5 O'CLOCK EXTRA.

# The World.

5 O'CLOCK EXTRA.

PRICE ONE CENT. *EVENING EDITION.* NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1887. *EVENING EDITION.* PRICE ONE CENT.

## COURTLANDT PALMER ANGRY

### HE SAYS THAT JUDGE BARRETT'S COURSE IN RESIGNING IS COWARDLY.

**An Earnest Defense of the Nineteenth Century Club—Members Not Bound by the Opinions Expressed by Speakers—A List of Subjects of Discussion to Show that the Association is Not Frivolous.**

Mr. Courtlandt Palmer was found this morning by a WORLD reporter at his residence, No. 117 East Twenty-first street. He was sitting in the front room of the suit in which the Nineteenth Century Club has so often discussed leading questions of the day.

"What do you think of Judge Barrett's resignation from the club?" the reporter asked.

"I think Judge Barrett's course is cowardly! Yes," Mr. Palmer continued after a moment's reflection, "cowardly. He was no more committed to my views than he was to those of any member of the club.

"My views are my own; they do not represent, necessarily, the mind of the club on the point in question any more than any other member's do.

"Hitherto I have always regarded Judge Barrett as a sincere, fearless man. If the sentiment attributed to him be true, why, Judge Barrett is mistaken.

"The Supreme Court of the United States simply decided in regard to the Anarchists' case that the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois did not fall under its jurisdiction. This judgment of the Supreme Court did not say anything as to the merits of the case or the justice of the verdict.

"I think a man in my position, since I am regarded as associated with the capitalistic body, in regard to the Anarchists, is honest and entitled to respect. I believe they were executed far more because they were Anarchists than because they were murderers.

"I consider them as laboring for a good end—the abolition of poverty—and that from their standpoint they were honest thinkers. I do not commend their means nor indorse their standpoint, but I do believe they were martyrs to their principles, and if the Supreme Court of Illinois had possessed the courage of the Court of Appeals it would have acquitted in the Anarchists' case as the latter did in Sharp's.

"I am somewhat irritated, I confess, by this stand of Judge Barrett's, and think it rather mean. How is he committed to my views any more than Mr. Noah Davis is, who is a member of the club? The motto of the club is, 'Test all things. Hold fast what is true.'"

"Judge Barrett's remark that the club had taken of late to discussing things for amusement more than for earnest inquiry is sufficiently refuted by the subjects which the club has taken up of late. They regard live and important questions.

"The next discussion concerns literary proprietorship. Very soon David Welles will discuss the question of protection and free trade. Another discussion will be on establishing a school for dramatic art.

"Col. Ingersoll will soon cross swords with some prominent divine, if any will meet him, on the subject of religion. That doesn't look like frivolity," added Mr. Palmer.

"Will the resignation of Mr. Carnegie and Judge Barrett affect the club at all?"

"No. The majority of the club will not be affected at all. Mr. Carnegie's remarks were somewhat uncourteous, since I was debarred, by my position, from taking any stand against them."

A CORRECTION FROM MR. PALMER.

After the first edition of THE WORLD had gone to press this afternoon the following letter was received at THE WORLD office:

*To the Editor of The World:*

In my interview with THE WORLD reporter this morning I applied the word "cowardly" to Judge Barrett's conduct in withdrawing from the Nineteenth Century Club. Please do not so report me. Say instead that the watchwords of the club are "Toleration, Courtesy and Courage," and that just as Mr. Carnegie has been lacking in the second of these, so it seems to me that Judge Barrett has overlooked the third. By being particular to make this change, you will greatly oblige, Yours truly,

COURTLANDT PALMER.

## WASHITA'S GREAT CYCLONE.

**Further Particulars of the Storm Which Destroyed Three Villages.**

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

CADDO, I. T., Dec. 19.—The destructive cyclone which visited the villages of Fort Washita, Green and Armstrong Academy on Saturday morning caused an almost total destruction of the three villages, killing eight people and wounding several others. The country devastated by the cyclone is hilly and wooded, and from the point where it first touched the earth to the spot where it was finally dissipated a swath half a mile in width was mown through the timber and heavy trees were blown through the air like wisps of straw.

Several early risers at Fort Washita saw the cloud approaching, but did not have time to warn the villagers of its approach. It struck the ground a quarter of a mile northwest of the Fort, bounded into the air like a ball, and, descending again, struck the village squarely in the centre, crushing or carrying away half the houses in the town. Many heavy loghouses, although badly twisted and wrenched by the wind, withstood the fury of the storm, and their occupants were enabled to escape.

The cyclone passed off in a southeasterly direction with a hollow roar, like that of a heavy railroad train passing over a bridge. Without leaving the earth again it swept a path over the hills for a distance of twenty miles without, so far as known, encountering a human habitation. It seemed to gather force as it passed over the prairies about ten miles south of Caddo, where it crossed the railroad track and proceeded in the direction of Armstrong Academy. Here the same scenes of destruction were enacted that had taken place at Wasaita, though to a lesser extent. Several houses were blown down, but with the exception of one man who had both legs broken, no one was injured.

Green, a little settlement about eight miles southeast of Armstrong, was the next point to suffer and here the twisting monster seemed to repent of its freak of mercy at Armstrong and to play all of the fiendish traits peculiar to its character. Twenty houses were smashed into kindling wood and their occupants buried in the ruins, a produce store was carried away with its contents, while many horses and cattle on the neighboring ranches were injured or killed.

The following are the casualties so far as known:

At Fort Washita:

A. B. LINCOLN, killed.

FRENCH ADAMS, United States Army, killed.

HENRY WAIT, arm and leg broken.

MRS. WAIT, arm broken.

Several others are injured, whose names cannot be ascertained.

At Armstrong Academy WILLIAM COVINGTON had both legs broken.

At Green:

HENDERSON JACK killed.

PETER RIDSON, killed.

Two children, names unknown, killed.

The full extent of damage by the storm cannot at present be ascertained owing to the thinly populated district over which it passed between the stricken villages. Its velocity is estimated as high as seventy-five miles an hour, but it is probable that its speed was not nearly so great. The trees in the path of the storm were felled in a circle, showing that the speed of the storm bore no relation to the velocity of the wind within the vortex.

**Temperance in Kansas City.**

Ex-Gov. St. John spoke last night at the Willitt Street M. E. Church. He described the struggle of the temperance people in Kansas against the saloons until finally a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution was adopted. "I am often asked," he said, "if Kansas has not lost some of its population since we have suppressed the saloons. Yes, about fifteen hundred to two thousand saloon-keepers. In one sense what has been our loss has been New York's gain. I know that some of them have come here." He said there were only 500 licensed places in Kansas where alcoholic liquors are sold, and at those places they are only sold for medicinal and mechanical purposes.

**Walking Delegates Plead Not Guilty.**

Robert J. Armstrong, Peter J. Kiernan, Owen Harney, Edward McLaughlin and James McDonnel, the Board of Walking Delegates of the Building Section of the Central Labor Union, indicted for conspiracy to ruin the business of Peck & Martin, pleaded not guilty in the General Sessions this morning.

## PHILADELPHIA'S KING DUDE MARRIED.

**Teddy Peiper and Miss Josephine Park Secretly Wedded in Camden on Dec. 3.**

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—The facts relating to the marriage of Teddy Peiper, who is known as one of the princes of Philadelphia dudedom, leaked out to-day for the first time. He was wedded in Camden a fortnight ago to Miss Josephine Park, a petite and beautiful brunette, the daughter of a Mrs. Park who came into somewhat unenviable notoriety here a few months ago through her connection with a livery-stable man named Spooner, who was killed by being thrown from his carriage, and for whom she separated from her husband.

Peiper is quite a young man, but gained some prominence here a couple of winters ago, when Col. McCaull had the South Broad Street Theatre, by his devoted attentions to Mme. Cottrelly. A letter of his was found among Cottrelly's effects, and the Colonel is said to have threatened his prima donna with discharge if she continued to give encouragement to this little dude, who was in the habit of dining her and showing her other courtesies after the opera.

Peiper had seen Miss Park many a time, and had long wished to become acquainted with her, but could find no one to introduce him, probably through jealousy of his winning charms. He secured the coveted introduction, however, on Nov. 29, and, after being with his adored one almost continually for four days, he called for her in a coupé on Saturday evening, Dec. 3, and they were driven to the Camden Ferry, where they were married at 10 o'clock in the evening by Rev. J. J. Eleeper.

They returned to the Girard House, where they spent the night as guests of Peiper's employer, a member of the Stock Exchange, John G. Reliche.

A telegram was sent to Mrs. Park announcing the marriage. Mr. Peiper is one of the most flassily dressed youths in Philadelphia, and for several years has been a conspicuous figure of the theatre and society.

## IVES IS AFTER DEXTER.

**An Effort Made on Saturday to Serve the Latter in a $100,000 Damage Suit.**

The threat of Henry S. Ives to bring a suit against President Julius Dexter, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, for $100,000 damages for malicious prosecution was not an idle one.

A summons was drawn by his lawyers, Messrs. Johnson and Adler, last week, and an attempt was made to serve it upon the defendant last Saturday.

It was discovered, however, that he had left New York for Cincinnati on Thursday of last week immediately after the examination of Mr. Ives before Justice Kilbreth at the Tombs, and no further steps have been taken in the matter. The complaint in the case has not yet been drawn.

Mr. Adler said to a reporter of the evening WORLD this morning: "Unless we can serve Mr. Dexter with a summons in this suit in this city no further proceedings will probably be taken in the matter.

## NO LIFE IN WALL STREET.

**No Relief in Sight—Bulls and Bears Alike Unheeded.**

The Stock Exchange is as dull as ever, and worst of all there is no relief in sight. Connor, young Gould and others continue to talk encouragingly, but no one pays any attention to either the rose-colored predictions of the bulls or the pessimistic views of the bears so general is the indisposition to embark in new ventures until after the close of the year.

Up to noon 51,000 shares changed hands, the smallest total for a long time. Hocking Coal, Oregon Trans. and Northern Pacific preferred moved up 1 per cent., and Richmond Terminal and New England fell off about as much. Otherwise there were no changes worthy of note.

Money ruled easy at 4½ a 5 per cent., and foreign exchange is firm, with the posted rates up to 4.85½ and 4.86½.

Governments are strong, with sales of coupon 4s at 126½. Reg. 4s are quoted at 125 a 125¾, and 4½s at 107¾ a 108½. Railroad bonds were quiet. Metropolitan 1sts rose 1, to 118, Ches. & Ohio 6s of 1911 1, to 91, and Det., Mac. & Mar. land grants 1½, to 36. Knoxville & Ohio 1sts fell off 1, to 91½, and Kentucky Central 4s 1, to 71.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

In London, consols are steady and United States 4s ¼ higher, at 128¾. American railway securities show an advance of ¼ to 1¼ per cent. In Paris rentes rose to 81f. 72½c.

THE QUOTATIONS.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Clos'g. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canada Southern | 55¾ | 55¾ | 55¼ | 55¼ |
| Canadian Pacific | 60⅝ | 60⅝ | 60⅝ | 60⅝ |
| Chic., Burl. & Quincy | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 |
| Chicago & Northwest | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 105⅝ | 105⅞ |
| Chic., Mil. & St. Paul | 74⅜ | 74⅜ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic | 76⅛ | 76⅛ | 76 | 76 |
| Col. & Hocking Coal | 27 | 28 | 26¾ | 28 |
| Consolidated Gas | 71⅝ | 71⅝ | 71 | 71⅝ |
| Del., Lack. & Western | 127⅞ | 127⅞ | 126⅞ | 126⅞ |
| Delaware & Hudson | 103 | 103 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ |
| Denver & Rio Grande pfd | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| E. Tenn., Va. & Ga. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Fort Worth & Denver City | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | 44⅛ |
| Illinois Central | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 60⅛ | 60⅝ | 59⅞ | 60 |
| Lake Shore | 95 | 95 | 94⅞ | 94⅞ |
| Manhattan Consol | 96 | 96 | 94 | 93 |
| Mich., L. S. & Western pref | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| Missouri Pacific | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 84⅛ | 84⅞ |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| New Jersey Central | 74⅞ | 74⅞ | 73⅞ | 74⅛ |
| N. Y. & New Eng | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 36 | 36⅞ |
| N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st pfd | 67⅞ | 67⅞ | 67⅞ | 67⅞ |
| N. Y., Lake Erie & Western | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ |
| Norfolk & Western pfd | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ |
| Northern Pacific | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ |
| Northern Pacific pfd | 46⅞ | 47 | 46 | 46 |
| Oregon Railway & Navigation | 88 | 88⅛ | 88 | 88⅛ |
| Oregon Transcontinental | 20⅞ | 21 | 20⅞ | 21 |
| Pacific Mail | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | 35 | 35 |
| Philadelphia & Reading | 66⅛ | 66⅞ | 65 | 65⅛ |
| Richmond & W. P. Ter | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 21⅛ | 21⅞ |
| Rich. & West Point Ter. pfd | 55 | 55 | 54⅞ | 55 |
| St. Paul & Omaha | 38⅛ | 38⅞ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ |
| St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | 108⅞ | 108⅞ |
| St. Louis & San Fran | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ |
| Texas Pacific | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 25 |
| Tenn. Coal & Iron | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27 | 27 |
| Union Pacific | 56 | 56 | 55⅛ | 55⅛ |
| Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| Wabash, St. L. & Pacific, pfd | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | 29⅞ |
| Western Union Telegraph | 77⅞ | 77⅞ | 77 | 77⅞ |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 43⅛ | 43⅛ | 43⅛ | 43⅛ |

**New York Markets.**

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves were firmer and 10c. per 100 lb. higher, at $3.75 a $5.50 per 100 lb. for common to extra steers, with about 3 carloads sold at $5.35 a $5. Sheep and lambs were a trifle firmer, particularly for choice, and a fair clearance was made at $3.50 a $5.80 per 100 lb. for sheep, and $5.50 a $7 for lambs. And 2 carloads of Christmas wethers went to $6.30 per 100 lb., and a carload of fancy lambs at $7.25. Calves were a shade higher at $5 to $4.75 per 100 lb. for veals and $2 a $2.75 for grassers. Live hogs steady at $5.50 a $5.90 per 100 lb.

Receipts, 4,000 beeves, 280 calves, 11,600 sheep and lambs and 8,860 hogs.

WHEAT.—The market opened barely steady in the option lines this morning at about Saturday's closing prices. The cables were heavy and there was a fair general offering from exporters. Jan. sold at the opening at 89⅜c.; Feb., 90⅜c.; March, 91⅜c., and May, 93⅜c. Towards noon the market was easier and prices fell off ⅜ per cent. all around. Corn was dull and unchanged.

COTTON.—Speculation in futures was active this morning at an advance of 2 to 3 points from the range of Saturday's close. Opening quotations were: Dec., 10.51; Jan., 10.57; Feb., 10.61; March, 10.77; April, 10.86; May, 10.93; June, 10.01; July, 10.06; Aug., 10.09. The cables were firm and showed an advance at Liverpool. Sales for realization caused a reaction of 4 to 5 points from opening prices during the morning, and at noon the market was easy.

COFFEE.—A good deal of interest was felt in coffee speculation to-day. Havre cables were firm and quoted an advance of ⅛ franc. The local market opened strong and active at 10 points advance. Jan., 16.20; Feb., 16.05; March, 16; April, 16; May, 15.95; June, 15.85; July, 15.70, and Aug., 15.55. At noon the market was firm and trading brisk at a further advance of 5 points.

PETROLEUM.—Pipe-line certificates opened strong this morning at 79⅞, an advance of ⅜ over Saturday's close. The feeling was very bullish on the floor during the first hour, and free buying advanced prices to 79¾, when there was a reaction of ⅝. At noon the market was firm and active at 79⅞.

**Ships Suffered from Yesterday's Gale.**

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

CHATHAM, Mass., Dec. 19.—Several schooners and an unknown freight steamer passing this morning showed signs of bad usage during the gale of Sunday morning. The freighter had in tow a dismasted vessel and was proceeding very slowly.

## W. C. RHINELANDER'S DAISY.

### ONCE SHE LOVED HIM, BUT NOW SHE IS SUING FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

**The Man Who Shot Lawyer Drake Asked to Pay $10,000 Damages—The Plaintiff a Servant Whom He Accosted On Fifth Avenue—Charges of Ill-Treatment—Exiled On a Pension of $100 a Week.**

Since young William C. Rhinelander got clear of the charge of shooting Lawyer George W. Drake in April, 1884, his relatives of the old Knickerbocker family have required him to live out of the State on a pension of $100 a week.

A commission appointed by Judge Gildersleeve pronounced him sane, but he has been very erratic and eccentric in his movements for the past four years and has got his family and himself into a heap of trouble.

The latest scrape the young man has got into is a suit for alleged breach of promise of marriage brought against him by Mary Callaghan, a very good-looking Irish servant girl, twenty-five years old, recently employed by Mrs. Eliza W. Mayer, at No. 98 Fifth avenue.

In the complaint served on Mr. Rhinelander by Lawyer S. G. Barnard, of 23 Park row, Miss Callaghan makes the following statement:

One evening in the fall of 1885 as she went down the steps of her mistress's house, she was accosted by Rhinelander, who at that time told her his name was Rolston.

He asked permission to walk with her a little way, and as he was very respectful she consented. They often met afterwards and he professed a great affection for her.

In a few weeks he proposed marriage to her, but said that he had had differences with his family and had promised to live out of the city on an allowance of $100 weekly. He asked her to go to Asbury Park to be married, and she met him at Eighth avenue and Twenty-sixth street on the evening of Jan. 21, 1886, for that purpose.

He made the excuse that they were too late for the train, and took her to a hotel on the Bowery.

Then he told her that he was a married man and had a wife and two children living in West Twenty-first street. He had such a hold on her, however, that she went to live with him at Asbury Park and afterwards at Bethlehem, Pa., and at the Forest Lake Home, Pennsylvania.

Last spring her health broke down and at his suggestion she went to Ireland to visit her parents, at Feebaugh, Scottstown, County Monaghan. While there he wrote many letters to her which she produces. They were all addressed Mrs. Mary Rhinelander.

They were couched in the most extravagant terms. One dated Saranac Lake, July 22, began: "Daisy, Daisy, Daisy, write to me at once. Say that you are still mine. I am distracted by your absence.

"I am starving for your love and longing for your return. When I eat I don't know what I am eating. I am sick at heart."

In response to these appeals Mary came back and lived with Rhinelander at Mrs. Mary Stuckenholz's house, No. 24 Irving place, where he had engaged a handsomely furnished suit of rooms.

While here he began to abuse her and seemed to have lost his reason. He beat her frequently, and on one occasion dislocated her wrist.

The next Mrs. Rhinelander found out where her husband was and visited 24 Irving place, but he heard of her arrival and never showed up again.

Being thus left destitute, Mary took legal advice and began a suit for $10,000 damages.

Rhinelander has visited Mr. Barnard's office three times. He has admitted his connection with Mary, but, it is averred, refuses to pay her any money unless she returns to live with him.

Three weeks ago Mary appealed to Mrs. William Rhinelander, of 18 West Forty-eighth street, mother of the young man, but got word through H. Cruger Oakley, a relative of Mrs. Rhinelander, that the family did not care at all for William C. Rhinelander or his affairs. He had made his bed and must lie on it.

"The family," Mr. Oakley is reported as saying, "spent thousands of dollars to get that young fellow confined in a lunatic asylum, and they would not give a cent to keep him from hanging."

Another feature of the case is that Miss Callaghan has not been at her lawyer's office for some time, and Mr. Barnard feels some anxiety concerning her, fearing that some mishap may have happened.

## LONG IMPRISONMENT BEFORE HIM.

**Timothy Whalen's Slayer Convicted of Manslaughter in the First Degree.**

Judge Cowing in the General Sessions this morning delivered his charge to the jury in the case of Joseph Byrnes, accused of the murder of Timothy Whalen, a Greenwich street saloon-keeper, last May.

The jury were out about half an hour and then returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree.

Byrnes heard the verdict with composure. At the request of counsel he was remanded until Wednesday for sentence.

The punishment is imprisonment for not less than five or more than twenty years.

## JOHN J. KIERNAN'S TROUBLES.

**Arrested in a Civil Suit Last Friday and Released on $5,000 Bail.**

Ex-Senator John J. Kiernan was arrested on Friday and is now out on $5,000 bail. This is the climax of the Senator's financial troubles.

The arrest was made in a civil action brought by the Columbia Rolling Mill Company upon an order of Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court.

The plaintiff charges that Kiernan has certain shares of the company which he obtained through inaccurate representations.

Mr. Kiernan states that the matter has been settled and that it is purely another attempt to drag him before the public. He charges that the whole matter is the result of a conspiracy.

## A RUMOR HARD AT WORK.

**This Time It Makes Necessary a Denial of the Rumor that Mr. Manning Is Dying.**

The rumor that ex-Secretary of the Treasury Daniel Manning is dying is not credited at the Western National Bank, of which Mr. Manning is the President.

The officers of the bank say that were there any truth in the story they would likely be the first to hear of it.

Mr. Manning, they said, went to Albany about the middle of last week, and it was their impression that he had not yet returned to this city.

**Accident to the Shore Line Express.**

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

NEW LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Shore Line Express, which leaves the Grand Central Depot at 11 P. M., collided with the engine of the westbound Shore Line Express at this place this morning. The east-bound express was running at reduced speed toward the new depot, when suddenly the direction of the train was changed by a misplaced switch, and it was thrown towards the ferry, where an engine was awaiting the arrival of the train ferry-boat with the West-bound express. The east-bound train crashed into the waiting engine, and by its momentum almost carried the engine into the river. Both engines were badly damaged. It is fortunate that the east-bound express was moving under reduced speed, otherwise both engines, together with the express and sleeping coaches would have plunged into the river.

**Blocked Up the Fire Escapes.**

For some months the tenants of the Home of Industry, at Houston and Mulberry streets, diagonally across the street from Police Headquarters, have been piling all sorts of things upon the fire escapes in violation of the fire ordinance. Although this disregard for the law has confronted the police for months it was only this morning that the tenants were directed to remove the obstructions.

**Cotter Committed for the Grand Jury.**

William F. Cotter, who was recently arrested on a charge of stealing trunks from members of the Euxedo Club, was again arraigned in the Tombs Police Court this morning. The charges against him were repeated. He said that he was not guilty. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

## SOME COMEDY IN REAL LIFE.

**Composer Braham and Ned Harrigan Victims of a Series of Accidents.**

Nervous, sympathetic, melodious Dave Braham, who has composed music for Ned Harrigan which has softened the hearts or roused the enthusiasm of its hearers, has an interesting family of five grown-up and equally nervous daughters and an amiable and spirited wife. When the latest effort of the liege lord of their house, 175 West Tenth street, becomes known to them, there is strong probability that he will get a "wigging" that will extend his Shakespearian forehead clear over to the back of his neck.

Mrs. Braham is an attendant at St. Joseph's Church, and yesterday she met at high mass a friend who gave her an invitation to spend the afternoon. She accepted and remained to dinner.

Meanwhile her nervous husband got home from a call, and missing his spouse inquired for her.

The youngest daughter knew not where she was.

The next in rank said she had not yet returned from church.

Another suggested that it was high time for mamma's return.

Mr. Braham was fidgety. Mrs. Braham was not very well, and as the minutes dragged along he became possessed with the idea that something had happened to her.

He clapped on his hat and ran round into Perry street to ask at the home of his eldest daughter, Mrs. Ned Harrigan, if mamma was there.

She was not, and had not been there.

Manager "Mart" Hanley, brother of Mrs. Braham, had not seen her, and as the gray of eventide was beginning to cover the city, Mr. Braham's anxiety increased.

He left word with his now thoroughly aroused daughters that he was going to Police Headquarters to look for their mother, and rushed off in that direction.

He sought out Sergt. Kellaher, of the Missing Bureau, and inquired if any word had been received of a woman aged about forty-two (the villian! she doesn't look much more than half that!) who had disappeared during the day.

Then he made a bad mistake. He refused to say who the woman was, and was "very reticent."

The lynx-eyed reporters, from their posts opposite Police Headquarters, had seen the famous harmonizer of sweet sounds enter and emerge from the building, and in a few minutes they were thoroughly mystified.

Mr. Braham hurried home and nervously rang his doorbell. When the door opened he fell half dead into the arms of—his wife.

She had returned about two hours before from her call, and she and the girls had been enjoying a laugh at the expense of the excitable husband and father.

It was awfully funny till about 11 o'clock, there was a run on the house by a procession of reporters.

Mr. Braham got tired telling the newspaper men that he had been in search of his cook, "an excellent female who had through long years of service learned just how brown to burn slap-jacks and when to turn the steak on the broiler."

After he got tired of this story he sent word that he was out.

There was a big mystery somewhere, and some of the reporters called on Brother Hanley. Son-in-law Ned Harrigan's door-bell was also pulled by the indefatigable seekers of news, and Mrs. Braham's physician, young and handsome Dr. J. A. Burke, of 152 West Eleventh street, was not forgotten.

None of these gentlemen was in when the callers inquired. When they did return to their homes their respective door-openers told of the callers.

The intelligence created a panic in the mind of Ned Harrigan, for he knows the value of newspaper advertising—and the value of newspaper silence at times.

He rushed around to father-in-law's and heard his story. Then, with only one brief but awfully emphatic word beginning with "d," he raced over to Dr. Burke's, and the two young men in council decided that the thing to do was to visit the newspaper offices, explain and suppress the item.

"For two long, wet hours—from 1 to 3 o'clock this morning," says Ned Harrigan, with a wry grimace, "we climbed those long, dark stairs. Of course the elevators had stopped running, and we climbed and climbed! Why the deuce do you newspaper men get clear up under the stars?"

"Well, we stopped the whole business. We visited all the offices but one. We thought we could safely take chances on that one. I got all the papers, and there I found the 'mystery' in that one paper. My, but when the girls hear of it, won't they give the old man fits!"

And Mr. Harrigan looked at the reporter with an "I wonder if they will do it in a slow oven, or will just blow him up with dynamite" sort of an expression.

At Mr. Braham's THE WORLD man was told that both Mr. and Mrs. Braham were out.

## MAYOR HEWITT HAD THE NOTES.

**Lawyer Hummel Gets a Permit for Prodigy Weinstein and a Rebuke.**

At noon to-day Counsellor Abe Hummel walked into the Mayor's office and was surprised by seeing Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, the legal protector of young children, seated on a sofa. Mr. Hummel's mission was to secure a license for the boy Albert Weinstein, Lew Dockstader's musical prodigy.

The Mayor, Mr. Hummel and Mr. Gerry held a short conference near one of the windows that face Broadway. The Mayor decided to allow young Weinstein to bang away at the piano for five minutes every performance.

As he handed Mr. Hummel the permit he referred to certain remarks made by the lawyer against him in a recent Police Court examination.

"I never criticised you on your acts in that manner," exclaimed Mr. Hummel.

"All the papers said you did," put in the Mayor, "and they could not all be wrong."

"Papers in politics may have been misquoted," ejaculated Mr. Hummel. "I can prove that I did not use those words."

"By whom?"

"By Inspector Williams, the clerks of the court and others who were there."

"Pshaw," ejaculated the Mayor, "I have the stenographic notes of what you said. Will you go behind the returns of the official stenographer?"

This statement of Mayor Hewitt was a sort of knock-down blow for Lawyer Hummel, who really blushed.

"I don't think I made the remarks," he protested.

"I'll look the matter up," and Lawyer Hummel started for the door. "Good day, Mr. Mayor."

"Good day, Mr. Hummel."

**A Great Chance for Boys and Men.**

A. H. King & Co., 627 and 629 Broadway, came to the relief of fond parents who are trying to make a combination of economy, usefulness and pleasure in a Christmas present by offering on Tuesday, Dec. 20, an immense amount of clothing, in which children's suits are a specialty, at enormously reduced rates.

Fine overcoats for boys—chinchillas, kerseys, astrakan, capes and ulsters—are offered at $4.75; $4.75, $5.75 and $7.90, a reduction of over 50 per cent.

Some warm, heavy overcoats for little chaps of five or six years old are actually for sale at 90c.!

Suits of every kind will also be offered at an immense reduction. ***

**John Johnston's Will Sustained.**

The will of John Johnston, the millionaire dry-goods merchant, which has been so bitterly contested by alleged Irish heirs, who held that the testator was mentally incapacitated, was admitted to probate to-day by Surrogate Rollins. Robert Johnston, a brother of the deceased, gets the entire estate.

**Callanan Arrives on Schedule Time.**

With the first appearance of the snow John Callanan made his annual visit to the Mayor's office today and demanded that the Mayor issue orders for his "great patent snow remover" to be put into use. Callanan is nearly eighty years of age and is an enthusiast on "street cleaning machines."

**House Committee on Rules.**

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The House Committee on Rules was announced this morning and is composed of Speaker Carlisle and Messrs. Randall, Mills, Reed and Cannon.

THERE is considerable complaint on account of the constant obstruction of the sidewalk at BOUGHTON'S STORE, 44 West 14th st., caused by a crowd watching a group of children playing a game called ZYLO-KARYA. The police ought to execute the law. ***

# KILRAIN.

## He Whipped Jem Smith, but the Fight is a Draw.

### Stopped by Darkness after 105 Rounds.

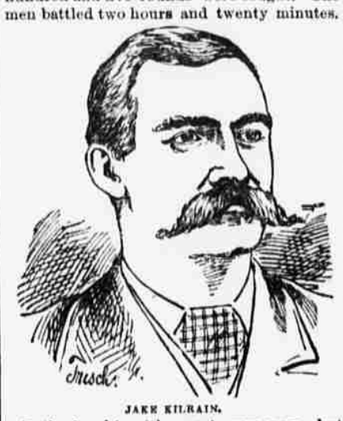
### One of the Gamest Battles Ever Fought on Foreign Soil.

### The Great Struggle Took Place To-day on the Bank of the Seine.

**English Sportsmen Say that Kilrain is the Best Fighter Who Ever Doubled a Fist—Smith Was Almost Gone when Darkness Stopped the Fight—A Draw in Spite of the Referee's Orders that It Should be Fought Out To-Morrow.**

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE WORLD.]

VERNON, EURE, FRANCE, Dec. 19.—The fight between Jem Smith and Jake Kilrain has taken place, but there is no decision, as darkness prevented a conclusion. One hundred and five rounds were fought. The men battled two hours and twenty minutes.



JAKE KILRAIN.

Both fought with great gameness, but Kilrain showed from the start that he was the better man.

The struggle was terrific, and Kilrain would certainly have whipped his man had there been only a few minutes longer. He was strong and bold from the start, and showed a determination to win that gave his backers every confidence in his success from almost the time he landed his first blow.

His attacks were admirable, and Smith was sent to the grass several times. The latter, however, got first blood, although he did not down Kilrain once.

All admitted that it was one of the best contests ever fought, and the Englishmen present expressed themselves as strongly pleased with Kilrain's fighting.

The betting at the start was in favor of Smith, odds being offered on him of three to one.

Smith appeared to see Kilrain's superiority and showed much wisdom in dropping, as he thus avoided punishment that otherwise would have resulted in his defeat.

JEM SMITH.

Towards the end of the mill it was plain that Smith was a gone man, and he kept dropping for safety.

When darkness settled down the referee decided that the fight should stop and that it should be finished to-morrow. Later the referee told THE WORLD correspondent that Kilrain and Smith had concluded to call the fight a draw in spite of his orders that it should be fought out later.

The battle-ground was at Souverain Island in the River Seine, about forty miles from Rouen.

Referee Atkinson says that Kilrain was as manly a fighter as he ever saw.

JEM SMITH.

Jem Smith, of London, the champion pugilist of Great Britain, was born in the Parish of St. Luke's, London. He fights at 182 pounds. His physical measurements are as follows: Height, 5 feet, 8½ inches; chest, 40¾ inches; waist, 36½ inches; hips, 40¼ inches; thigh, 24½ inches; calf, 16¾ inches; biceps, 15¼ inches. He has weighed untrained 212 pounds.

Smith made his first appearance in the prize ring in 1882, when he won a boxing competition open to 140-pound pugilists in London. During the same year he had a bare-knuckle fight with Bob Preston near London, winning in eight rounds which occupied twenty minutes.

His remaining victories in 1882 were the all-England boxing match for 154-pound men at London; the defeat of Liddard, middleweight, at St. Luke's in six rounds, and the defeat of Snavey, of Oliver, 168-pound man, with gloves in four rounds.

In 1883 he started his record by winning the open boxing competition at the Blue Anchor, Shoreditch, for middle-weights, defeating Bob Preston. Bill Brand and Arthur Cooper. The same year he beat Bill Davis with bare knuckles, near London, for $50, time of fight one hour; Henry Arnold, near London, with gloves for $50, fourteen rounds, fifty-five minutes, and Skidmore, a 224-pound man, at Barket, three rounds with gloves.

On Dec. 17, 1884, Smith defeated Wolff Bendoff in a hard-glove fight to a finish for $100, and won in twelve rounds. In the fight Smith broke his left arm in the third round.

In 1885, in the heavy-weight glove competition, open to all comers at the Blue Ancho Shoreditch, Smith defeated Sugar Goodson, Wanop and Longer, the last-named in the final winning the competition.

On Dec. 16, 1885, at Godstone, Eng., for £200 a side and the ring championship of England, he beat Jack Davis with bare knuckles, in four rounds, lasting fifteen minutes.

The fight for the championship of England and £300, which took place at Maison Lafitte, near Paris, France, on Feb. 16, 1886, between Smith and Alf Greenfield, of Birmingham, was declared a draw by Jem Mace, the referee, although in the thirteenth round, when Greenfield's partisans broke into the ring and stopped the fight, Smith had decidedly the best of it.

Soon afterwards Smith was matched to fight Jack Knifton, "the 81-tonner," as he is called. The men met three times, once near Paris, the second time near London and the third time in London. On the first occasion Knifton refused to fight because Smith's friends predominated, and at the other two meetings the police broke up the fight.

JAKE KILRAIN.

The real name of Jake Kilrain is John Joseph Killion. He was born at Greenport, Columbia County, N. Y., on Feb. 9, 1859.

Early in life he worked in a rolling-mill in Somerville, Mass., but devoted a good deal of attention to athletics and cultivation of his muscle, especially in the direction of pugilism, and at an early age used to amuse himself, as he relates, by putting his companions to sleep when they annoyed him.

His first antagonist in the ring was Jack Daly, whom he defeated, and he followed this up with victories over Jem Driscoll, Dan Dwyer and Dennis Roach, third-rate Boston pugilists.

After his fighting career at the mill he took to rowing, and made quite a reputation as an oarsman.

It was in the winter of 1883 that he launched out as a downright professional pugilist. He obtained a situation in the Boston Crib Club and was assistant to Sam McCarthy. He had his first prize contest with Harry Allen, with whom he was to fight six rounds, but whom he knocked out in the first round. His next antagonist, George Godfrey, the colored pugilist, he knocked out in three rounds.

In 1884 he did some hard fighting. Jim Goode, his first competitor, stood up against him six rounds, and the fight was declared a draw. He then fought a four-round draw with Charley Mitchell and another four-round draw with Mike Cleary.

Afterwards he met Jack Burke in Boston, but the fighting was so hard in the first round that the police put a stop to the combat.

Some time after this Kilrain went to Bangor, Me., met a giant named Jerry Murphy, weighing more than two hundred pounds, and nearly killed him.

Kilrain's first fight in 1885 was with William Sheriff, the "Prussian," in Cambridge, the latter being knocked insensible in the second round. George Fryer, the British pugilist, was Kilrain's next adversary, and they fought a five-round draw. His last victim in 1885 was Jem Glynn of New Bedford, Mass.

In 1886 Kilrain had many fights, his first contest being with Frank Hearld, in Baltimore. It was declared a draw because the police broke into the ring. It was during this year that Kilrain undertook a contract with the Theatre Comique, Philadelphia, the terms of which were that to draw his salary for a week he should meet a fresh man every night and knock him out or stop him. This he did, beginning on Godfrey and including Tom Kelly and Denny Killeen.

Kilrain has also whipped Jack Ashton on Long Island and Joe Lannon, of Boston, who stood against him thirteen rounds, and challenged John L. Sullivan to fight for $5,000 or $10,000 a side. But John L. couldn't be persuaded to fight.

**Five Days at the Pumps.**

After having been five days at the pumps the crew of the schooner Joe Hooker, bound from Boston for Barb does, were rescued on Dec. 17 by the steamship Tower Hill, from London, which arrived here to-day.

**Found Floating in the Bay.**

The body of a man, about sixty years of age, was found floating near Fort Hamilton late yesterday afternoon. It is supposed to be that of Thomas O'Hare, who was seen staggering down the dock shortly after noon yesterday.

**Changes in the Postal Service.**

Postmaster