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EXTRA.

TALK ON THE TARIFF.

Julius Cæsar Burrows Replies to Chairman Wilson.

Says Threats Against McKinley Law Caused Hard Times.

Home Manufacturers Scared, Foreigners Await Lower Duties.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The attendance on the floor and in the galleries was not large when the House met at 11 o'clock this morning.

At 11.15 the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Tariff bill, and Mr. Wilson resumed and concluded his speech of yesterday.

Representative Burrows, of Michigan, then arose and addressed the House in answer to Mr. Wilson, making the opening speech in behalf of the Republican minority.

Mr. Burrows said the measure now under consideration had for its avowed object a radical modification of the Tariff act of 1890. It involved not only a change of rates, but a complete reversal of an economic policy.

The law of 1890 was enacted not only with a view of securing revenue for the support of the Government, but for the further purpose of giving encouragement to the creation of new enterprises and protection to American industries and American workmen against unequal and injurious foreign competition.

In its practical workings, it accomplished both these results. That act went into effect Oct. 6, 1890, and as a measure for revenue it met, so long as its operation was undisturbed, the needed requirements of the Government. Since July 1, 1893, however, there had been a marked decline in the revenues until they had actually fallen below the requirement for the public service.

The Speaker ventured to suggest, however, in this connection, that this decline in the public revenues during the present fiscal year was not attributable to any defect in the law of 1890, but rather to the general derangement and prostration of business throughout the country.

The ascendancy of a political party pledged to the destruction of our protective policy had not only crippled and suspended the operation of our domestic manufactures, but the importer of foreign fabrics naturally curtailed his importations in the hope of securing their admission into our markets upon more favorable conditions.

Mr. Burrows confidently asserted that if the election of 1892 had resulted in the retention of the Republican party in power, accompanied as it would have been, with the assurance of the continuance of the American policy of protection, the effect upon the public revenues as well as the general prosperity of the country would have been entirely reversed.

President Harrison only affirmed the truth of history when in his last annual message to Congress he said: "So high a degree of prosperity and so general diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people."

This exultant declaration made but a little over one year ago, strange as it seems in the midst of the present appalling conditions, was nevertheless grounded on indispensable facts.

"You (speaking to the Democrats) said the act of 1890 would develop no new industries; it created them by the hundreds. You said it would bring no resultant benefits to our workmen; it secured for them enlarged employment and increased wages. You said it would enhance the cost of the protected articles; it cheapened it to the consumer.

"You said it would diminish our foreign trade; it augmented it in 1892 to $1,857,605,610, an increase over the previous year of $138,283,604. You said it would shut out our products for foreign markets—our export trade increased $145,797,388, swelling its volume to $1,050,278,148, the largest ever known in the history of the country and exceeding the value of our imports by $202,875,683.

"You said it would paralyze our domestic trade. It was never more vigorous than in the years immediately following its enactment; and, so every prophecy of ill-found swift and complete refutation in increased industrial activity on every hand and enhanced individual and national prosperity.

"The McKinley tariff never closed a mill in the United States, shut up a mine, stopped a wheel, blew out a furnace fire, or drove a single workman into the streets. This general paralysis of business throughout the country comes solely from the ascendancy of a political party pledged to the repeal of the act of 1890, and the substitution therefor of a tariff divested of all protective features."

HORNBLOWER'S NOMINATION

Thursday Set as the Day for the Senate to Consider It.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Hornblower nomination was brought up in the executive session of the Senate today, but only for the purpose of asking that a day be set for consideration of the nomination.

Thursday was set for that purpose. The request for a day was made by Senator Hill on behalf of the Judiciary Committee.

O'Neil, of Missouri, Seated.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The contested election case of ONeil vs. Joy for a seat in the House of Representatives from the Eleventh Missouri District was to-day decided in favor of Mr. O'Neil by a strict party vote in the Election Committee.

The Iowa Senatorship.

(By Associated Press.)

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 9.—There are two new rumors to-day in regard to the Senatorial fight. One is that the friends of Gen. J. S. Clarkson, now in New York, will spring his name before the final fight comes. The second is that Senator James F. Wilson will resign immediately, as his health is very poor, and that Gov. Jackson, as soon as inaugurated, will appoint Mr. Gear to fill the vacancy.

Ed. Stokes Called on Fellows.

Ed. Stokes, of the Hoffman House, called on District-Attorney Fellows this afternoon at the latter's office. Mr. Stokes declined to say what he became of his business with the District-Attorney.

TO GET A LITTLE WARMER

Young America Will Accordingly Be Cheated Out of Skating.

Forecaster Dunn predicted this morning that it would be just a little warmer to-morrow. He said the change in temperature would only be slight.

The severest part of the cold wave in this city was last night, when the temperature fell to 25 degrees above zero. It remained at 7 degrees below freezing point nearly all night, and Mr. Dunn thought there surely must be skating.

The Park Board officials said this morning that Van Cortlandt Park Lake was not frozen thick enough to make skating. Receiver Andrew Freeman, of the Manhattan Club, says the ice on Manhattan Feild is not thick enough to open up for the public. He will light up the field to-night and admit a few friends, but he thinks the ice is not strong enough to hold a crowd.

If by chance it should get very cold this afternoon, so that the ice would thicken, he will open the field to the public, but according to Mr. Dunn there is no chance for it getting colder to-day. He thinks the temperature will remain about stationary to-day.

There may be a little rain or snow to-morrow. The mercury registered 28 degrees in this city at 8 o'clock this morning. There was a little snow in northern New York this morning.

COMMITTEES AT ALBANY.

Senate and Assembly Chairmanships Already Certain.

(By Associated Press.)

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Speaker Malby was not in the city at noon to-day, and neither was President pro tem. Saxton. The Legislature meets at 8.30 to-night, and the principal business will be the appointment of committees. These chairmanships are already certain in the Senate:

Finance, Senator Mullin; Railroads, Senator Coggeshall; Judiciary, Senator O'Connor; Canals, Senator Persons; Commerce and Navigation, Senator Owens; Prisons, Senator Robertson; Fish and Game, Senator Childs; Insurance, Senator Lexow; Cities, Senator Parsons; Gas and Electric, Senator Lamb.

The chairmanships of the principal Assembly committees includes:

Ways and Means Committee, Ainsworth, of Oswego; Cities, Fish, of Putnam; Judiciary, Thornton, of Orange; Railroads, Parkhurst, of Ontario; Canals, Whitlett, of Buffalo; General Laws, Keck, of Fulton; Charitable Institutions, Nixon, of Chautauqua.

EGG-THROWER ON TRIAL.

Accused of Malicious Mischief While Serenading a Bridal Couple.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Jan. 9.—Wesley Hulse, one of the young men who were arrested on Jan. 3 for malicious mischief, was put on trial to-day. The specific complaint is that the young men went to serenade the daughter of E. B. Squires, of Good Ground, when she married Arthur Hill on Christmas night, and that they made so much noise that a son of Mr. Squires came out and asked them to stop. They, it is alleged, then cast venerable eggs at the house, and thereby soiled the clothing of Mr. Squires.

Judge Howell presided at the trial to-day. District-Attorney Jaycox acted as prosecutor and Lawyer Stackold appeared for Squires. Mr. Squires testified that a mob of seventy-five young men gathered in front of his house and made a racket which they claimed to be a serenade to the bridal couple. When he offered them refreshments they threw the eggs. He also says they destroyed his fences.

BERTHA ZOBEL DISMISSED.

District-Attorney Decided She Did Not Intend Fraud.

Judge Cowing in Part II. of the General Sessions to-day dismissed an indictment against Bertha Zobel charging her with taking pretended title to real property. Assistant District-Attorney Lindsay and Battle recommended its dismissal on the ground that she was ignorant of the transaction and did not know the deed had been executed.

Miss Zobel was arrested in September last with Nicholas McCool. They were charged with transferring a fraudulent title to the property 23 Jones street, Lloyd Perry, a lawyer, is co-defendant. He and McCool will shortly be placed on trial.

IMPORTED GOODS SEIZED.

Stereopticons Said to Have Been Consigned as Earthenware.

Special Treasury Department agents have seized twelve stereopticons and two cases of appliances in the premises of Pitt & Scott, at 29 Broadway. The goods, it is said, were imported as earthenware and consigned to the firm named, and it is believed by the Treasury agents that there has been a violation of the Customs laws in the transaction.

The goods are valued at $800. They were first stored in a bonded warehouse, but when Pitt & Scott had them removed to their place yesterday the seizure followed.

Pitt & Scott, who are European express agents, refused to give the name of the party to whom the goods were shipped.

They say that there has probably been a mistake made by the European shippers in making the case. They thought that some case of earthenware goods had probaly been marked stereopticons when the latter were marked earthenware.

SHOT BY A CRAZY FATHER.

Buffalo Girl Dying and Her Mother Badly Wounded.

(By Associated Press.)

BUFFALO, Jan. 9.—Miss Clara Curtiss, the handsome eighteen-year-old daughter of William H. Curtiss, of 141 Park street, lies dying at her home with three bullets in her breast.

They were fired at about 1 o'clock today by her father, who is undoubtedly crazy.

Mrs. Curtiss, who rushed to aid her daughter, has two dangerous wounds.

Curtiss is locked up.

Charles G. Stevens's Motion Denied

The motion of Charles G. Stevens to set aside service of summons by him by publication in the action brought against him by Mary Fiske Paget and Mrs. Paren Stevens, has been denied. Judge Bischoff, of the Court of Common Pleas. The action is brought to remove him and John L. Melcher as trustees with Mrs. Paren Stevens of a trust created by the will of Paren Stevens for the benefit of Lady Paget. Stevens lives in Boston.

Weather Forecast.

The weather forecast for the thirty-six hours ending at 8 P. M. to-morrow is as follows: Generally fair, followed on Wednesday by light snow or rain, and slightly warmer; northerly to northeasterly winds.

M'KANE'S FIRST GUN.

His Lawyer Wants to See the Grand Jury Minutes.

Attorney Shepard Says that Would Jeopardize Jurors.

McKane's Henchmen Might Seek Revenge, He Says.

The motion to quash the forty-five indictments against John Y. McKane and twenty-one other Gravesend offenders was to have been heard by Justice Bartlett in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Brooklyn, this morning, but was adjourned until this afternoon.

When McKane and the others were called to the bar Lawyer Roderick, their counsel, said that he was prepared to make a motion concerning the indictments, but that his associate counsel, ex-Judge Troy, could not be present until this afternoon. For that reason he asked that the case be adjourned.

Justice Bartlett said as there was no objection he would hear the plea of the defendants at 2 o'clock.

After recess Lawyer Roderick and ex-Judge Troy came into court to make the first move towards keeping John Y. McKane and his twenty-one lieutenants out of jail. Lawyer Roderick, addressing Justice Bartlett, said that he would makea motion to have the indictments against the defendants quashed, and also a second motion to review the minutes of the Grand Jury which indicted them.

The motionto quash the indictments was based on the ground, first, that they were insufficient, ibbased on inadequate evidence, and1 that they did not prove that the crimes charged had been committed; second, that Edward M. Shepard, District-Attorney, and James H. Fish, stenographer, were present in the Grand Jury room during the session of that body; third, that the indictments were drawn up by an extraordinary Grand Jury while the regular Grand Jury of Kings County was in session and that there was no power which provided for the impanelling of the extraordinary Grand Jury; fourth, that the Grand Jury which considered these cases had no power to draw such indictments for the reason that the Court of Oyer and Terminer had no power to empanel them to carry on a special investigation.

Other objections in Lawyer Roderick's argument were that the defendants charged with conspiracy, including John Kane, claim that the indictments charging them with misconduct covered both crimes, and that they were both founded on the same evidence.

For this reason Mr. Roderick believes that the Court should direct the District-Attorney to designate which crime should stand, otherwise both indictments should be quashed.

Both indictments against McKane for conspiracy and misconduct, Mr. Roderick, argued, be quashed on the same grounds.

Mr. Roderick then read an affidavit from McKane, in which he petitions the Court to relieve him on all the charges because the District-Attorney had examined persons who swore in the contempt proceedings before Justice Barnard.

Affidavits in the same form were read from Justice Sutherland and Justice Newton.

Constable Jennison, who was indicted four times for perjury, also made affidavit concerning the story of the arrest of Col. Bacon at Gravesend.

Mr. Roderick then took up another technicality, which was that while a law provided for the calling for an extraordinary term of Oyer and Terminer Gov. Flower had called an extraordinary court of Oyer and Terminer.

District-Attorney Shepard, in opposing Mr. Roderick's motion, read an affidavit from himself, to show that he had the power to be present in the Grand Jury room while McKane's case was under consideration, and also that the law provided for the presence of the stenographer. Mr. Shepard further objected to the disclosure of the Grand Jury's minutes.

"It is a well-known fact," said Mr. Shepard, "that McKane exercises a great and dictatorial power over the residents of Gravesend and Coney Island, and if it were known what witnesses had given evidence upon which these indictments are based, it would not only interfere with the other cases of the people, but their future business prospects and even their personal welfare would be jeopardized."

In the case of Jennison, Mr. Shepard said that witnesses had been examined for both sides, as shown by the minutes which e had in his possession.

Mr. Roderick then made a motion to have the Grand Jury's minutes deposited in the office of District-Attorney Rideway instead of being placed in Mr. Shepard's possession.

During the argument Gen. Tracy, who is associated with Mr. Shepard, and Justice Bartlett repeatedly had to call Mr. Roderick's attention to the fact that he was going of at a tangent from the original argument upon which his motions were based by introducing his objections to illegal evidence before the Grand Jury.

STATE K. OF L. CONGRESS.

About 100 Delegates at the Opening Session in Albany.

(By Associated Press.)

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The annual convention of the Knights of Labor Congress opened in the rooms of District Assembly 147 in this city to-day. There are about 100 delegates in attendance, including the following:

New York City—John L. Sullivan, C. D. Sullivan, John N. Wall, Alex Brian, John N. Parsons, Louis J. Mullin, Charles A. Freed, Peter Gallagher, Michael Reilly, L. J. Brown, Edward F. Murphy, Louis Kodder, Spencer D. Ashley, Nelson, George Murphy, J. H. De Vere, R. M. Bishop, Jack.

Brooklyn—Andrew D. Best, H. J. Donovan, John M. Cain, George Woodburn, John J. Dailey, Michael Connors, Joseph F. McDonald, Thomas J. O'Reilly.

President J. J. Sullivan, of New York, delivering his address, called attention to the Constitutional Convention which is to be held in this city next Summer, and advocated the sending of a Committee to look after the affairs of labor at the Convention.

He directed much of his speech against the Anti-Conspiracy law and prison contract labor. In relation to the latter he advocated the employment of the prisoners in repairing the roads of the State, or that they be let out to the contractors at the same rate as is paid to free labor.

Death of an Old Williamsburger.

Isaac Gluschard, an old resident of Williamsburg, will be buried to-morrow in Mount Olive Cemetery. He was born in the Fourteenth Ward of Brooklyn seventy-two years ago, and was a son of Capt. Henry Glaschard, the first police captain of Williamsburg. He was a member of No. 1 engine, the first volunteer fire company of Williamsburg. He died at the residence of his son, Henry, at 250 Ainslie street, Brooklyn.

HE SAW AUSTIN, TOO.

Guide Hayes, of Saranac Lake, Recognizes the Photograph.

Declares He Met the Original at Hatch's Sept. 1, 1892.

Piling Up Evidence that the Broker Did Not Drown.

The contention over the question whether John C. Austin, insured for $15,000 in the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, was drowned at Manhattan Beach July 4, 1891, and his body carried out to sea, or simply absented himself to cheat the insurance company, and has been hibernating in the Adirondack wilderness these two and a half years, was continued this morning.

The defense, having shown that on July 4 and 5, 1891, the winds and tides were such as would naturally be expected to carry Austin's body towards shore at Coney Island, continued to-day the production of testimony by guides, carriers, hotel porters and others from the North Woods to show that the supposed drowned ship-broker had been seen at various times during 1891 and 1892 in the Adirondack regions, sometimes alone and sometimes with a companion, a younger man with darker features and greater girth and shorter stature.

Mr. Trull, of counsel for Joseph E. Austin, brother and executor of John C. Austin, cross-examined C. O. Bartlett, the guide from Big Tupper Lake, this morning. Bartlett had identified an acknowledged photograph of John C. Austin as the likeness of a man he saw at Hatch's Hotel, Tupper Lake, in September, 1892.

Under cross-examination Bartlett told how he had guided Morton Merriman, a Greene street merchant, in 1890, 1891 and 1892. He said he first met Mr. Merriman in 1882, on Sept. 3, at Racquet Pond, when he alighted from the train at 8 or 9 in the morning.

They went on to Hatch's and there the witness again saw and recognized the original of the photograph of Austin and his companion, that evening and next morning. The two strangers were noted because they did not register at the hotel, and Guides Moriarty, Butler and Bartlett had their curiosity aroused as to whether the mysterious strangers were game constables or were hunters fleeing from game constables. They were anxious to have their "Cranberry Lake boat" carried over the horseshoe carry and immediately, although night was nearing on, and they hurried away down the lake early next morning.

"They went down to Moody's, at the lake," said the witness. "I went down after them to the steamer. We overtook and passed them, and when they arrived I had another talk with them."

Bartlett said that he first saw the photograph of Austin last November, when Kennedy, a local carpenter, showed it to him and asked him if he recognized it. He did and told Kennedy all the incidents related. Two weeks later, in response to a telegram, Bartlett went to Allen's Hotel, Lake Placid, where he met Detective Smith, of the insurance company. He told Smith all he knew and signed and swore to an affidavit before Justice Reuben Clifford at Saranac. Then Smith gave him a $10 bill.

Edwin W. Hayes, another guide from Saranac Lake, who, it appeared in the Winter season, was the next witness. He testified that he had been a guide in the forest for twenty-odd years, living at Saranac and Placid Lake.

Hayes was guiding Gardner Hubbard, of Boston, in August and September, 1892, in camp on Little Tupper Lake, to the west of Big Tupper Lake. He recognized the photograph of John C. Austin as a likeness of a man he saw at Hatch's about Sept. 1, 1892, and described the outfit of the two strangers in a boat, recognized by the woodsmen as having come from Cranberry Lake.

The guide noticed the high-laced shoes, reaching nearly to the knees, like those which Lawyer Hubbard had worn. John C. Austin wore when he saw him at Lowville on the further edge of the woods a year before and six or eight weeks after his supposed drowning. He noticed his broad-brimmed white felt hat, too, an unusual hat in that region—a "cowboy hat."

"I took notice because I was last through with Mr. Hubbard, and I didn't know but he might have something for a poor fellow like me to do," said the witness.

"I next saw him at the Ampersand Hotel, opposite Miller's, on the lake. He went across to Miller's and I saw him there afterwards. He stood on the top step of a bench beside the hotel, and built up for folks to get into a tally-ho from. I never saw him after that."

Under cross-examination, Hayes said that Thomas Bailey, another guide, first showed him the photograph in March, 1893, at Saranac village.

Mr. Trull drew out that the witness only glanced at the mysterious stranger in passing on each of the only two occasions he had seen him. He gave an affidavit at the request of Tom Haley.

Hiram Graham, another guide, showed another case of the photograph a week or two ago. In short, copies of the photograph of Austin seemed to have been scattered all through the great north woods a year ago, and the guides of that wilderness had abandonment for their life search searching for the missing John C. Austin.

Graham said he and a dozen other mountaineers, witnesses in the case, were located to a view of the frosted copy of the photograph as it was exhibited in somebody's office in the city.

"Well," he continued Mr. Trull, cheerfully, "was that your first rehearsal?"

Col. James Indermaitly smiled and the question was ruled out. But the jurors smiled with enjoyment just the same.

Robert Kiner, another guide, living at Saranac Village three miles away, testified in corroboration of Hayes, Bailey, Moriarty and Bartlett. He was employed as guide to Alfred Tuck, and family, of Philadelphia, at the Ampersand Hotel in August and September, 1892, and recalled readily the visit of the dark-complexioned man in a white sombrero, high-laced boots and a Cranberry Lake basket boat.

King was sure the sombrero hat was painted a lead color, while the others remembered it as unpainted but shellacked. He remembered that it was a stormy day, and the stranger, who sat in the bow, was quite wet.

King referred to the shorter man quite naturally as "the guide." The strangers stayed over night and left about 8 or 9 o'clock next morning. King noticed that the men had a camping outfit, and a repeating rifle, that was either a Winchester or a Ballard.

"The guide said they were going to Paul Smith's," said King. "That's about forty miles by water. They left, going up the lake."

Being shown the photograph, witness King said with apparent sincerity:

"This is the same suit of clothes, the same face, the same hat that I saw at the Ampersand the last of August or 1st of September, 1892."

Eugene Allen, who has lived in Saranac Village twelve years, and is a guide, testified that about Sept. 1, 1892, he was at the Algonquin Hotel, Lower Saranac Lake. He saw a man playing billiards. This man wore laced boots, a corduroy coat and knee-breeches, and a smoking cap. He played with a short, stout man of thirty years, with a black mustache, blue shirt and gray trousers, giving him points and beating him in the game.

Austin was reputed to be a splendid billiardist for an amateur.

The witness saw the men at Miller's and the billiardist then wore a broad-brimmed, white felt hat. The Algonquin is about a mile from the Ampersand.

Mr. Trull drew out in cross-examination that it was dark in the evening when Allen first saw the strangers, and three days later in the afternoon when he saw them at Miller's.

John Barrett, for fourteen years a resident of Caldwell, on Lake George, was the last witness of the afternoon. He testified that for four seasons he had been barkeeper at the Prospect House, kept by Riddell, at the upper end of Saranac Lake. This is one of President Cleveland's favorite resorts.

The witness recognized his appearance at the hotel about Sept. 10, 1892, of two strangers. Of course, one of them was the man in a white cowboy hat, high laced boots and a corduroy suit, and the other was the "short, thick-set man of dark complexion." The Prospect House is about fourteen miles from Lower Saranac Lake.

Barrett recognized the photograph of Austin as a likeness of one of these men.

The witness had described the height, complexion, dress and color of the hair and eyes of the two strangers. On cross-examination Mr. Trull tried to get the witness to tell the height, complexion and other points of the man who presided at the "tally-ho" who attended after the strangers, but he could not.

Finally he said he remembered the strangers because they had a hound dog. They had dinner at the house. There were no other strangers.

Walter B. Martin, of the foot of Lower Saranac Lake, another guide, testified in corroboration of the other guides. He went further. He testified that late in September, or early in October, 1892, he was guiding Charles Hall at Little Wolf Pond.

Hallock had sent him with the boat to a backwoodsmen at Saranac. The witness went through the woods to Tupper Junction. At the station a stranger was interrogated by the guides about Austin. It was a man the witness had seen twice before, two or three weeks previously, in the billiard-room of the Algonquin, and at the Ampersand Hotel.

"He was a man of five foot, five or eight inches, medium weight, with broad-brimmed felt hat," said the witness.

Ransom T. Massing, of Saranac Lake Village, has, during the past two weeks, guided Benjamin S. Douglas, John L. Lockwood and other New York gentlemen on the Saranac Chain.

He testified that in September, he was guiding Mr. Lockwood. Early in that month he met the man in a white boat and his companion in a Cranberry Lake boat.

He remembers particularly because he tried to buy the boat as he passed by the lake, but the man in the hat was rough and didn't seem to want to talk. He without doubt.

The cross-examination was productive of nothing new, except the development of a good deal of caustic humor from the witness. The trial will go on to-morrow.

Fox Case to Be Tried Here.

A venue of the dispute to transfer to Orange County as being thought against him by Fiske and Fox has been denied by Judge Truax of the Supreme Court. Fox is suing to recover $7,500 for a box of diamonds he claims to have given Fiske, and because he says he is virtuous, had killed himself when he found Fiske was married. The cases were filed in Orange County, but the defendant says there is a dispute of diamonds and in consequence he thinks he is bound to a fair.

Captain Dead, Schooner Ashore.

(By Associated Press.)

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 8.—The four-masted schooner C. H. Campbell, from Baltimore, laden with coal, went ashore at Nayatt Point last night and is not yet off. Capt. H. W. Nash, of the vessel, was stricken with apoplexy Sunday and died just before the vessel went ashore.

Toy Dealer Fogel Assigns.

Frederick V. Fogel, toy dealer, at 79 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, assigned to-day to Frederick H. Patterson, with preferences for $750 to Lorillard De Lancey.

Marvellous fuel, Sestalit, the only one of its kind in the market. Send for catalogue to United States Fuel Co. (Limited), 19 Parkplace, N. Y. ** 1

"FALSELY, FALSELY MURDERED!"

"Alas! Poor Hornblower."

THE SITUATION IN HAWAII.

Crisis Probably Passed After Willis Presented His Demand.

No Date Announced for Mr. Blount's Examination at Washington.

(By Associated Press.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 9.—The Canadian Pacific steamer Warrimoo brings Honolulu advices to Jan. 1.

Intense excitement prevailed throughout Honolulu until the arrival of the revenue cutter Corwin.

After that, Minister Willis made his demand upon President Dole to surrender the Government to the Queen. The Provisional Government promptly refused, and Minister Willis took no further step to enforce compliance with his order.

The excitement then rapidly subsided, and for a week before the sailing of the Warrimoo, there was perfect tranquality. It is now thought that the crisis has passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Secretary Gresham had nothing to add to the Hawaiian news this morning.

Notice was given by Senator Turple, of Indiana, in the Senate to-day, that on Thursday he would submit some remarks on his resolution, declaring it unwise and inexpedient to consider the question of annexing Hawaii and declaring that the interference of other nations in Hawaiian affairs would be considered as unfriendly to the United States.

The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which is charged with Hawaiian investigation, met a few minutes past 10 o'clock this morning, and proceeded promptly to business, Senator Sherman being the only absentee.

Today's witnesses are Lieuts. Young and Moore and Paymaster Hobbs, of the Navy, all of whom were officers on board the Boston, from which the American troops were landed at Honolulu on the 16th day of January last.

Ex-Commissioner Blount, who arrived in the city last night, was not before the Committee this forenoon, and it is late has yet been named for his examination so far as known.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has voted to report favorably Mr. Boutelle's resolution, calling for the orders and correspondence in the Navy Department relating to Hawaii. An amendment was made making the documents called for include all since March 4, 1892, instead of 1893.

LILLIE CLIFTON GIVES BAIL.

Surrenders on an Indictment for Keeping a Disorderly House.

Lillie Clifton, who figured in the case of Charles W. Gardner, the Parkhurst agent who was accused of extortion, surrendered herself to the District-Attorney's office to-day, on an indictment charging her with keeping a disorderly house in West Thirty-third street. She was released in $1,000 bail.

She is said to have been in Chicago since she was indicted. Her house was one of those named by Dr. Parkhurst's agents as evidence against Capt. Schmittberger, in the effort to have him indicted for neglect of duty.

ARRESTED FOR ASSAULT.

Antonio Lorenzo, aged twenty-four, a bartender, of 191 Mott street, and Genaro Timocalo, twenty-two years old, a saloon-keeper, of the same address, who were indicted Dec. 15 for assaulting Falise Scollo, of 185 Mott street, with a pistol, pleaded not guilty in Part I. of General Sessions to-day, and were held for trial.

MARTIN IS RE-ELECTED.

One Blank Ballot Cast at the Police Commissioner's Meeting.

President James J. Martin, of the Police Board, was re-elected at a meeting of the Commissioners this afternoon. Three of the four ballots cast were for him, and one was a blank. It was rumored around Police Headquarters that the blank ballot was cast by Commissioner MacLean and not by Martin himself.

Drs. Donovan, Gorman and Smith, who were appointed Police Surgeons on probation, last July, were made full-fledged police Surgeons by a vote of the Board.

Holmes, Booth and Haydens, merchants at 25 Park Row, sent a letter to Mayor Gilroy, claiming that the law on obstructing the streets was too rigidly enforced.

The Mayor referred the letter to the Commissioners, and advised them to liberally construct the rule.

Commissioner MacLean said the police had only to enforce the law as it stands and the books, and wanted to have Mayor Gilroy refer the matter to the Common Council or the Aldermen.

Martin moved top ut the matter in the hand of Inspector Byrnes, and it was carried.

It was expected that the matter of the report on Capt. Slevin would be brought up to-day, but as the Board has been unable to secure a copy of the evidence taken at he Excise Board, it was laid over.

RESULTS AT NEW ORLEANS.

Rally, at 10 to 1, Takes the Opening Event To-Day.

RACE TRACK, NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—The races which were continued here to-day resulted as follows:

First Race—Five furlongs.—Won by Rally, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1; Sub Rosa, 5 to 2 place, was second, and Fonseca, third. Time—1:02 1-4.

Second Race—Six and a half furlongs.—Won by Bryan, 4 to 5 and out; Virden, 6 to 5 place, was second, and Stella M., third. Time—1:21 1-4.

Third Race—Six furlongs.—Won by Herman, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5; Miss Rica second, Wen for place; John P. third. Time—1:16.

East St. Louis Results.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—The results of to-day's racing at this track were as follows:

First Race—Five furlongs.—Won by Telarm, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5; Pic, 4 to 5 place, was second, and Moonlight third. Time—1:04.

Second Race—Six furlongs.—Won by Estelle F., 3 to 1 and even; Tom Doss, second, 2 to 1 for place; Katy third. Time—1:17.

Judge Key to Retire.

(By Associated Press.)

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9.—Hon. D. M. Key, United States Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee, said today that he will retire from the bench next year, his recentlyh birthday, which occurs the 15th, holds Key was Postmaster-General under President Cleveland. Among the officers is named him on the bench are T. S. Wood and Judge H. H. Emerson, of Knoxville, and Judge C. D. Clark, of Chattanooga.

Directors Meeting Postponed.

The Louisville and Nashville directors' meeting called for to-day has been postponed until next Thursday for want of a quorum.

SALVATION OIL, the people's liniment is guaranteed to be best. It will cure you. **

EXTRA.

LASHED THE LAWYER.

Attorney David Sternlicht Horsewhipped by Miss Beinglass.

Met Him in City Hall Park and Swished the Cowhide in His Face.

Accuses Him of Failing to Keep His Promise to Wed Her.

Lawyer David Sternlecht left his office, at 258 Broadway, shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon and walked rapidly across City Hall Park to the new Court-House.

A stylishly dressed brunette, who had apparently been waiting for Lawyer Sternlicht to come out of his office, quickly followed him.

She did not catch up to him until near the entrance of the Court-House. Then she stepped up to him and hissed into his ear:

"You scoundrel. Take that!"

Suiting the action to the word, she drew from beneath her velvet cloak a stout rawhide whip, and brought it down with a cruel swish full on Sternlicht's face.

The lawyer was o surprised that he stood as if paralyzed and the brunette rained blow after blow on his face and shoulders.

Finally Sternlicht recovered his senses, and turning fled back across Broadway and into his office. A great crowd followed both him and the woman.

It appears from the story of the brunette, who was Miss Nora Beinglass, of 179 Forsyth street, that Sternlich was her recreant lover. He had been engaged to her for five years, she claims.

At the age of fifteen she married Isaac Rothberg, in Roumania. She came to this country eight years ago with her husband. She secured a divorce from him on grounds of infidelity.

Sternlicht was her lawyer in that case, and the interest he took in her, she alleges, soon deepened into love.

They were to have ben married last Sunday night, it is alleged, at her mother's house. Everything was ready for the ceremony, but the bridegroom did not appear.

Afterwards, Miss Beenglass claims, she learned that Sternlich had gone to a ball with another woman.

Miss Beinglass consulted Lawyer Wagner, of 128 Second avenue, and decided to bring a suit for $30,000 damages for breach of promise. A summons was served on Sternlicht last night.

She decided this morning, however, that legal redress would not satisfy her, and so took measures to chastise him.

Lawyer Sternlicht left his office soon after the whipping, and did not return during the afternoon. It is said that his face is badly cut.

His partner, Lawyer Kahlman, claims that Miss Geinglass's story is not true.

GAVE TEN-DOLLAR BILLS AWAY.

He walked down Clark street to Washington and glanced about for a moment. The big policeman on the corner was swearing at a street-car driver and did not notice him. From under one long and prehensile arm he produced a folding table, which he planted near the curb. From some receptacle he produced a dozen round tin boxes, which he arranged on the table with startling rapidity, says the Chicago News.

A small boy with a big envelope marked "Rush" came along, watched the deft movements a moment and settled himself to wait. The tall, slim young man took a roll of bills out of his pocket and two men stopped to watch him. With the lightning-like movement a practiced hand he screwed the cover from one of the boxes and gently shook the nice green bills, that nothing of their sheen might be lost on the observers.

Five more men hurrying home from work joined the little group standing before him.

"Now, gentlemen, remember we give a $10 bill with every purchase." His voice rang out above the dull roar of the city streets and the policeman thought a man-hole cover had blown up.

Fifty people came from across the street to see what the crowd was looking at.

"Here we are with the only thing that will positively remove grease spots, paint stains, mud stains, any kind of stains, for 25 cents. And, remember, we give a $10 bill with every purchase." Two hundred men put 200 hands into 200 pockets for 200 quarters, while the slim young man temptily shuffled the crisp bills which he held in his grimy paw.

"But just a moment, gentlemen," he added, in a voice which rasped like an Indian file. "When I sell eight I will give every man who holds a box a $10 bill free of cost, without charge or expense. This is merely to advertise the great Eradicator, which, as I said before, will remove stains of any kind from wool, silk cotton, velvet or anything else. Bring on your cloth with paint stains, fruit stains, grease spots, and I will knock the spots out of it without money and without price, to advertise the Eradicator. And the first eight men get a $10 bill each when I sell the eight boxes at 25 cents per box."

As the last words rose through the murky air and floated over the City Hall 200 men made a mad rush to be the first eight. The slim youth handed out boxes as fast as he could rake in the money and soon the buyers stretched out importunate hands for the money so temptingly displayed.

"Here you are, gents," called the lanky fakir, passing out the bills. "Wot we set we'll do—as we always do."

Eight minutes later a tall, thin youth was fleeing as abird down Clark street, with a folding table under his arm and a crowd of excited gentlemen about four lengths behind, coming up the stretch under the whip. Far away in the deepening shadows he disappeared and the rest of the field gradually drew off. Then each man sadly gazed at a bright, green slip of paper, by virtue of which the Confederate States of America were bound to pay the bearer $10 on demand. But notwithstanding this valuable announcement, the bearers seemed not to recognize their worth, for they cast them into the street with scorn and bitter oaths.

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