Weather: Fair, Warmer.

500,353 THE WORLD'S CIRCULATION PER WEEK-DAY DURING NOV. AVERAGED MORE THAN Half a Million PER DAY.

The EVENING EDITION BROOKLYN World.

"Circulation Books Open to All."

Weather: Fair, Warmer.

78,951 ADVERTISEMENTS WERE PRINTED IN THE WORLD DURING NOV., Making a total of 1,991¾ COLUMNS.

"Circulation Books Open to All."

PRICE ONE CENT. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1894. S PRICE ONE CENT.

LAST EDITION.

MR. ANDREWS DENIES ALL.

Says He Never Received a Cent for Granting the Maison Tortoni a License.

NEVER SAW LEWIS, EITHER.

The Butcher on Being Called to the Stand Flatly Contradicts the Commissioner.

BOND DEALER HORNER'S STORY.

Denies Being in a Swindling Business—Sergt. Lane Accused of a $15 Bribery.

The first day's sensational developments at the police investigation, and the prospect of more startling testimony at to-day's session, with the probability of a big addition to the growing official "black list," brought a large increase in the crowd at the entrance of the Lexow Committee's headquarters, in Part I. of the Superior Court this morning.

JOSEPHINE DE BAYLOR. EDWARD H. HORNER. CHARLES M. DAMESEAUX. COMMISSIONER ANDREWS.

Father Ducey Again Present.

Father Ducey emphasized his defiance of the Church authorities by again appearing in his customary place as an interested spectator of the proceedings, and to-day he had with him his old friend of the Methodist Church, the Rev. Mr. Gutteridge, of Newark. The latter says he was very sorry to miss yesterday's proceedings, they were so spicy, but he was unavoidably detained in Jersey.

Among the spectators was Arthur H. Pollen, an English barrister-at-law, from Lincoln's Inn, who, it is said, came to this country with Lady Henry Somerset's party.

It was 11.15 when the Senators took their places and Chairman Lexow rapped for order. Senators Bradley, Cantor, Pound and O'Connor were also present. On the platform with the Committee was Mayor Edgar B. Jewett, of Buffalo, recently elected on the reform ticket, and Senator Childs.

Many Absent Witnesses.

Mr. Goff began by calling out the names of a number of witnesses. There was no response from several of them, and a note was made of their absence, as they are good for Grand Jury consideration.

While this was going on Street-Cleaning Commissioner W. S. Andrews came in smiling and greeted Senator Cantor and his colleagues at the far end of the row with great apparent cordiality. He had claimed the right to vindicate himself from the charges made against him by ex-Chief Clerk Tomlinson, of the Excise Board, who, with his wife, implicated the Commissioner in a very questionable transaction in connection with the Maison Tortoni license.

They said that Mme. Chaude, the proprietress of the place, had given them $500 to fix up her license after the Excise Board had refused to renew it, and that the money had been turned over to Commissioner Andrews.

Witness Dameseaux Excused.

Charles M. Dameseaux, bookkeeper for the French Cooks' Society, who had been called as a witness had failed to bring the books of that organization which had been called for in the subpoena, and he was excused after being sworn on the promise that he would produce the books later on.

Mr. Goff especially wanted the books showing the payments made by the Society in connection with the annual balls given by the association.

Edward H. Horner in the Chair.

The first witness called was Edward H. Horner. Before he was sworn Chairman Lexow inquired of Mr. Goff:

"Is this witness going to testify now, for I see Commissioner Andrews here?"

"This is only preliminary," returned Mr. Goff, who asked the witness his business.

"I'm in the real estate business."

Q. How long since you got out of the Austrian bond swindling business? A. It wasn't a swindle. I gave it up two years ago.

Q. You also dealt in Italian and Hungarian bonds? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And had a lottery, too? A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't you destroy your books when you heard you were to be summoned before this Committee? A. No, sir; not since two years ago.

Q. What did you do with them? A. I transferred my bond business to Emile Kubner, and he took all my books. He now does business in Howard street.

He Talked with Heidelberg.

Q. You talked with Detective Heidelberg about your being a witness before this Committee? A. Yes, sir (after much hesitation).

Q. Heidelberg told you what to do about it, didn't he? A. No, sir; we only talked about it.

Q. He has been your particular friend a great many years?

Mr. Horner shrugged his shoulders.

"Don't do that, but answer my questions," said Mr. Goff. "I know you well. You are under indictment for grand larceny, aren't you?"

"Yes," admitted Horner.

Q.—Heidelberg told you to destroy your books, didn't he? A.—No, sir.

Q. Didn't he send a man to see you to whom you had been paying protection for years? A. No, I never paid anything to the police.

Denies He Is a Swindler.

Q. Don't you know you have been swindling your poor countrymen for years with those Austrian, Italian and Hungarian bonds? A. No, sir.

Q. Haven't the German papers for years been warning their readers to keep away from your office, and calling you a swindler? A. Yes, I have read something like that in the papers.

Q. And were there not fifty indictments hanging over you at that time? A. Not for swindling, but using the mails for lottery drawings.

Mr. Goff told the witness he wanted to see all his books.

"But I have three wagonloads of them. Which shall I bring?"

"Bring them all," said Mr. Goff. "We have plenty of room for them."

"But I can't get them all in a wagon," protested Horner.

"Never mind. Everything, remember, and especially your check books."

"You'll have no difficulty in finding an idle truckman," put in Senator Bradley, and Horner left the witness stand grumbling audibly.

Josephine De Bayler Testifies.

Mr. Goff said he had one more witness whose examination would not take long, and Josephine De Bayler, the mulatto woman, was called. She was badly scared on the stand, and her voice trembled when she told Mr. Moss that she was living at 217 West Twenty-seventh street, and had been arrested in August last.

She had formerly kept a house at 113 West Thirty-second street, and said that she had been robbed of the place by Charlie Davis. Davis, a young colored man, was in court and stood up at Mr. Moss's request to be identified.

He went her bail when she was arrested in August last. He came to her in her cell and gave the name of James J. Halligan.

Q. What was done with you? A. I was taken by Davis before Sergt. Lane, of the Thirtieth street station, where I signed some papers, and they let me go. After that Davis took possession of my house, and has been running it ever since.

Paid Sergt. Lane $15.

Q. Was any money given by Davis to Sergt. Lane? A. Yes; a friend of mine gave $15 to Davis to go on my bond, and he gave it to the Sergeant. I saw him pay the money over.

The witness said that Davis had taken possession of all her clothing and furniture, and was running the house in his own name.

"He agreed to pay my lawyer and my fine, but he has not done either. He has left me a pauper," declared the witness.

Mrs. De Bayler left the stand, and Mr. Goff then read the letter which he had written to Commissioner Andrews, extending the courtesies of the Committee to him.

"He could not attend yesterday, as he informed me, but he is here now, and I have nothing further to say."

Mr. Andrews's Denial.

Mr. Andrews came briskly forward, and was sworn. Chairman Lexow told him that he must consider himself as a witness for all purposes.

"I have asked to be sworn, and am willing to submit to any examination," he replied.

Mr. Andrews was allowed by the Chairman to make his statement first. He said:

"I only desire to have placed on record my sworn denial of the statement made by the witness Tomlinson, that I received money to influence any action as an Excise Commissioner. The testimony he gave was unqualifiedly false in every particular, and I will say that I have brought an action in the Supreme Court which will compel him to prove his statements, which he cannot do, and which will make him show his motive for making it."

"Do you think he had any special motive?" asked Chairman Lexow.

"I can prove it at the proper time."

AUGUST LEWIS.

Q. Do you deny that you ever had any negotiations with Tomlinson about this Maison Tortoni license? A. Yes; except in a routine way. I may have spoken with him about it.

Says the Interview Was a Lie.

Q. You deny the interview which he says he had with you? A. I do, in every particular.

Commissioner Andrews went on to say that his connection with Mme. Chaude's license was only as a member of the Board and in concurrence with his colleagues. Every application was carefully inquired into, and a rule had been made that year which made it impossible for any one to obtain a license if one Commissioner objected.

Since the testimony of Tomlinson, Mr. Andrews said he had refreshed his memory on the subject, and told the story of the Tortoni license as far as he could remember it.

He said that it was a peculiar case, and for that reason recalled it. A great many places had been closed that year on account of a rule of the Board that no license should be granted to a place which was of an immoral character.

Many Licenses Were Revoked.

"We revoked 900 licenses that year," said the witness, "on this ground alone. When the Tortoni license expired in 1895 we received a protest from residents of the locality against its renewal.

"We had a hearing, but only two persons appeared in response to our subpoenas, and they refused to give any information about the place.

"There was nothing for us to act upon then, but the next year the license was revoked upon good grounds.

"Shortly after that Lewis, the butcher, applied for the license of the place. He said that the proprietor owed him much money, and he simply wanted to run the place so that he could get back his money.

"An inquiry was made into the matter and he was found to be a respectable business man, and on the strength of this the license was granted to him. That is all I know about it."

Commissioner Andrews stated that Tomlinson would never have dared to make such a proposition to him as he had testified before the Committee.

"No subordinate would have had the temerity to make such a suggestion to me, and his story is absolutely false in every particular. This man Tomlinson was removed when the new Board came in from his post of Chief Inspector.

Says Tomlinson Wanted Revenge.

"As to his motive for making these statements, I will say that when I was Commissioner of Excise again in 1892, Tomlinson came to me and wanted to get employment by the Board again. I told him that I could do nothing for him, because I felt that I could not rely upon him, and he went away saying that I was very harsh.

"Afterwards he wanted me to recommend him to Postmaster Dayton for a position in the Post-Office, but I declined to do this, and it made him very ugly.

"I heard subsequently that he was going about making statements about me in barrooms and saying I would be sorry for what I had done, but I paid no attention to any of those things, as I regarded such reports as beneath my notice. I never pay any attention to such slanderous reports."

Butcher Lewis Recalled.

Mr. Goff did not cross-examine Mr. Andrews immediately, but recalled August Lewis, the butcher, who had taken out the license for the Maison Tortoni for the past seven years, and asked him if he had ever gone before the Excise Board and stated that he had bought the plate and was going to run it as a respectable house, as Commissioner Andrews had stated.

WITNESS APPLEGATE.

"I never went before the Board or made any such statements," said Lewis. "I never saw Mr. Andrews before. All I ever saw there was a clerk and he

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Some of the Ladies in Waiting at the Lexow Hearing.

THE COUNTRY'S FINANCES.

The Secretary of the Treasury Sends His Report to Congress.

NEEDED CURRENCY REFORMS.

Reasons Why We Are Constantly Debtors to Other Countries.

BEGGARED BY REDEMPTION.

Changes in the Present Banking Laws Strongly Urged.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was sent to Congress to-day. It shows the revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, were $372,802,498, and the expenditures $442,606,758, leaving a deficit of $69,803,260.

Speaking of financial conditions the Secretary says:

"On July 1 last the total cash in the Treasury, excluding current liabilities, but including a gold reserve of $64,873,024, was $116,626,221; and on Nov. 1 the total cash, excluding current liabilities, but including $61,361,826 in gold, was $106,992,734, showing a decrease of $9,633,487. The excess of expenditures over receipts during the last fiscal year was $69,803,260, and during the first five months of the present fiscal year, $21,737,367.92.

"It is not believed, however, that this difference between the receipts and expenditures will continue in the same proportion until the close of the year, and, accordingly, I have estimated a deficiency of $30,000,000 at that time. Owing to the large importations of raw sugar in anticipation of the passage of the Tariff act of Aug. 28, 1894, the duties collected upon that article up to Dec. 1 amounted to only $3,022,000, and, of course, nothing has yet been realized from the tax on incomes, as its payment cannot legally be enforced until after July 1, 1895.

But there is reason to believe that the importations of sugar must be resumed at an early date and continued upon a scale which will yield a large revenue from that source during the remainder of the year, and it is probable, also, that on account of the penalties which may be incurred for non-payment within ten days after July 1, a considerable part of the income tax will be realized in time to be available. As the reduced rates of duty on manufactures of wool will take effect on Jan. 1, 1895, the importations of that class of goods will doubtless be greatly increased after that date, and consequently a considerable addition to the revenue may be reasonably anticipated from that source.

"If these expectations should be to any considerable extent disappointed, the year will close with a greater deficiency than has been estimated.

"My opinion is that the laws now in force will yield an ample revenue for the fiscal year 1896, as all their provisions will then be in operation, and the prospective improvement in the business of the country, if realized, will greatly increase the resources from which taxes are collected, and accordingly a surplus of $28,814,920 is estimated for that year.

"In my last annual report I called attention to the unsatisfactory condition of our financial legislation, and especially to the issue and redemption of circulating notes by the Government and the inability of the Secretary of the Treasury under existing laws to make prompt and adequate provisions for the support of the public credit. The experience of the past year has confirmed and strengthened the opinions then expressed, and I therefore respectfully but most earnestly urge upon Congress the necessity for remedial legislation during its present session.

"The well-known defects in our financial system and the serious nature of the evils threatened by them have done more during the last two years to impair the credit of the Government and the people of the United States at home and abroad and to check our industrial and commercial progress than all other things combined, and our first and plainest duty is to provide, if possible, some effective method for the prompt and permanent relief of the country from the consequences of the present unwise policy. A brief statement of the practical and unavoidable results of the existing legislation will demonstrate its injurious effects upon our financial affairs more clearly than any argument that could be submitted.

Gold Reserve Reduced.

"After many fluctuations the gold reserve held for the redemption of United States legal tender notes was reduced on Jan. 17, 1894, to the sum of $69,757,824, and the cash balance in the Treasury, excluding the current liabilities, but including the gold reserve and subsidiary and minor coin, was $83,961,402. The current ordinary expenses for the support of the Government were, and for some time had been, very considerably in excess of the current receipts, and, consequently, it was impossible to pro-

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

Mr. Cleveland Is a Good Hunter, but He Ought to Get a New Dog.

WORRYING FELLOWS.

He Is Fretful When Mrs. Thurow's Escape Is Talked Of.

He Suggests that It Is Not in the Specifications.

Hartman, the $15 Man, Shows Interest in the Investigation.

Ex-Senator J. J. Linson, of Kingston, Commissioner appointed by Gov. Flower to investigate charges against District-Attorney Fellows, comes from a part of the State where good citizens go to work shortly after daylight. He was in the old Criminal Court Building a quarter of an hour before 10.30 A. M. to-day, the time set for a continuation of the hearing.

District-Attorney Fellows, who told the Commissioner that in order to avoid neglecting his official duties while undergoing investigation he would be obliged to do so without sleep, was late. His attorneys, Delos McCurdy and John Yard, were on hand promptly. The hearing was resumed with Chief Clerk Unger, of the District-Attorney's office, on the stand.

About Col. Fellows.

Mr. Phillips, as an eye-opener for the day's proceedings, asked Mr. Unger if it was not true that papers in cases of persons held for the Grand Jury by Police Justices were received by the District-Attorney instead of by the Court, as the law provides.

Mr. Unger answered yes, but claimed the District-Attorney simply acted as agent for the Court.

"And is it not true," asked Mr. Phillips, "that many cases thus referred by Police Justices are not referred to the Grand Jury by the District-Attorney?"

This came as a bombshell in what had been uninteresting proceedings. It was met by Mr. McCurdy with an objection. He claimed the prosecutors should specify cases in the question. The Commissioner so ruled.

Mr. Phillips and Mr. Sutro argued against the ruling, but could not change the Commissioner's decision. They admitted that they could name no specific instances, and looked somewhat crestfallen.

Were the Cases Prepared?

The admission was considered by spectators as evidence that the German-American Reform Union five had not sufficiently prepared their case.

Mr. Phillips went into an investigation of the methods of the professional bondsman, Charles L. Jaehne, who was exposed by "The World."

Mr. McCurdy objected to any questions about the Jaehne bonds, claiming that District-Attorney Fellows was not responsible. The questions were allowed. Mr. Phillips asked Mr. Unger about thirteen instances in which Jaehne had been accepted as bondsman between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1. These amounted to nearly $40,000.

Mr. Unger was asked if steps had been taken to prosecute the person giving the name of Alfred Haskett, and who went on the bond of Edward Jones, giving as security the same property as did Eva Rapp on the bond of William H. Schooley?

Mr. Unger did not know that anything had been done, or why there had been such delay in the celebrated Schooley case.

Mr. Unger also admitted that Peter De Lacey, who, he said, is a wealthy bookmaker by repute, had been accepted half a dozen times as a bondsman. One of the cases was that of "The" Allen.

Indictments Held Back.

Mr. Phillips brought out the point that notwithstanding the law requires that indictments be in the custody of the Clerk of Court until after the case is disposed of, as a matter of fact indictments are retained by the District-Attorney.

Mr. Unger admitted that the District-Attorney retains indictments pending trial, but said that over a month ago about 300 old indictments, some presented as long ago as 1871, and charging crimes varying from murder in the first degree to violation of the excise law, had been turned over to the Clerk of the Court. This had been done, he said, to provide more room.

Mr. McCurdy claimed that the District-Attorney was the proper custodian of indictments pending trial. Mr. Phillips said the District-Attorney should secure copies. He said this point of law would be argued later.

Mr. Phillips asked if applicants for information at the District-Attorney's office are not refused permission to look at papers on the ground that they might come across secret information.

There was some wrangling, in which Mr. Phillips again complained that he was not allowed to see papers he needed in preparing evidence for the present hearing.

At this point ex-Assistant District-Attorney Hartman, who resigned a few days ago, and who is Col. Fellows's personal friend, came into the trial room and took a seat by Mr. McCurdy.

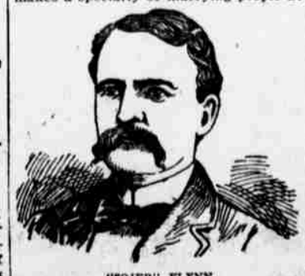
Mr. Phillips asked Mr. Unger about the complaints of Judges, that the busi-

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

"SOJER" FLYNN IS ILL.

His Thanksgiving Dinner Was a Little Too Much for Him.

"Sojer" Flynn, the Alderman who makes a specialty of marrying people at the City Hall, was taken ill Thanksgiving Day, after dinner, and is still confined to the house, a very sick man.



"SOJER" FLYNN.

HOW'S THIS, COL. LAMONT?

Thieves Carry Off a Government Post Bodily.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Dec. 4.—A large number of indictments have been found against Russian farmers from Emmons County for stealing and carrying off Government buildings at Fort Lincoln, five miles south of Mandan. The depredations, according to Major W. C. Gooding, the Government representative at the fort, have been going on for some time.

During the past few weeks the thieves have grown bolder, and on Saturday a small army, numbering over one hundred, put in an appearance with forty-five teams, pickets and all necessary appliances, ready to clean every inch of lumber from the spot.

Major Gooding, who has charge of the fort, protested, but the hoodlums drove him away with bricks and stones and continued to demolish the buildings. Even the old Custer House, which the people of the slope have endeavored to preserve, was not spared, but ruthlessly torn to pieces.

Deputy United States Marshals Hennesey, of this city, and Hannah, of Grafton, were at Bismarck, and made a raid on the thieves Saturday.

Pickets posted by the thieves gave notice of their coming, and the entire party made an effort to escape, but the deputies succeeded in rounding up eight of them, and secured the names of forty others. Five were left in jail at Bismarck, and three were brought here as witnesses before the Grand Jury.

NOISY CONSUL-GENERAL.

A Venezuela Representative Gives a Fight to Two Policemen.

Consul-General Rufus B. Faubana, of Venezuela, at Philadelphia, and Caesar Zumeto, of 243 Greenwich street, visited a Hungarian restaurant on Union Square last night. They drank freely and later came in contact with Policeman Fowler on Eighth avenue, near Twentieth street. Faubana was defending himself from hoodlums with his walking stick. Fowler started in to arrest the Consul-General, when he was struck on the hand with the cane, breaking the bones of his hand.

Policeman Erdkson came to the rescue. He calmed Faubana and arrested him. Later it was discovered that the Consul-General had a blackjack in his hip pocket. He had attempted to draw it for use. On combined charges of assault and carrying a concealed weapon he was held for examination in $1,000 bail by Justice Voorhis.

Zumeto was fined $5, which he paid.

TRAMPS TURN BURGLARS.

Posse Pursues the Gang That Robbed a Wayne County Store.

LYONS, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Tramps are terrorizing Wayne County. Last night a gang of ten men broke into Gregg & Adams's general store at Savannah, stealing merchandise valued at $500. They boarded a freight train and escaped.

Sheriff Ford, at the head of a large posse of deputies, is scouring the country in search of the gang.

Commander Booth Is Improving.

The latest report from Chicago states that Commander Booth's condition is much improved. It is not serious enough to call Mrs. Booth to Chicago. She will conduct her meetings in New York. Commander Booth has no fever. His doctor's reports to Mrs. Booth are assuring.

Was He Spirited Back to Siberia?

Wolf Schmolowitz, an escaped Siberian prisoner, called at Police Headquarters to-day and asked that a search be made for Ivan Skoblet, who also escaped from Siberia about two months ago. Schmolowitz thinks that Skoblet has been spirited back to Siberia, and says he will bring the matter before the United States Government.

LAST EDITION.

CUT BY SILVER DOLLAR SMITH.

Saloon-Keeper Gloistein Declares His Enemy Intended to Murder Him.

ATTACKED BEHIND HIS BAR.

Chased Into the Street, Gloistein Fled Half Dressed to the Police Station.

SMITH SMASHED GLASSWARE

Then He Threw a Beer Keg Through a Window and Was Arrested.

Charles "Silver Dollar" Smith, who wanted to be an Alderman, but could not, was arrested early this morning charged with stabbing Saloon-Keeper August J. Gloistein, of 354 Grand street.

Gloistein and "Silver Dollar" Smith have long been business rivals. The former's place is on the corner of Grand and Essex streets, and "Silver Dollar's" place is just four doors away, at 64 Essex street. Six months ago they quarrelled openly in Essex Market Court, and Smith kicked Gloistein in the side. Since that time the two men have not spoken.

It was after midnight when Smith entered Gloistein's place, where Bartender Johann Buetter was in charge. Smith called loudly for a drink of whiskey.

Whether it was that the bartender did not serve the drink quick enough, or whether Smith had entered the saloon with the intention of creating a disturbance, he picked up a water bottle and hurled it at the head of the bartender. It missed the man's head, but swept $15 worth of glasses off a nearby shelf. Then the bartender yelled loudly.

Silver-Dollar Smith and Gloistein in Court.

Saloon-Keeper Gloistein was asleep upstairs in his rooms when the sounds of the disturbance reached him. He rushed downstairs in his slippers, coatless and hatless. As he entered the saloon, Smith saw him coming and he shouted, with an oath:

"There he is now!"

Gloistein says Smith held a penknife in his hand, and he ran behind the bar to get out of harm's way. But Smith followed him and made a blow at him with the knife. Gloistein held out his arm to ward off the blow, and the blade entered his left hand.

Then Gloistein was badly frightened. He ran from the saloon and up the street. Gloistein is sure that half a dozen of Smith's friends followed him. He was much afraid of them, he says, and through the streets half clothed, with his hair streaming, he ran to the Eldridge street station.

Smith had run out of the saloon after his old enemy, but Gloistein had disappeared when "Silver Dollar" got to the pavement. Smith contented himself with picking up an empty beer keg and hurling it through the window in the side door. The entire side of the window went into the place with the keg.

Gloistein's wound was dressed by the doorman at the Eldridge street station, and Roundsman Corcoran was sent out to find Smith.

He found him at 3.30 o'clock in Grand street, near Allen, and took him to the station. The "Silver Dollar" said that he was forty-three years old; that he was a saloon-keeper, born in the United States, and that he lived at 250 Broome street. The police say he was intoxicated.

"Did I stab you?" Smith asked Gloistein.

"You did," the latter answered.

"You're a liar! I did not!" And then "Silver Dollar" Smith was locked up.

A number of the friends of the prisoner wanted to bail him out, but Sergt. Herlehy explained that Smith was charged with a felony, and that bail could not be accepted in the station-house.

Gloistein was seen at his saloon this forenoon. He told the above story of the stabbing and displayed an ugly looking knife with a blade 2 1-2 inches in length. On the handle is engraved "Charles Smith."

"It is my firm belief that Smith intended to murder me when he struck that blow," said Gloistein, "and I shall push the case to the full extent of the law."

Gloistein said that already a dozen men had been to him in an effort to have him refuse to appear against Smith. But he refused, and said that he was going to see whether Smith had the great pull that he claimed, and if he could attempt to murder a man and have nothing done to him.

Smith appeared in Essex Market Police Court at 10.30 o'clock to-day, accompanied by his bondsman, Martin Engel and Lawyer "Manny" Friend. Gloistein was on hand with a host of witnesses.

After Gloistein had recited his side of the story, and exhibited his badly lacer-

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

EX-GOV. ABBETT ILL.

The New Jersey Statesman Unconscious at Jersey City.

Doctors Have Been Called in Consultation on His Case.

Something About the Record of a Successful Politician.

Ex-Gov. Leon Abbett, of New Jersey, is critically ill at his home at Jersey avenue and Montgomery street, Jersey City.

EX-GOV. LEON ABBETT.

"We are," young Mr. Abbett continued, "awaiting the result of a consultation between Drs. McGill and Dr. Ball, of New York, before we give up all hope of my father's recovery. I believe catarrh of the stomach is the immediate cause of his present condition."

Dr McGill said: "Gov. Abbett is in a dangerous and critical condition. I consider it doubtful whether he will live twenty-four hours. To-day I summoned Dr. A. Brayton Ball, of New York, in consultation. The consultation will be held this afternoon. The Governor is suffering from complete exhaustion."

Priest Talks to Protestants.

Rev. Alexander Doyle, the first Catholic who ever spoke before a Protestant seminary audience, addressed the students of the Union Theological Seminary last night. Dr. Briggs, in his introduction of the speaker, incidentally praised Pope Leo XIII. Dr. Doyle's address dealt with the growth of more liberal ideas, and greater toleration between Catholics and Protestants.

George Washington Improves Daily

Workmen were to-day engaged in dressing the granite base of the statue of George Washington in front of the Sub-Treasury in Wall street. This, with the scrubbing George got two weeks ago, still further improves his appearance.