

EMPRESS JOSEPHINE.

She Was a Native of the Pretty Isle of Martinique.

The People of That Happy Little Community Have Honored Their Most Famous Daughter with a Grand Monument.

It has been said that places as well as people, songs as well as perfumes, elude description. This may be aptly applied to the island of Martinique, the pearl of the Lesser Antilles, a neighbor of that spot upon which the keen interest of the world has been centered within recent months.

A century ago, however, it was Venus, not Mars, that became the ruling deity over Martinique, it having won undying lustre for being the birthplace of Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie, known in after years as the wife of Napoleon—Josephine, empress of the French.

The childhood of Marie Joseph Rose Tascher de la Pagerie—afterward abbreviated to Josephine—was one calculated to enhance those physical charms for which she was always noted. Her father's home was built on one of the great hills at Gros Islets, overlooking the Bay of Fort de France. Here one can imagine Josephine in her childish days, and in the sadder time when, during her poverty and her separation from Beauharnais, she returned to Martinique. At 12 years of age the embryo empress was sent to a convent, but she always disliked the restraint of her clothing or to be cramped in her movements. She ran, jumped and danced from morning till night. Josephine's foster-sister, Euphemie, was her chosen comrade, and accompanied her, when in her tenth year, to the Caribbean prophetic who foretold so accurately what was to befall her. She had then almost arrived at woman's estate, but had not yet that molded figure which became later her chief charm. She played, it is said, most



STATUE OF JOSEPHINE. (Erected by the People of Fort de France, Martinique.)

pleasingly on the guitar, had a sweet voice for ballad singing and danced divinely.

It was to Mme. Renaudin, her aunt, that Josephine owed her first marriage to Alexander de Beauharnais, at the age of 15. It was merely an alliance of convenience, so that the unhappiness of the young couple was not surprising; but in the end the union turned out better than had been anticipated, and through it all Josephine was loved and respected to the last.

There is no doubt that during all those years of storm and stress of the wonderful life she led in France Josephine always looked to Martinique with affectionate remembrance.

The people of her beloved island, in memory of its most famous woman, have erected one of the most beautiful statues of modern times, and it stands as guard to the shining waters of Fort de France bay.

A Romance of Science.

A single fine Russian sable skin is worth from \$100 to \$250. It is a tiny thing, about 14 inches long by eight or nine inches around. A bale of dressed sable skins as it hangs in the furrier's shop resembles a bundle of long suede gloves; they are hung up wrong side out, and are all numbered and price marked in indelible ink. The most perfect skins are tipped with silvery hairs, which greatly increase their beauty. The pelt, when dressed, is soft and fine, while the fur is a lovely dark brown, which shows a bluish tint, like that of a ripe Concord grape, when the hair is blown apart by the breath. The skins are entire, being taken from the animal without cutting except for a tiny incision at the throat and on the inner side of each delicate little foot, thus leaving the head and claws intact.

Where the Shah Sits.

The shah of Persia owns the most valuable arm chair in the world. It is of solid gold, inlaid with precious stones. At one time some of the stones were stolen from one of the legs of the chair, and the indignant shah ordered the arrest of a number of his servants and held the keeper of the furniture responsible for the loss, with the intimation that if the thief were not discovered, the keeper would be beheaded. The culprit, being eventually found, was forthwith beheaded and his head carried on a pole by the imperial bodyguard through the streets of Teheran.

A Natural Sun Dial.

The largest sun dial in the world is Hayou Horoo, a large promontory extending 3,000 feet above the Aegean sea. As the sun swings round the shadow of this mountain it touches, one by one, a circle of islands, which act as hour marks.

HASTINGS' MESSAGE.

The Governor of Pennsylvania Talks Plainly Regarding Some Reforms that are Needed.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 4.—Gov. Hastings, who will retire from the gubernatorial chair on January 17, sent his annual message to the legislature yesterday. The message shows the state revenues for the year ended November 30, 1898, to have been \$13,325,120, and the expenditures \$13,973,834. The net debt of the state is \$1,025,982, no part of which can be paid until 1912. The governor says:

"The operation of the act of the last legislature providing for the payment of interest by banks in which state funds are deposited shows that while this interest law is an improvement, and indicates the enormous sums which the state might have received during past years, yet it does not correct the evil which it was intended to correct. While it may be true that the state has lost no moneys deposited in the various banks, it cannot be questioned that in the past the public funds have been used for political purposes by depositing them in favorite banks, where such deposits were expected to yield returns in the shape of political influence. This system cannot be defended. The evil will never be corrected until the state keeps its own money in its own vaults."

The governor urges the legislature to adopt a memorial to congress to authorize the selection of senators by popular vote. The governor criticizes the new state Capitol, erected to take the place of the building destroyed by fire in February, 1897. The new building, he says, in its present condition "is hardly fit for human habitation, much less the official abode of the representatives of the commonwealth. It is made of common brick imbedded in cheap mortar, looks like a hastily erected factory building and is repulsive to the eye."

SUCCESSFUL BANDITS.

They Rob an Express Car Attached to a Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Train.

Mansfield, Mo., Jan. 4.—The ninth and first successful attempt at train robbery on the line of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis road occurred last night near Macomb, a station five miles east of this point. Macomb being a flag station, one of the robbers got aboard the westbound train at Norwood, the first station east of Macomb, paying his fare to Macomb, and compelling the train to stop there. It was immediately boarded by five or six masked men, who, covering all members of the train crew with Winchester and revolvers, compelled the engineer and fireman to cut loose from the remainder of the train.

The mail, baggage and express cars were then run up the line about two miles and stopped in a lonely cut, where Engineer Callender was placed in front of the robbers and forced to break open the door of the express car, after which he was placed in front of the foremost robber and together they entered the express car, covering Southern Express Messenger Newton and Baggage-master Sieben with their pistols, forcing them to adjourn to the outside of the car. They then dynamited the through safe. Two charges of dynamite were used, completely demolishing the safe of the Southern Express Co. and playing havoc with the car.

It is not known how much money and valuables were secured, as the safe blown open was a through safe. Everything was taken from it and it is safe to say they were well paid for their trouble. The local safe, which contained all local money picked up, was not molested.

SAUCY FILIPINOS.

They Notify Americans Not to Land at Iloilo with Arms in Their Hands.

Manila, Jan. 4.—Advises just received from Iloilo says that the rebels, at a meeting on Saturday, ratified the action of a delegation which assured the Americans that they might land unarmed, but if the latter landed armed the natives would be uncontrollable.

Every preparation is being made for resistance upon the part of the rebels and reinforcements are arriving from Negros and the neighboring islands, in spite of the efforts of the United States cruiser Baltimore and the gunboat Arizona to scare them with searchlights. The Spanish gunboat El Cano is still at Iloilo, but as her status is not defined she has not been molested. It is understood that she is destined to go to Zamboanga, a town on the southwest extremity of the island of Mindanao.

The American troops are restless. The rebels are drilling on the beach, evening and morning, in full view of the American expedition, which is still afloat.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Gen. Otis, commanding at Manila, has cabled the war department that Gen. Miller has the situation well in hand at Iloilo, and that he fully understands the purpose of the president not to crowd the insurgents unduly. It is desirable that a hostile collision between the American forces and the insurgents be avoided, at least pending the ratification of the peace treaty, and as Gen. Miller understands this purpose on the part of the president he will be guided by it and may be relied upon to resort to force only under compulsion.

Alleged Frauds Foot Up \$500,000.

New York, Jan. 4.—David Rothschild, the Cincinnati bar fixture manufacturer who was arrested last week, charged with having swindled the Central national bank of \$5,000 by means of worthless notes, was again arraigned in police court yesterday. At the request of Rothschild's counsel examination was postponed until the 12th inst. The aggregate amount alleged to have been obtained by Rothschild in a dishonest method from banks in this city, Cincinnati, Chicago and Cleveland is said to be about \$500,000.

BEARD ON THE BEEF.

Maj. Harrison Said that After this Growth was Removed No Fault could be Found with the Soldiers' Ration.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Major Hopkins, military aide to the secretary of war, testified yesterday before the war investigation commission regarding sanitary conditions at the camps at Tampa, Thomas and Alger. It was the old question of sinks, drainage and camp police and the testimony of the witness was little different from preceding witnesses.

Maj. Harrison, Ninth volunteer infantry, whose regiment was raised near New Orleans and is now in service at Santiago, was next called. Concerning commissary stores he said those in the United States were the best that could be bought in the open market. The refrigerated beef sent from this country, he said, was excellent. He had much experience with refrigerated meat and he said that while there was some disposition on the part of the regimental cooks to cavil at the appearance of the meat, it was in reality quite good. He explained that the sudden change of temperature on removing the meat from the refrigerator ships produced what is known as a "beard," a greenish growth that had to be scraped off. When this was done the meat beneath was perfectly good. It was served to the men with excellent results and benefited the sick materially.

The chief trouble came when the change was made to hoof cattle sent from Porto Rico. This beef he killed himself and superintended its dressing and cooling. "But it would not cool in that climate," he said emphatically. "The meat never lost its animal heat and with its use our sickness increased 10 per cent."

On the canned meat Maj. Harrison said that it was equally as good as the refrigerator beef, was well received by the men and none of it had to be condemned.

Witness said he was thoroughly familiar with the processes of refrigerating and butchering meat, and he was willing to state positively that there were no chemicals used in any of the American beef that passed under his observation. On the contrary there were no chemical preparations that could be used on the meat with advantage to the packers without ruining their product before they could get it to the army. He regarded it as highly improbable that anything of the sort had been attempted.

A CAUSELESS SCARE.

Residents of Santiago Got a Wrong Idea of the Meaning of an Order Relating to Tariff Revenues.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Regarding the sensational reports from Santiago that the whole province had been inflamed by the recent order of the war department "concentrating all customs money in Havana," thus threatening a stoppage of all public improvements and threatening to throw thousands of Cubans out of employment, it may be authoritatively stated that any excitement existing in Santiago is due to a misapprehension of the war department's order.

It seems to have been taken for granted that the order contemplates sending all currency collected for customs dues to Havana, thus cutting off the governor of Santiago province from the employment of local labor. The fact is that the officers in charge of customs at the various ports of entry are merely ordered to "make weekly reports to the collector of customs of the island at the chief port of all transactions at the sub-port over which they may have jurisdiction, with copies of entries of merchandise duly certified." The customs from all the ports in the island are to be used for the betterment of the condition of the Cubans, not only in Havana and Santiago, but elsewhere.

It would be just as equitable for the port of New York to retain all the customs funds collected there for expenditure in the island of Manhattan as it would be for Havana or Santiago or any other town in Cuba to gobble all of the customs receipts for expenditure within its own borders. So far from the war department contemplating any curtailment of the relief work in Cuba, an order already has been issued to the governor general, directing him to furnish work to every able-bodied Cuban applying for it at a fair rate of weekly wages, measured by Cuban standards.

A SHOWER OF GIFTS.

Chicago University Receives Donations of Lands and Cash Amounting to \$403,000.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—President Harper, of Chicago University, announced last night at the 27th convocation of the university that gifts aggregating \$403,000 had been made to the institution. Martin A. Ryerson, president of the board of trustees, donated a tract of land adjoining that now occupied by the university. The value of this is \$34,000. John D. Rockefeller had promised to duplicate the gift in cash, thus making \$68,000. Marshall Field gave a tract of land adjoining that given by Mr. Ryerson and which has been used by the university as an athletic field. The value of this land is estimated at \$135,000. Mr. Rockefeller agreed that when this was given to the school he would give \$200,000 for the building of a gymnasium and the equipment of the athletic grounds. The university has, heretofore, received \$169,000 in land value and will now receive from Mr. Rockefeller \$334,000 in cash.

A Walker for Davis.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 5.—The republican members of the two houses of the legislature met in caucus last night to nominate a successor to United States Senator Cushman K. Davis, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee and American peace commissioner at Paris. The caucus was entirely a formal affair, there being no opposition and the republicans having a majority of 90 in the legislature. Senator McCarthy nominated Cushman K. Davis. The roll call resulted in 127 votes for Senator Davis, that being the number present.

AN ABLE STATE PAPER.

The First Message of Gov. Roosevelt to the New York Legislature Deals with Questions of Vital Interest.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The state legislature convened yesterday. In both the assembly and the senate the republican caucus nominees were elected. Fred Dixon, of Chautauque county, was made speaker of the assembly and Archie Paxter, of Chemung county, was chosen clerk. In the senate T. E. Ellsworth, of Niagara county, and James S. Whipple, of Cattaraugus county, were elected temporary chairman and clerk respectively. After a brief address by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, the annual message of Gov. Roosevelt was read.

Gov. Roosevelt opened with congratulations to nation and state on the brilliant triumphs of the war. "The tropic islands we have taken," the governor said, "must neither be allowed to lapse into anarchy nor to return under the sway of tyranny."

On canals Gov. Roosevelt said: "The canals are at present in such condition that the money already expended will avail nothing if the work is discontinued. Expenditures that can be made within the constitution should be authorized. The canals should be administered economically. Any man, whether public servant or contractor, who in any way defrauds the state to his private gain, must be dealt with as rigorously as the laws will permit."

As to labor interests, the message contains several important suggestions for bettering conditions. The governor said that the enforcement of the law regulating the hours of labor for minors is left to the board of health in large cities, and if the board fails to do its work the law, "as in the case of New York City," is practically a dead letter. As to the law regulating the hours of labor on surface roads, the governor said it practically fails by default because the railroad commissioners, who have its enforcement, have no force to use for such a purpose. In order that the desire of the people shall be made effective, the governor recommends that the enforcement of the entire body of legislation relating to labor be placed under the board of factory inspectors. This would place the responsibility where it belongs.

In speaking of the national guard, the governor said it was a mistake to order out the guard for long campaign service, as many of the men lost their jobs in consequence and families were deprived of their support. He thought this was one of the best arguments for an increased standing army. In the event of another war, the governor said, it would be best to order out the guard for service in the United States alone.

Regarding the civil service, Gov. Roosevelt said: "The methods of appointments to the civil service of the state are now in utter confusion, no less than three systems being in effect. I recommend that a law be passed introducing one uniform practice."

Gov. Roosevelt invited attention to the evils of over-legislation. "The state suffers more from over-legislation than from the lack of legislation," he said. The governor recommended biennial sessions of the legislature.

Of New York's police system he said: "The evils of the police system of New York have become very serious."

MR. QUAY'S INNOCENCE.

Men Who Stayed Out of the Caucus Say He Must Establish It Before They Will Vote for Him.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 5.—The republican senators and members who signed the pledge not to take part in Tuesday night's senatorial caucus organized yesterday to keep up the fight against Senator Quay until after the supreme court has disposed of the People's bank conspiracy cases. The meeting was attended by nearly all the signers and two others who did not sign, but kept away from the caucus.

Senator Flynn said that he interpreted the pledge binding the independents to keep out of the caucus to mean that they would not vote for Mr. Quay until the supreme court has disposed of the conspiracy cases, and that if the senator was in no better position after his action than he is now they cannot vote for his re-election.

Senator-elect David Martin, of Philadelphia, who will be qualified January 17, when the house and senate will vote for senator, concurred in what Senator Flynn had said.

The organization committee issued an address which says: "In our present attitude we are prompted by what we believe to be the best interests of our party and state. We believe a republican senator should and will be elected, and that no combination of circumstances can prevent it. We believe that the sentiment of the republicans of the commonwealth is against taking action that might result in the election of a person as United States senator who is charged with crime before his innocence is established in a court of justice, and that the failure to determine that question prior to this time is due to the act of the alleged caucus nominee in delaying trial and not to any act of ours."

Both branches of the legislature have adjourned until January 12.

Burrows is Nominated.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 5.—Senator J. C. Burrows was unanimously nominated last night by the republican caucus to succeed himself. After the nomination the senator and his late opponent, Albert Paek, who withdrew from the race yesterday, came to the Capitol together, which elicited great enthusiasm from the legislators.

Hale Nominated by Acclamation.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 5.—The republican caucus of the legislature was held last night to nominate a United States senator. Senator Eugene Hale was renominated by acclamation.

WAR OR PEACE?

Filipino Newspapers are Hostile to Americans—Agulnaldo's Envoy at Washington Asks for Recognition from the President.

Manila, Jan. 7.—A dispatch to the Independencia from Malolos, the seat of the so-called Filipino government, says the governors of all the provinces of Luzon have assembled at Malolos for the purpose of offering their lives and property in adhesion to the policy of the president and government. Continuing the dispatch says:

"They say they fought only for the independence of the Filipinos and are unwilling to surrender to strangers."

Commenting upon President McKinley's proclamation to the Filipinos issued by Gen. Otis, the Independencia, which is a native paper, says the problem presented is most grave. It admits that there are only two solutions possible, namely, for the Americans to abandon their annexation policy, or a prolonged and bloody war. It cites the example of the "noble patriots of Iloilo defying Gen. Miller," and expresses hope for a pacific termination of the crisis, but hints at trouble.

Hong Kong, Jan. 7.—The newspapers here publish the following dispatch from Iloilo, evidently from a Filipino source:

"When the Americans arrived at Iloilo they found no looting upon the part of the Filipino forces, or conduct of any kind unworthy of civilized people. In conformity with their agreement with the Spaniards, the Filipinos entered Iloilo in an orderly manner and hoisted the Filipino flag. The Americans found a good government established and meeting with the complete approval of the foreign residents. The post office, customs and other departments were working smoothly under the entire control of the Filipinos. This disposes of the allegations of the inclination of the Filipinos to loot and kill. The Filipinos occupied Iloilo on the same humane principles which have guided their actions against their Spanish oppressors."

Washington, Jan. 7.—Agoncillo, who is here as the representative of the Philippine government, has asked to be recognized by the United States as such and to be accorded the same rights as other diplomats. His request is now in the hands of Secretary Hay. Sixto Lopez, the private secretary of Agoncillo, visited the state department and presented a letter to Secretary Hay requesting upon behalf of Agoncillo an interview for the purpose of arranging to present his credentials to President McKinley, and inquiring when it would meet the convenience of the president to meet Agoncillo.

The letter of Lopez states that he is instructed by Agoncillo, in view of recent developments, to urge an understanding between the American government and the representative of the Philippine people as to the relations between the respective nations, such understanding to be reached either at Washington through the joint representatives of the two governments or in the Philippine islands in like manner. The letter concludes with an expression of the hope that the friendly relations heretofore existing between the two nations may be maintained.

Accompanying the letter is a memorandum setting forth the establishment of the Philippine republic and the provision for a detailed system of government.

AFTER FOUR YEARS.

A Woman Goes from New York to Utah to Fasten Evidence of Three Murders Upon Her Husband.

Gouverneur, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Sheriff Storr, of Utah county, Utah, left here Thursday, accompanied by Mrs. Jennie Wright. They are en route to Utah in an endeavor to clear up a murder mystery and to free, if possible, a man from a life sentence. At the Pelican Point ranch, Utah, in 1895 three young men were shot down one night in their house. The stepfather of one of the boys, named Haynes, had had trouble with the men and was arrested, charged with the crime. The bodies of the men were found in Utah lake and the premises they had occupied were looted. Haynes was convicted on circumstantial evidence and was sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

A short time after the crime George W. Wright left that locality and lived in various parts of the west, finally drifting to Fresh Water, Col. He was a graduate of Kalamazoo law college. He soon became prominent, bearing the sobriquet of "King of Fresh Water." One morning a man with whom Wright was at odds was found shot to pieces in his cabin. Wright assisted at the coroner's inquest and wrote out the verdict of "murder by a person unknown." Later Wright became involved in a questionable sheep deal and, after being arrested, jumped his bail and fled. He visited his wife at her parents' home here and then disappeared.

After he left the west evidence of a positive character relating to the murder at Fresh Water is said to have been found against Wright and after working on the case for over a year Chief Harder elicited a confession from Mrs. Wright that her husband had goods which figured in the Pelican Point murders. The Utah authorities found articles just where she said. Mrs. Wright said she was willing to testify against her husband for the triple crime, providing he can be caught.

First Protestant Bishop of Brazil.

New York, Jan. 7.—Impressive services marked the consecration yesterday of Rev. Lucien L. Kinsolving as bishop of Brazil. The services were held in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal church. The event was of historical interest, inasmuch as Mr. Kinsolving will be the first Protestant bishop for Brazil. Bishops, priests and laymen from many states were present at the services. Bishop Kinsolving was a pupil of the Episcopal high school near Washington when he was 15 years old, and before he attained his majority he started a church school and made it a success.

CROKER IS AN EXPANSIONIST.

Famously Leader Declares Himself on the Question of Territorial Acquisition—Says that the 16 to 1 Issue is Dead.

New York, Jan. 7.—The Journal and Advertiser prints the following statement given out by Richard Croker: "I believe in expansion. I believe in holding whatever possessions we have gained by annexation, purchase or war. This policy is not only patriotic, but it is the only safe one to pursue. Any other policy would show weakness on the part of the United States and invite foreign complications. This must be avoided, hence our policy must be vigorous. Jefferson was an expansionist, otherwise he would not have favored the acquisition of Louisiana, with its foreign population, which in Jefferson's time was quite as remote as the Philippines. In this age of steam and electricity distance is no argument against expansion."

"Take England, for example. The people of this little isle come pretty near owning the universe. Are not our people as intelligent, as powerful and as patriotic as the English people? The United States is the only country on earth superior to the English. Why not illustrate to the world that we are fully able to cope with greater problems than we have had occasion to in the past, and in the future dominate any emergency. The country teems with young men full of hope and ambition. Why not give these young men a chance to develop our newly acquired possessions and build up a country rivaling in grandeur and patriotism our own United States?"

"It is an insult to the American people and to our flag even to suggest that we abandon the people we have released from bondage, or, what would be more disgraceful, that we should offer to sell them to the highest bidder. Such a proposition places the American people in the same category with the Chinese, who have neither patriotism nor a foreign policy and are in consequence utilized as a doormat by the powers of the world. This is too great a question to be considered as a mere matter of dollars and cents. Our people want their rights protected. They will not figure on the cost."

"The people want the property acquired by war protected. They will pay for a standing army, a powerful navy and the protection of our flag the world over, regardless of any monetary consideration. They have proved their willingness to sacrifice their blood for the honor of their country and their flag, and when the question is brought to an issue, they will rise as one man and demand expansion as a citizen's sacred right."

"I think the 16 to 1 question as outlined in the Chicago platform a decidedly dead issue. This was demonstrated in the last election. We did not embody the 16 to 1 question in our platform, and the result is that we elected every one of our congressmen."

TRAILING A POISONER.

Latest Developments in the Adams-Cornish Case—False Beard Clue Has Failed.

New York, Jan. 7.—The World says: These new points were developed yesterday in the poisoning mystery. Mr. Witthaus found that Kutnow's powder was mixed with the cyanide of mercury in the false bromo-seltzer bottle sent to Harry Cornish, the mixture which killed Mrs. Adams. This is considered important, as making absolutely certain that the sender of the poison to Cornish was one and the same with the sender of cyanide of mercury to Henry Barnett in a Kutnow powder box. The startling statement was made by the nurse who attended Barnett that still another attempt had been made on his life, showing that the poisoner was determined in his murderous purpose, and persisted until on the second attempt he was successful.

More discouraging for the police than any development thus far was the failure of the Newark false beard clue. Young Molineux was taken to Fischer, the wig maker, who sold a red wig to a stranger shortly before Christmas. Fischer declared that Molineux was not his customer.

CUBAN CUSTOMS REVENUES.

The Cabinet Discusses How to Apply Them to the Benefit of All the Islanders.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The cabinet at its meeting Friday gave special consideration to the administration of affairs in Cuba. There seems to be a misunderstanding among some of the people of Santiago as to the policy of the government with respect to the expenditure of money collected from internal revenue and customs sources. It is not believed that Gen. Wood, who is in command at Santiago, misunderstands the purposes of the government, but nothing will be done in the matter until Gen. Wood arrives here. Then an effort will be made to arrive at some general plan for the handling of the receipts in the island. It seems certain, however, that all money disbursed must come through a central head and that under no circumstances can any particular city or section be allowed to expend all of its collections to the neglect of other sections.

Gen. Wood, however, will receive a proper allowance for Santiago province, but full consideration is certain to be given to sections which collect nothing or little from customs.

Roosevelt's Unique Journey.

New York, Jan. 7.—Gov. Roosevelt came to this city from Albany Friday afternoon in the cab of a locomotive. He had intended to take the 2:35 train from Albany, but it was late and as he had arranged to meet several persons he was much chagrined at the delay. The locomotive was placed at his disposal and he climbed into the cab at 2 o'clock. He arrived at the Grand Central depot at 5:03, making the run in three hours and three minutes. The ride was a thrilling one, at times the engine making record breaking speed.