his first announcements to name the correct date:

Important events as to the Fourth of July, 1896, as published by your servant two years ago and the supplement issued two months before that date reaffirming the statement as to the beginning of the crisis at that time, the time has come and gone and as yet the great day has not been revealed. I still maintain that the great "Declaration" will be the point of beginning; it being generally understood that the 4th of July was the day of adoption; so I made the day of beginning from that date, but since that date in my search through the records of Congress of 1776, and the libraries, Astor's, Pratt's, New York Historical Society and Cooper's, find that the great world's renown "Declaration" was not adopted until four months later, in November, 1776.

All of "The Coming Whirl" is written by Mr. Hendrickson. Each article is signed, "Your servant, Samuel Hendrickson." It illustrates the bald, kindly, smiling old prophet as pages of description and photographs could not. His faith is strong, his arithmography bewildering.

## NEW YORK ARTISTS MAD.

### Object to the Rules That Have Been Made for the Carnegie Pittsburg Exhibition.

Andrew Carnegie, who is now posing as a patron of painting and sculpture, will probably be disappointed this year by New York artists. It is the "steel king's" ambition to fill his magnificent gallery in Pittsburg with the finest collection in America. At its opening last year its walls were covered with the masterpieces of New York and European painters.

It is Mr. Carnegie's desire to encourage American art and he has established a fund from which handsome prizes are to be given each year to the successful home competitors in his exhibitions. It is not Mr. Carnegie who has incurred the enmity of the New York artists, but the men who have been placed in charge of the grand institution he has presented to the Smoky City. The New York painters now say that it is unfortunate that Mr. Carnegie did not build his colossal gallery and library in the metropolis. Here, they say, his encouragement of American art would have met with the appreciation it deserves.

The dissatisfaction which has caused many of the New York artists to decline to enter their pictures in the second annual Carnegie exhibition is due to seeming discrimination and the withholding by the management of the names of the jury which is to pass upon their work. The most famous of the metropolitan painters had made all preparations to send their pictures to the second annual exhibition, but now at the last moment have withdrawn their names from the catalogue. The exhibition is to begin in a few days, and at the last moment the New York artists have learned that only in the case of a number of foreign contributors and a few Americans who are favorites with the management will the expenses of shipping and insurance be paid by those in charge. The New York artists felt that it was not right that they should be expected to bear these expenses, and especially when they were in no wise certain that the pictures would be given a place after they had been sent to the exhibition. In preparing for all important exhibitions in other cities, committees composed of noted artists are appointed to vote on the pictures before they leave the studio of the competitor. If the jury decides the picture is not eligible, then the artist is spared the expense of shipping and the humiliation of his work being relegated to a storage room.

For the art exhibition to be held in Philadelphia, beginning December 21, a jury has been named to pass upon the eligibility of the work of New York candidates before it leaves the city, composed of the following well-known artists: George De Forrest Brush, Henry W. Ranger, William A. Coffin and Joe Evans. The Boston committee appointed to pass upon the eligibility of prospective candidates at the Hub before it started for Philadelphia, was composed of Winslow Homer, Charles H. Woodbury and Charles P. Hayden. The Philadelphia jury consists of such artists as the following: Vonnoh, Lambert, Shearer, Jordan and Professor Breckenridge. And yet the managers of the Pittsburg gallery, who presume to say that they will meet Mr. Carnegie's ambition to gather the best collection in America, have appointed no New York jury for the coming exhibition and say the artistic ability of all work[illegible]

# WANT MORE FIREMEN AND LOWER RATES.

## Residents of the Annexed District Complain of Unjust Treatment.

### Only Thirty-three Men to Protect a Territory of Seventeen Square Miles.

### Their Work Greatly Hampered by Uncompleted Streets and Scarcity of Hydrants.

## REMAINING VOLUNTEERS WANT PAY

### From January to April of This Year They Helped the Regulars, and Expected Something in Return—Anxious to Serve as an Annex to the Department.

There is a great deal of complaint in that part of the annexed district lying between Morris Park and the city of Mount Vernon about the insufficient force of firemen and the high rates of insurance. It all arises from the substitution of paid firemen for the volunteer forces.

The territory comprises seventeen square miles, and included in it are Morris Park, Woodlawn, Williamsbridge, Eastchester, Unionport and City Island. Before the annexation of these villages to New York each had its own volunteer firemen. These volunteers were not disbanded immediately after New York absorbed the territory, but they continued to serve for some months after that time, while the Fire Department of this city was perfecting its plans for extending its system into the new wards. In Williamsbridge, for instance, the volunteers were on duty as late as April, 1896, the Fire Department being quite willing to have them aid the regulars in putting out fires that occurred in the district between January 1 and April 1 of this year. During this period the regular force was not fully organized.

**Distribution of the Men.**

In the early part of April last, however, the department concluded that it could get along thereafter without the help of the volunteers, and orders were issued that they were no longer to be allowed to cooperate with the regulars. Four companies were established by the department, one at Williamsbridge, another at Wakefield, the third at Morris Park and the fourth at Unionport. Williamsbridge was made the headquarters, and was allowed eight firemen and a foreman. Chief Ahearn was put in charge of the district. Under him there were, all told, thirty-three men, divided up among the four companies and with the territory of seventeen square miles to protect from fire. The only place where the volunteers were allowed to remain on duty was City Island. They are serving there now, without pay. The Fire Department, however, is talking of establishing at an early day two other companies, one at City Island and the other at Eastchester. This step will do away altogether with the volunteers.

The Williamsbridge firehouse has a hook and ladder truck and a wagon, so has the Morris Park station, but the two other companies have only one apparatus apiece. It is so arranged that at least two companies turn out to each fire. The fires in the district are few and far between, and the average loss is small. So far this month there has not been one fire. In September there were three fires. That is about the monthly average.

**Astonished by Insurance Rates.**

As a rule, residents of the district own the houses they live in, and they are far more careful with their property than is the case with people in the thickly inhabited parts of the city. While the buildings are mostly modest homes of people in moderate circumstances, there are quite a number of fine mansions belonging to wealthy men, schools and private and public institutions.

When the annexation went into effect the residents of the district were informed that forty-five firemen would be assigned for duty there. The present force is still twelve men short of that number. When the City Island and East Chester companies are organized, however, there will be forty-five men. Residents claim [illegible] is altogether inadequate.

It was expected that when the various villages became part of New York the insurance rates would be materially reduced. [illegible] disappointed.

were raised above what they had been when the volunteer fire companies were in existence. The people of the district are indignant at the insurance agents' actions in putting up rates to a level with unprotected country places.

The fire companies in the district say that they have had no trouble so far in overcoming the fires that have occurred since they were organized. They complain, however, that they are greatly hampered in their work by the condition of the streets in that part of the city. Many of them are not cut through, and this compels the firemen often to carry their apparatus across fields to the scene of a fire. Again, there is an insufficiency of hydrants, and it has happened in a number of cases that the nearest hydrant was a long distance from the building afire. With streets cut through and hydrants in plenty, Chief Ahearn believes that he could handle any ordinary fire.

**Volunteers Want Pay.**

The Williamsbridge volunteers do not like the way they have been treated, and they had a bill in the last Legislature to pay them $100 each for their services as aids to the regulars from January 1 to April 1 last. The bill, however, did not become a law. It is said that an effort will be made to pass through the next Legislature a bill to enroll the volunteers as an annex to the Fire Department and pay them each $250 a year. It is claimed that the regulars are using the alarms and accepting the aid of the volunteers at all the fires now. Chief Ahearn says this is not so.

## FIGHT FOR A BRIDGE.

### Wheelmen of Middlesex County, N. J., Close a Lively Campaign to Span the Raritan.

The wheelmen of Middlesex County, N. J., are finishing a hard fight for a bridge across the Raritan River, between Perth Amboy and South Amboy. They have had the support of people in all parts of the county, and the State Advisory Board of the League of American Wheelmen, through the efforts of Chief Consul Robert Gentle, gave them all the encouragement possible.

The ballots used in Middlesex County next Tuesday will bear two additional lines—"For the Bridge," and "Against the Bridge"—and until the votes are counted the wheelmen will not know the result of their battle.

If constructed, the Perth-South Amboy bridge will be the only one across the Raritan River below New Brunswick, twelve miles from the Twin Amboys at its mouth. It will shorten the wheeling or driving distance from Jersey City and the northern parts of the State to the seashore by about fifteen miles. It will lessen the driving or walking distance between the two Amboys, only a mile and a half apart, by more than twenty miles, and enable Monmouth County farmers to reach Perth Amboy with their produce instead of shipping it to Philadelphia at low prices. As at present situated, Perth Amboy is so cut off from the farming country by the Raritan that merchants have to come to this city to buy the vegetables raised within ten miles.

It is estimated that the bridge will cost $150,000, and Assemblyman G. H. Tice secured the passage at the last session of the State Legislature of a bill authorizing the County Board of Freeholders to issue bonds to that amount for the purpose of building the bridge.

## NEW LINKS AT ARDSLEY.

### The Course Will Be Doubled in Length at a Cost of About $25,000.

Golf has become the craze among the millionaires who have fine residences on the banks of the Hudson near Irvington and Dobbs Ferry. It is only a short time since $50,000 was spent in laying out a course at Ardsley Casino, the new country club established by Edwin Gould, John D. Rockefeller, Cyrus Field Judson, Philip Schuyler and other prominent residents. From nine holes it is to be increased to a full eighteen-hole course, which will make it one of the most convenient and desirable links in America. The nine additional holes have been laid out on the property known as Ardsley Park. It is situated on the east side of Broadway and adjoins the present course.

The new portion is most admirably adapted for golfing purposes, being rolling country and of such a nature that it will not be necessary to place an artificial bunker on any part of the course.

If this is an open Winter the course will be in readiness by April, but if not it will be some time in June before it can be formally opened.

The respective distances of the new holes in yards are as follows: Eighth, 410 yards; ninth, 280 yards; tenth, 370 yards; eleventh, 350 yards; twelfth, 150 yards; thirteenth, 370 yards; fourteenth, 250 yards; fifteenth, 400 yards, and sixteenth, 460 yards. This makes an addition of 3,020 yards to the present nine-hole course, which will make the eighteen-hole course, when completed, over 5,000 yards long. The "Bogey" score for the new section, as fixed by Willie Dunn, the club's professional, is 41. That of the present course is 39, which will make a total of 80 for the full course.

It is estimated that the full eighteen-hole course will cost the club about $25,000.

# DYNAMITE OUTRAGES HERE AND NEAR BY.

## Only One Notable and Fatal Explosion Beside That in Yonkers.

### Norcross's Diabolical Attempt to Blow Up Russell Sage December 4, 1891.

### Failure of a Miscreant's Effort to Destroy Life on Staten Island May 8, 1896.

## RORTH AND HIS TALKATIVE PARROT.

### Practical Jokes Have Been Plenty, and Police Commissioner Roosevelt Was the Victim of One—Little Damage to Property.

The horrible murder of Hamlin J. Andrus in Yonkers recently recalls other outrages of the kind in this city and nearby. Considering the population and the opportunity, they have been notably few. As compared with the dynamite outrages constantly occurring in Russia, Spain, Germany, France and Italy, they are hardly worth mentioning.

The most notable was the attempt made upon the life of Russell Sage by a crank from Boston named Norcross, who entered the office of the millionaire December 4, 1891, and dropped a bag of the explosive on the floor with the result that Norcross himself was instantly killed and William R. Laidlaw, a clerk from the offices of John R. Bloodgood, who happened to be in Mr. Sage's offices at the time, was blown clear across the room and sustained injuries for which he latterly, in a damage suit, recovered $43,000 from the millionaire. Mr. Sage himself was not hurt, but only the interposition of Laidlaw saved his life. The office was badly shattered. The crank before dropping his dynamite demanded of Russell Sage the sum of $1,200,000.

On May 8, 1896, a bomb was exploded in the rear of a saloon occupied by James Gibson, a resident of Stapleton, Staten Island. Fifteen people were sitting within twenty feet of the spot, but no one was injured. Police investigation proved that it was a specially prepared dynamite cartridge. A Mrs. Smeisser was prostrated by the shock, but soon recovered. Had the cartridge been placed a few feet nearer the building there is no telling how great the loss of life might have been. As it was, the concussion was sufficient to break all the windows in the neighborhood. The perpetrator of the outrage was never discovered.

On June 29, 1896, Frank Hilsenback and his family, who resided at No. 25 Stagg street, Jersey City, had a narrow escape. Mrs. Hilsenback had brought in from the woodshed an armful of wood. A peculiar stick attracted her attention, and upon investigation it was found to contain a sufficient quantity of blasting powder to have done great damage. It was packed in a tin cylinder, and the plug of cotton was soaked in kerosene oil. No one was suspected for some days, until a parrot belonging to a William Rath, living next door to the Hilsenback's, was heard to say: "We'll get 'em out of there if we have to blow 'em up."

These remarks of the parrot, which had been the only companion Mr. Rath had for years, caused an investigation, and he was arrested and held in $1,000 bail.

On July 3 last a Greek priest in Jersey City claimed that an attempt had been made to blow his parsonage at No. 48 William street, off the earth. He said that a man by the name of Joseph Barlow had confessed to him that a certain Stupinsky had made two unsuccessful attempts to destroy him, but nothing ever came of the case, and the accused denied that he had been implicated in any such conspiracy.

Several practical jokes have been played with bogus bombs, the most elaborate of which was the sending of a cylinder of what was at first thought to be a high explosive to Police Commissioner Roosevelt. All it raised was a laugh.

This country, in the history of its Post Office Department, has been practically free from any such annoyances. Occasionally cartridges of general use are consigned to the mails and sometimes powder, but whenever the package was suspected of being anything contrary to law it was immediately seized and the owner sought out.

## CHAPMAN A CRACK SHOT.

### Can Beat All the Other Policemen on the Force with a Rifle—Some of His Good Work.

Barring Sergeant Petty, the champion revolver shot, Captain George S. Chapman, of the Tenderloin police station, can easily lay claim to the championship of the Police Department of this city for rifle shooting.

Captain Chapman is a handsome, well-built man, and is a veteran of the late war. While in the Federal army he became skilled in handling a rifle. He participated in seventeen engagements as a sharpshooter, from the siege of Norfolk, on April 11, 1864, to the battle at Farmville, on April 5, 1865.

Captain Chapman told the other day of the many Johnnies he had picked off with his trusty rifle at Reams Station, Five Forks, High Bridge, Hatcher's Run, Jerusalem Plank Road, Coal Harbor and other places during the rebellion, and finally got down to four years ago, when he attended an excursion to Long Branch.

"Ah," said the genial Captain; "that was the time I did it. I knocked the necks off forty-seven bottles in a contest there and won a gold medal."

"I'm a pretty good shot myself," said Detective Caddell. "What do you say to going over to Sixth avenue and having a little match, the loser to pay for the dinners?"

The Captain agreed to this, and the two, with a few friends, repaired to a shooting gallery in a basement on Sixth avenue, near Thirtieth street. Both selected 22-calibre repeating rifles. Thirty shots were to be fired.

It was not until Caddell had discharged his rifle for the eighth time that the gong behind the bull's eye rang out. Out of the thirty shots Caddell only made eight. Chapman grinned in a confident way, and pulled the lever of his rifle fourteen times in rapid succession, and each time the bullet struck the target plumb in the centre. Caddell accused the Captain of having bribed the boy in charge of the gallery to ring the gong every time he fired. The next sixteen shots resulted in the same manner, and it was with much satisfaction that Captain Chapman viewed his clean score of thirty straight. Detective Caddell paid for the dinners.

The phenomenal work with the rifle had spread among the officers in the station house before the victor and the vanquished returned. When Captain Chapman entered his office he found Detective Welch waiting for him impatiently.

"I'd like to take a turn out of you, Cap," said Welch. "Forty-five shots at twenty yards, and if you beat me I'll swear off cigars the rest of the year."

"You're easy. Come on," was the reply.

So back to the shooting gallery they went. Welch selected a target with a bull's-eye two inches in diameter, and Chapman took one half as big. Welch made the bell ring a dozen times, besides tearing pieces of plaster from the ceiling and walls. Captain Chapman got up, and when he sat down he had made forty-four out of a possible forty-five. He missed the last shot.

Welch then challenged his Captain for another match, to take place next Saturday night, for a sum of money, the amount of which neither will disclose. All yesterday Welch was at the shooting gallery practising. He has improved slightly.

The regular pistol practice of the department, under the supervision of Acting Captain Petty, of the Charles street station, will again be taken up after election in the Eighth Regiment Armory. Captain Chapman will then try his skill at pistol shooting, and if he does as well as with the rifle—well, there is no telling what he will do.

## COLONIZATION CHARGED.

### Police Arrest Philip Tobias, Keeper of a Raines Law Hotel.

The first arrest in this city for colonization was made yesterday by Acting Captain Hogan and Detective Cohen, of the Eldridge street station. Philip Tobias, proprietor of a Raines law hotel, at No. 131 Allen street, was the prisoner.

It is charged that on October 9 seventeen men registered in the Eighteenth Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, giving Tobias's hotel as their residence, and that Tobias vouched for them all as old lodgers, whereas the officers found not one of the seventeen had lived in the district thirty days.

Magistrate Simms issued the warrant from the Police Street Police Court. Tobias denies knowledge of the men having registered illegally, and was held in $500 bond.

## How the Prophets Write the History of the World's End.

On November 1, according to Frederick Stutzke and John D. Little, the world will cease to be. The first says the world will turn so that the North Pole will be under the sun, that the ice cap will melt and all persons who have not, because of their holiness, been lifted above the clouds will drown. Little says the world will crumble and the godly will be translated. Samuel Hendrickson says the world will not end until March 29, 1900, but on the first of next month the son of Napoleon III. (supposed to have been killed in Zululand) will begin a three and a half years' reign over the Jews in Jerusalem.


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