Next Sunday's World Will Be 1895 is coming and with it The World Almanac and Encyclopedia, the Standard Almanac of America. A Splendid New Year's Number.
Weather: Fair, Colder.
November 500,353. Circulation. Over Half a MILLION Per Week-Day.

The EVENING EDITION BROOKLYN World.

"Circulation Books Open to All."

New Year's Number of The World 1895 and The World Almanac and Encyclopedia will be ushered in together. Get ready to welcome both. Will Be Out Next Sunday.
Weather: Fair, Colder.
Sunday's 345,513. Circulation. Gain Over 68,840. Last Year.

"Circulation Books Open to All."

PRICE ONE CENT. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1894. PRICE ONE CENT.

LAST EDITION.

MR. COMSTOCK BOILS OVER.

Writes a Sarcastic Letter to the Lexow Committee About Goff.

ALSO WANTS VINDICATION.

Says the Recorder-Elect Wou'dn't Prosecute a Lottery-Ticket Printer.

HIS PROTESTS STILL ON FILE.

Exhibits in the Case Returned to Gray After the Indictments Were Quashed.

There was every prospect this morning that there would be fun at the Lexow Committee hearing before nightfall if Anthony Comstock was allowed to carry out his desires.

He was accused yesterday by Louis S. Streep, a witness before the Committee, of taking $1,000 from him to have two indictments quashed for printing green-goods circulars.

LOUIS STREEP.

Mr. Comstock read this testimony on his way to town from Summit, N. J., this morning. When he reached his office he dictated a sarcastic letter which he ordered a clerk to deliver personally to Chairman Lexow.

The letter was addressed to the Lexow Committee, and demanded that the vice-suppressor should be given a chance for vindication as soon as he returned from Brooklyn, where a court case would occupy his attention during the morning.

"I shall go before the Committee this afternoon and demand that I be heard," he said to an "Evening World" reporter "They cannot refuse me. This man Streep's testimony is the rankest perjury that ever came to my notice in my twenty-four years of public life.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK.

"I shall demand that the Committee investigate thi. matter, and give Mr. Goff a chance to stick his probe in as deep as he wants to. If the Committee doesn't investigate this affair I shall ask a Committee of the Bar Association to do so. I cannot afford to have my character smirched in this manner.

"Why is this great Recorder-elect allowed to accuse, sum up as he goes along and convict without granting the man he accuses the simplest boon accorded by the Constitution, the right of self-defense? It's cowardly!

"I never received the value of a one-cent postage stamp from this man Streep and he never even suggested bribery to me. He wouldn't have been allowed to. I never knew the indictments against him had been dismissed until he brought me a letter telling me so. Hartmann was then Assistant District-Attorney, and had charge of the case. He has since been dismissed by District-Attorney Fellows for suspected crooked work. He had the indictments quashed and he ought to know why it was done.

"I arrested this fellow Streep afterwards and had him convicted in the United States Court.

"During the last ten years I have convicted more green-goods men than all the police of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania combined.

"If the Committee wants to investigate let them ask Goff why he refused to try Olin D. Gray, whom I arrested June 12, 1889, at 9 and 11 Desbrosses street with a million and a half of lottery tickets and 520 sheets, of forty each, and 2,500 sheets, of forty each, of unfinished bogus lottery tickets in his possession.

"Assistant District-Attorney Andrew D. Parker put the case down for trial, but Goff, who was then Acting District-Attorney, wouldn't allow him to go on with it. The only reason Goff gave me for refusing to try Gray was that he was "a respectable man and had respectable friends."

"Ex-Assistant District-Attorney Hartmann flatly denied Mr. Comstock's allegation that he had the Streep indictments quashed.

"I knew nothing whatever of the case," said Mr. Hartmann, "unless perhaps I read of it in the papers until after the indictments had been quashed. Then it came to my notice, as being in charge of the forfeiture of bail bonds, when I was notified that Streep's bond had been forfeited. This was when he went to Europe."

District-Attorney Fellows said that he had no recollection whatever of either the Streep case or the Gray case, nor did he recollect whether or not Mr. omstock had recommended the dismissal of Streep's indictments, as that individual testified yesterday.

"If Mr. Comstock did so recommend," added Col. Fellows, "no doubt the recommendation was duly heeded, as are all such suggestions coming from the leaders of such societies as Mr. Comstock's and Dr. Parkhurst's.

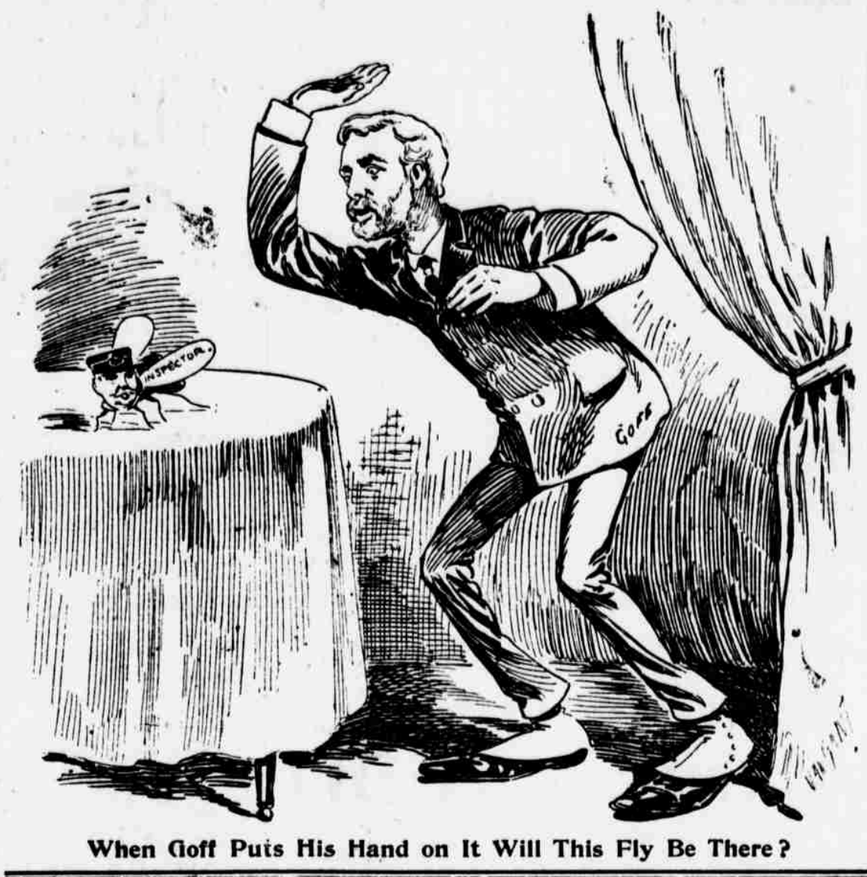
The papers in the Gray case on file in the office of the clerk of the Court of General Sessions in a measure tend to bear out the truth of Mr. Comstock's allegations against Recorder-elect Goff.

Principal among them is a letter dated July 18, 1889, to William B. Ellison, Gray's attorney, signed by Mr. Goff as "acting District-Attorney," replying to Mr. Ellison's request for Gray's lithographing stones, that the proper thing for him to do was to bring the matter before the court, and that the District-Attorney would undoubtedly do what was just.

The papers show, too, that Aug. 6, 1889, the matter came before the Court, and the application was granted by consent of the District-Attorney, and that Oct. 3, 1890, the indictments against Gray were dismissed on the recommendation of District-Attorney Fellows indorsed on the indictments Feb. 5, 1890, five months before.

Among the papers are letters from Mr. Comstock to M. Goff, potesting against the suender of the lottery ticket printing paraphernalia, and a slip evidently intended to go on the outside of all the papers, reading:

"Do not put on until September. 1889."



When Goff Puts His Hand on It Will This Fly Be There?

PARSONS, LANDSCAPE CHIEF.

The Frederick Law Olmsted Storm Is Ended at Last.

The Park Board to-day tried to settle the landscape architect tangle by designating Supt. Samuel Parsons to act in that capacity in the construction of the Harlem River Driveway.

Frederick Law Olmsted recently declined the place because of the obvious intention of the Board not to let him have any real authority. Then about forty artists petitioned Mayor Gilroy to demand the resignations of President Clausen and Commissioner Tappen.

When Mr. Clausen introduced his resolution to-day Mr. Parsons objected to the form in which it was put, designating him to act as landscape architect for the driveway. It was changed so as to direct the Superintendent "to report on the landscape features of the Harlem River Driveway that are necessary to be considered in carrying out the plans."

This was adopted, although Commissioner Bell objected on the ground that Mr. Parsons was not known to have the necessary qualifications. Mr. Parsons explained that before he was Superintendent he had been in partnership with Calvert Vaux, a landscape artist.

Mr. Clausen also produced a report made by the Commissioners of Accounts to Mayor Grant, in April, 1892, in which Mr. Vaux was jumped on and his dismissal demanded. At that time Mr. Vaux said he would resign if he did not have the assistance of Mr. Parsons, especially in deciding as to the trees and other vegetation to be arranged for particular localities.

Mr. Bell reported that the insurance on some of the park buildings was not properly placed. It was referred back to him.

MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE DEAD.

Native Ruler of 5,000,000 People Succumbs to Diphtheria.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.—Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur, the Maharajah of Mysore, one of the most important of the native Princes of India, who has been under treatment here for diphtheria, is dead.

In 1881 the Province of Mysore, which had been administered by the British Government since 1834, was restored to the Maharajah Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur on his attaining his majority. The province has an area of about 28,000 square miles, and a population of about 5,000,000, and is second in importance only to the Province of Hyderabad.

Kill that Cold with Ether's Expectorant. 25c

CREEDEN WANTS TO RETIRE.

His Application Submitted to the Commissioners.

The Question of Its Acceptance Must Be Considered To-Day.

Capt. Timothy J. Creeden, who confessed to having paid $15,000 for his promotion, and recently told a long tale of police corruption to the Lexow Committee, called at Police Headquarters at 11.30 this morning, and after a short conversation with Supt. Byrnes, went up to Chief Clerk Kipp's office, where it is said he prepared his resignation as a member of the police force under the Twenty-Year law.

POLICE CAPT. CREEDEN.

Capt. Creeden finished writing out his application for retirement shortly before noon. It was to be handed to the Police Commissioners at the meeting of the Board this afternoon.

There are several points involved in the question of whether Capt. Creeden will be allowed to retire under the twenty-year rule.

It is not known if Supt. Byrnes has filed charges against Creeden, as he was instructed to do by the Police Board, after the revelations the Captain made before the Lexow Committee.

If the charges are not yet filed, the general impression at Headquarters is that there is nothing for the Commissioners to do but retire Creeden.

Capt. Creeden was appointed on the force Oct. 5, 1864, and was promoted to be roundsman April 4, 1876. He was made a sergeant Aug. 2, 1879, and captain Jan. 12, 1892.

Creeden is fifty-six years old, having been born Sept. 21, 1839.

JUSTICE DIVVER'S TRIAL.

Col. Fellows Will Push the Charges Against Him To-Day.

The haring of the charges against Police Justice Divver will be continued at 4 o'clock this afternoon before the General Term Judges of the Common Pleas Court, and the indications are that the evidence will be of a lively nature. So far as can be ascertained District-Attorney Fellows has decided to prosecute the case fully in the belief that a conviction is not only possible but probable.

As an instance of this activity, nearly thirty subpoenas were served last night, and every official of the Divver Club received one. While Morris Tekulsky, with whom Divver is alleged to have fought in the former's barroom on Oct. 17, has not actually been served with a subpoena, he will be on hand.

Tekulsky was summoned to Col. Fellows's office on Wednesday last and detained there nearly half an hour. All his testimony was gone over, but the District-Attorney found little in it. Mr. Tekulsky does not believe that his altercation with the Police Justice could be considered in any sense a row. Neither will he admit that blows were struck.

The irrepressible Lawyer Hale, who started the charges against Divver in the hope of having the latter put off the bench, called at the District-Attorney's office at 11 o'clock this morning, but Col. Fellows was not in. He still insists that he has been unfairly treated. He is practically out of the case, however, and this afternoon in court he will merely occupy the position of a spectator.

POLICE HOUNDING "FRENCHY"

Lexow Witness Complains that He Is Being Continually Persecuted.

Vincent Majewski, better known as "Frenchy," the ex-policy writer on whose complaint charges against Capt. Westervelt, of East One Hundred and Fourth street station, are pending before the Police Commissioners, called at Police Headquarters this morning for an interview with Supt. Byrnes.

"Frenchy" alleges that since he charged Capt. Westervelt with neglect of duty in failing to close policy shops in his precinct, he has been persecuted in all manner of ways by the police, and is being continually hounded and kept under constant surveillance.

His purpose in calling at Headquarters to-day was to lay the matter before the Superintendent and endeavor through his influence to obtain some relief. He failed, however, to get an audience with the Superintendent, but told his story to an attache of the office.

"Frenchy" looked careworn and reckless, evidently as a result of worry. He declared that although he had brought the matter to the attention of the higher authorities several times his persecution continued. He seemed to entertain little hope that anything would be done in his behalf.

Is the Green-Goods King in Town?

A man who claims to be Edward Parmely Jones, "the king of the green-goods men," is in New York at present, and is said to be living in the Langtry cottage, 361 West Twenty-third street, where he keeps quiet, for fear of being subpoenaed by the Lexow Committee. Jones left New York for Italy some time ago; while in Europe he formed a gang of card-sharps, who operated successfully in London, Paris and Berlin.

MACDONA HAS RESIGNED.

Assistant District-Attorney to Resume Newspaper Work.

Henry D. Macdona, Assistant District-Attorney, has handed in his resignation to District-Attorney Fellows, to take effect Jan. 1, 1895. Mr. Macdona, it is understood, has resigned to accept a responsible position upon a newspaper in this city.

HENRY D. MACDONA.

Mr. Macdona has been connected with the District-Attorney's office for ten years. He was first appointed a Deputy Assistant District-Attorney by Col. Fellows when the latter was first District-Attorney.

He became a full assistant under De Lancey Nicoll in 1892, and Col. Fellows reappointed him during the present term.

He was born in 1855 and attended Manhattan College and Columbia College. He was formerly in the newspaper business and accompanied an expedition to the Arctic seas.

SIR JOHN'S ESTATE.

Late Premier's Family Will Obtain but $1,500 from It.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 28.—Papers for the administration of the estate of the late Premier, Sir John Thompson, were filed to-day on behalf of Lady Thompson. Sir John died intestate.

His estate is sworn to at $9,727, of which $5,726 is from life insurance. After paying the debts only about $1,500 for the family will be left.

LAST EDITION

MADE $6,000 IN STOCKS

Inspector Williams Says He Was Let Into a Deal Without Paying.

FLIESS PUT UP ALL THE MONEY.

He Swears He Has Only $3,000 in Banks---Comstock Testimony Stricken Out.

Police Inspector Williams resumed the Lexow witness stand to-day and testified that while in command of the Tenderloin Precinct he made between $5,000 and $6,000 by a speculation in stocks.

The transaction was conducted by Fliess, of Hollywood whiskey fame, who had an office at 47 Broadway.

The Inspector swore he did not put a dollar in the deal, but that Fliess gave him an interest in it out of pure friendship.

He said he had only $3,000 in savings banks, but did not know if his wife had a bank account, nor did he know whether she had been given a diamond cross by a notorious woman.

He denied having taken a diamond ring from a Mrs. Plattel, and that he had received sundry $5 bills from Charley Delmonico. He even professed to be ignorant of the meaning of the word "dive."

He had no money in stocks or bonds, he declared, but said his yacht was worth $4,000. He once took Commissioner McClave out sailing, but no other police officials.

When asked if he had not received $1,000 from the Mallory line people for services rendered during a strike, the Inspector declared Mr. Goff was romancing.

Before the session began, Chairman Lexow announced that he had decided to have all the evidence given by Louis Streep, accusing Anthony Comstock of accepting a bribe of $1,000, stricken from the record.

This led to a discussion between the Senator and Lawyer Goff, but the Chairman's decision remained.

When the Inspector was called to the stand, Mr. Goff began his examination as follows:

Williams Again Questioned.

Q. How much money have you in United States bonds? A. Not a dollar.

Q. Did you ever have? A. Yes, $500 worth.

Q. How much has your wife? A. None.

Q. How much is your place at the Cos Cob worth? A. I couldn't tell.

"A hundred thousand dollars?" queried Mr. Goff.

"No, sir," said Williams, smiling. Then he said his house there has seventeen rooms.

Q. Isn't there a coachman's house, too? A. No, sir.

There are three houses on the place, he explained. One he lets for $200 a year and another for $480 a year. He admitted having had dredging done in the channel near this place, but said it was only to admit rowboats and was not intended as a channel for yachts. It did not cost much.

His Yacht Cost $4,000.

Q. You have a fine yacht? A. Yes; I have a boat.

Q. Named the Eleanor? A. Yes; she is a sloop yacht and I have owned her since 1878.

Q. What did she cost? A. She was built by John Connolly and the contract price was $4,000.

Q. What number of men had you in the crew? A. There were three.

The Inspector said he had never had officials of the Police Department as guests aboard his yacht, but admitted that Capt. Devery might have been aboard occasionally.

Took McClave Out Sailing.

Q. Didn't you take Commissioner McClave out once for a cruise? A. Yes, he and his family went with me to Shelter Island one Summer.

Q. Didn't you enter your yacht in races? A. Once in a while. Once I had a crew of eight men on the yacht in a race.

Q. Did you ever cut coupons? A. No, sir.

Q. But you had a nice little income of $7,000 or $8,000 a year while you were in the Tenderloin? A. No, sir. I did not.

Q. You received money outside of your salary, didn't you? A. Yes, but not from the precinct.

Speculated in Stocks.

Q. Where did you get it? A. I received $5,000 or $6,000 from speculation in stocks from Fliess & Hay, of 47 Broadway.

Q. Fliess was your broker? A. Yes; he would take chances in stocks for me, and would give me the winnings.

Q. That was Fliess, of the Hollywood Whiskey Company, wasn't it? A. Yes.

Q. Did you put up your own money in these speculations? A. No. Fliess put it up for me.

Q. That beats Gus Tuttle, doesn't it? A. Yes, it does.

Q. Because you got $5,000 or $6,000 out of nothing? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was this? A. Five or six years ago.

"For the benefit of the suffering poor of New York, we would like to hear something more of your connection with Mr. Fliess," said Mr. Goff.

"Did he carry on the brokerage business in addition to his whiskey business?"

"Yes, sir," replied Williams. "I had a conversation with him about that time. It may have been in the Gilsey House, as I saw him there often. He offered to give me a share in the profits of a stock transaction that he was going into."

Q. Did you see other men at the Gilsey House? A. Yes, I saw Commissioner Wheeler there.

Q. Was that when you took Hugh Gardner around to see the sights of the Tenderloin? A. I never took him around.

Q. What, not to see the disorderly houses? A. No, sir.

The Inspector said that Fliess had paid him profits on these stock transactions a number of times. He received the money in sums of $400 or $500.

Q. That was a nice cover for receiving corruption money, wasn't it? A. No, sir. It was a regular stock transaction. Fliess told me.

Q. But you didn't put anything in? A. No, sir.

A Profitable Friendship.

Q. Why should Fliess give you part of his profits in this alleged transaction? A. I suppose it was because I was a good friend of his.

Q. It was a pretty good speculation, wasn't it? A. I suppose so.

Q. Well, what was your impression of it? A. I thought it was a pretty good thing.

Q. Do you think that was a proper transaction for a police official to engage in? A. I thought it was all right. He told me where he got it.

Senator Lexow—At that time was it not rumored that you were interested in Hollywood whiskey? A. No, sir. Fliess was not then President of the Hollywood Company. He told me his brother owned the concern.

Mr. Goff—You have had all Summer to make up this story? A. I'm not making up any story.

Only $3,000 in Bank.

Mr. Goff asked about the Inspector's bank accounts, and he said he had less than $1,000 in the Seaman's Savings Bank and about $2,000 in the Dry Dock. His wife had no account that he knew of, but she might have.

Q. Where did your wife get her money? A. From Peter Head, Scotland. She got $8,000 and is to get more.

Q. What did her brother get? A. I don't know.

Q. Didn't your wife get a diamond cross from a notorious woman in the Tenderloin Precinct? A. No, sir. I deny it and brand it as a lie.

Mr. Goff said he would trace it to its source, and asked if Mrs. Williams could have had an arrangement without his knowing it.

"She might," was the answer.

Q. Could she have borrowed it? A. I don't know anything about it. She might have worn a cross and I would never have known it.

Not Wearing Diamonds.

Q. Where is your large diamond ring? A. I haven't any.

Q. You are not wearing it now. I see, but like all the members of the force you are throwing off your jewelry? A. No, sir; that is not true.

Q. Didn't you take a ring off Mrs. Plattel's fingers at her house, 102 and 104 West Twenty-seventh street? A. No, sir. That is false. I never took a ring from any woman.

Q. You know the French madame? A. No, I don't.

Q. But you knew Mme. Paret? A. Yes.

Q. Well, wasn't she the French madame? A. I don't know. There were three French madames.

Q. Why did they call her the French madame? A. Because she was Dutch, I suppose.

The Inspector said that he had a seal ring, but was not wearing it now. He also admitted that he had bought two cows for $40, but denied that he had a herd of blooded cattle. All he had was one calf.

Q. Did you know of Belle Taylor, otherwise Mme. Blood, buying out the French madame? A. No, sir; I knew nothing about it.

Q. You didn't take pigeons from Delmonico's, either, I suppose? A. What's that? I don't know what you mean.

Q. I mean the pigeons you got from Charley Delmonico—the $5 he used to send you in an envelope? A. Why, Mr. Goff, you're romancing. I never heard of such a thing in my life.

Did Not Know What "Dives" Meant.

The Inspector was asked about the "dives" in his precinct, but he said he did not know what a dive was.

Q. Do you mean to say that "dive" is a new term to you? A. Yes, sir. I don't know what it is.

The witness admitted that he had been presented with an album worth $2,500 at a meeting at Lyric Hall, Jerome Buck presented it, and it was in recognition of his services as Captain. It was signed by the Criminal, Supreme and Superior Court Judges and the principal business men of the Tenderloin precinct, after the charges against him, on which he was tried, had been dismissed.

Q. Didn't Justice Voorhis vote for your promotion to get you away from the Tenderloin? A. I don't know.

Q. And Commissioner Porter voted that way, too? A. He wouldn't have voted any other way if I had wings.

Q. They both voted you guilty of the charges? A. Yes, sir.

The Inspector said with some pride that the album was signed by Judge Gildersleeve, Recorder Smyth and Justices Van Brunt and Lawrence, of the Supreme Court. A man named Brady got up the testimonial, he said. He was a professional penman. He didn't know that gamblers subscribed to it.

Hewitt's Letter Quoted.

Mr. Goff referred to a letter written by Mayor Hewitt to the Police Commissioners saying that the law was being violated in the Nineteenth Precinct in such a manner as to amount to a public scandal. Mayor Hewitt asked for an investigation.

Q. Did that letter of Mayor Hewitt state the truth? A. I don't think it all was. Some of it might have been.

Q. But it led to a presentment by the Grand Jury? A. There was a presentment in 1883, but it was not true in its statements.

Mr. Goff read from the presentment, which criticised Williams very severely. The Inspector thought that the Grand Jury had been misled.

Mr. Goff then asked about the gambling places in the Tenderloin, and the Inspector said he had frequently raided John Daly's place, at 39 West Thirty-ninth street, but was never able to close it up entirely.

Another place was kept by Mike Murray at 13 West Twenty-eighth street. He was said to have a second gambling-house in another part of the city. He didn't remember Mattie Corbett, of 60 West Thirtieth street.

Evidence Secured by "The World."

The evidence against Murray's place was procured, the Inspector said, by a reporter of the New York "World." He said that he had tried to get evidence himself, but had failed.

Q. Wouldn't it be a good plan to employ reporters to get evidence in place of the police? A. It might be. There are some very bright young men on the newspapers.

Williams said he went to "The World" office and secured the services of the reporter who had got into the gambling place, and with his assistance Murray was arrested and his place was broken up.

Q. Didn't Comstock say that you tipped off gambling places when they were to be raided? A. No, sir. Not that I remember. I have heard, though, that some of the places were tipped. I never knew anything about it.

Q. Didn't Rosenthal come to your office to make a complaint, and didn't you throw him out? A. No; I did not.

Many Houses, but Few Raids.

Mr. Goff read a long list of houses that had been reported as disorderly, all in the Tenderloin Precinct. The report was made by Williams when he was captain.

Q. You admit here underneath that you only made two raids on these places from February, 1886, to June, 1887, was that true? A. I didn't remember. I was out of the precinct part of the time.

Mr. Goff then asked for the dimensions of the Inspector's yacht.

"She's 53 feet 2 inches over all, 7 feet 2 inches hold, 7 feet 4 inches draught, and is registered at forty-seven tons. Want the spars?"

"No, I think that will do," said Mr. Goff.

The Inspector said he did not know what the slums were, but resented the insinuation made by Mr. Goff that he was an innocent.

Q. You were in command of the police at the Mallory line strike? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much money did you get for that? A. Why, you are romancing, Mr. Goff.

Never Received $1,000.

Q. You've said that before. I want a straight answer. Didn't $10,000 pass through your hands for this service? A. No, sir; not a cent. Some of the men got something.

Q. For what? A. For their meals, I believe.

The Inspector admitted he had bought a safe from the Herring Safe Company about ten years ago for which he paid $70. It was to keep his papers in, he said, his deeds and valuables.

It was only a small safe, and was at his house. He did not get it in order to keep the collections of his ward man.

Q. You are a very rich man, Inspector? A. I am not.

Hurls the Lie Freely.

Q. And it is said that you accumulated your wealth by corruption and bribe-taking. It is a lie, and who ever says so is a liar, even if it were you, Mr. Goff.

Q. Now you are losing your temper, Inspector. A. No, I'm not. I'm sitting on a cake of ice.

He went on to say, after Chairman Lexow had called him to order, that he had a small account in the Amsterdam Bank, and no other property but what he had mentioned.

He had nothing in bonds and stocks of railroads and other corporations.

"Well, how much are you worth, anyhow?" asked Mr. Goff.

(Continued on Second Page.)

POLICE CAPTAIN MARTENS'S WIFE.

LAST EDITION.

SAME OLD DRY DOLLAR

Senator Sullivan Says He Wants 80 Cent Gas and Free Roads.

Did Cockran Write Dunphy's Letter of Resignation.

Report Says So, and that Croker Has the Original.

(Special to The Evening World.)

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Senator "Dry Dollar" Sullivan, of New York City, arrived from the Arkansas Hot Springs to-day. He spent a month there.

He told "The Evening World" correspondent that one of the first measures he will introduce will provide for a uniform rate of 80 cents per 1,000 feet for gas in New York City. The Senator says he has an offer from one party of New York capitalists to furnish gas at $1 per 1,000 feet, and a conditional promise from another of an 80-cent rate.

Another bill the Bowery Senator proposes to introduce contemplates the abolition of every toll road in the State.

"I'm going to introduce that toll-gate bill at once," said Tim, "if some farmer don't. It's time we had free roads."

If Congressman Cockran accepts Richard Croker's challenge to appear before the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall to-morrow, and either admits or denies the charge of having "said things" about the ex-Boss, he will in all probability be asked if he did not draft the letter that Congressman Dunphy sent to Croker in resigning his seat.

It is reported here that Croker has the best evidence obtainable that the Congressman did draft the letters, and, indeed, it is said he has the original of it.

Congressman Dunphy's letter to Croker contained some vigorous comments on Croker's administration of the affairs of the Wigwam, and the ex-boss is said to have traced its authorship to Cockran.

It is the purpose of Croker, according to many of his friends here, to confront the Congressman with the charge of having inspired the attack for which Dunphy got the credit.

THINKS IT WON'T HOLD.

Daniel Griffin on the Grant to Adirondack Railroad.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—Regarding the action of the Forestry Commission last night in granting the application of the Adirondack Railroad for land privileges, Daniel Griffin, who opposed the grant, said this morning that he did not believe it would hold. "I think," he said, "the Attorney-General will decide that the Board has no direct jurisdiction in the matter, and that the grant will not stand."

At the rooms of the Forestry Commission, the Secretary said: "The Board made the grant under the law that gives it power to construct roads or paths. The grant does not give the Adirondack people any land, but simply the right of way, and so does not need any sanction by the Land Board, nor does it violate any statute."

ASKED LINSON TO RESIGN.

Full Text of Gov.-Elect Morton's Letter.

(Special to The Evening World.)

RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The letter sent to John D. Linson by Gov.-elect Morton, asking him to resign his position as one of the three Commissioners of Statutory Revision, has caused much comment in this city. Mr. Morton's haste to prepare the way for the appointments he proposes to make when he becomes Governor was a surprise to Mr. Linson, but his resignation was sent with good grace. Mr. Morton's letter in full was as follows:

ELLERSLIE, RHINECLIFF, Dec. 23.

John J. Linson.

Dear Sir—May I ask if I woul be quite agreeable to you to tender your resignation as one of the Commissioners of Statutory Revision, to take effect upon the appointment of your successor? I am sure you appreciate the reasons which induce me to make the inquiry, and I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed) L. P. MORTON.

TAFFY FOR GILROY.

Board of Electrical Control Compliments Him and Adjourns.

The final meeting of the Board of Electrical Control for 1894 was held in the Mayor's office this morning. A franchise was granted to the Special Fire Alarm, Electrical Signal System, to connect its wires with subways from the theatres and hotels where the Company now does business.

Secretary Kearney reported that during the years 1893 and 1894 there had been 2,731 poles and 3,008 miles of wire removed. During the existence of the Board 20,000 poles and 36,338 miles of wire have been removed. There are still a number of wires illegally strung, and the District-Attorney has been requested to prosecute those maintaining them.

Commissioner Hess offered a resolution complimenting Mayor Gilroy on his achievements during his term of office, to which the Mayor responded briefly. The Board then adjourned for the year.

MILITIA CALLED OUT.

Report that an Augusta, Ga., Mob May Try to Lynch a Negro.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 28.—It was reported early this morning that a mob was gathering in the West End for the purpose of lynching the murderer, Wiggins, a negro. The militia was called out, and at this hour, 2 o'clock, are en route to the jail, which is already heavily guarded by the police.

The mob has not put in an appearance at the jail.

Weather Forecast.

The weather forecast for the thirty-six hours ending at 8 P. M. to-morrow is as follows: Fair to-day and Saturday; continued cold; westerly winds.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the morning hours as indicated by the thermometer at Perry's Pharmacy: 3 A. M., 14; 6 A. M., 15; 9 A. M., 16; 12 M., 17.