SUPPLEMENT.
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A NEW BROOKLYN HOSPITAL.

THE SENEY INSTITUTION NOW READY.

HIS GIFT OF $410,000 TO IT—THE WESTERN WING TO BE FITTED UP WITH SEVENTY BEDS.

A noble structure for hospital purposes will soon be ready for partial use on Prospect Hill, Brooklyn. It owes its origin to the splendid generosity of George I. Seney when he was at the head of the Metropolitan Bank and before he lost his fortune in unprofitable railroad ventures. The Methodist Episcopal denomination, while great in numbers and active in promoting distinctively religious works, has lagged behind other religious denominations in works of charity and beneficence. Half a dozen years ago the plan was broached of establishing a great institution in Brooklyn which would be adequate to caring for the sick, not only of the Methodist churches, but also for those not provided for by the institutions already erected. Mr. Seney was soon interested in the scheme, and he agreed to give $200,000 and a plot of ground which he owned near Prospect Park.

After a Board of Trustees had been provided and the matter was fully under way, it was decided to procure a new site, and a plot of ground was purchased by Mr. Seney at Seventh-ave. and Seventh-st., upon which the buildings have been constructed. The site is one of the most commanding in the city, within a block and a half of the Park and overlooking the greater part of Brooklyn and the Bay; the altitude is such that the air will always be pure and healthful. The plans provided for buildings the most complete and perfect of their kind that could be constructed. Instead of one huge structure it was decided to erect three smaller ones, so as to secure a separation of the different classes of patients and better sanitary arrangements. The main structure in the centre is 155 by 92 feet, and the separate pavilions on either side are 150 by 60 feet.

The corner-stone of the hospital was laid in 1882, and for three years the work of construction went on at the expense of Mr. Seney. The walls, roofs and floors of the three buildings were built and the work far exceeded the original estimate of $200,000. Mr. Seney paid every bill as the work went forward until he had expended $410,000, and only about two thirds of the work was done. Then came the crash in his financial fortunes, and he has since been unable to complete the work. But the Methodist Church, in lieu of the generosity of another Seney, soon made appeals to the whole Church for money to complete the work. The Rev. George P. Mains was appointed to collect funds in the New-York, New-York East and Newark Conferences in 1885, and succeeded in getting $60,000 to complete one of the wings, and work was resumed last spring.

It is estimated that $150,000 more will be needed to complete the other buildings. In order to furnish and enlow the wing now nearly ready for use it was deemed desirable to secure $60,000 more, and last spring the Rev. John S. Breckinridge was put in charge of the work. This wing will accommodate 70 patients, the capacity of the entire institution being calculated at 400. The building is provided with all the latest and best devices for securing sanitary conditions. The front of the building is devoted to rooms for the physicians and nurses, and a parlor for convalescent patients. The wards for the sick are arranged in two stories, and each will contain 24 beds. There is a window on each side for every two beds, and ventilation is provided by window transoms and openings under the beds which lead to chimneys, which afford outlets for the foul air. There are also open fireplaces. The ceilings are fifteen feet high.

Each floor is isolated by the fact that the stairways and elevators are in an extension on the side of the building and the landings are in a balcony, enclosed in glass in winter and open in summer when the weather is suitable. In the basement is the dining-room for patients who are convalescent, and the servants' rooms. The woodwork is ash and the floors are of hard pine. The walls are finished with a hard, smooth surface, and every arrangement is made for perfect cleanliness. In the basement of the main building rooms have been fitted up for the laundry work of the hospital. A covered passage connects the completed wing with the main structure. The hospital grounds cover 600 by 200 feet, being bounded by Seventh and Eighth aves., and Sixth and Seventh sts. The frontage of the buildings which occupy the centre of the plot is upon Sixth st. No more commanding site could be secured, and from the top of the main building an extended view of the greater part of the two cities on either side of the Bridge and their suburbs can be secured.

TO BE OPENED IN A FEW WEEKS.

The hospital is in charge of the Rev. John S. Breckinridge, who has accepted the position of superintendent, and Dr. Lewis S. Pilcher, who is to be the chief of the medical staff. Mr. Breckinridge has been in the Methodist ministry for a quarter of a century, and is widely known in the principal churches in Brooklyn and Connecticut. He was seen yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter at his pleasant home, No. 216 Garfield-place, Brooklyn, almost within a stone's throw of the new hospital. In response to inquiries about the progress of the work he said:

"We hope to have the institution ready to receive patients by the middle of December, and thus open it before the holidays. One object of this is to secure an interest on the part of the churches in Hospital Sunday, which falls on Christmas Day, and when we hope to receive large contributions toward the expenses of the hospital for the coming year. The material work on the completed wing is now almost done, and we shall be ready to begin furnishing in a few days. The engine is already at work heating the building and drying it. It will be as complete in a sanitary sense as possible. All the latest improvements have been provided. The walls have the new soapstone finish that will prevent the lodgment of any disease germs, and the floors are of the best Georgia pine.

"Upward of half a million of dollars have been expended. You know, Mr. Seney paid out $410,000. It has cost about $70,000 more to finish the west wing, and the furnishing will take several thousands in addition. For the support of the institution $50,000 has been promised, which insures a gift of $10,000 more, if an offer made in January still holds good, as we hope it does. We hope soon to raise this amount to $100,000, which would give us $5,000 a year income. We have $30,000 already invested, which gives us $1,500; from the hospital members who agree to give $5 a year for five years, and contributors who will give $1 a year for the same period, we count on $12,000; the city treasury gives $4,000 a year to each hospital that takes care of patients sent to it by the city, and we expect that; we hope to get $6,000 from the collections and gifts on Hospital Sunday, and with the amount paid by patients who are not treated free, which is calculated at 24 per cent of the entire expenses, we hope to meet the cost for the first year, which is reckoned at $31,500.

ENDOWING THE BEDS.

"A number of beds in the hospital have already been endowed by gifts of $5,000 for each. The individual gifts have been made by William Hoyt, of Stamford, Conn.; Robinson Brothers, of New-York; Dr. Cheesebrough, of Hoboken; Thomas H. Suckley, of Rhinebeck; W. S. Johnson, of Poughkeepsie, and a friend who gave $10,000. Other beds have been endowed by the Mount Vernon, N. Y., Methodist Church, and the New-York East Conference and the Newark, Wyoming, Erie, Pittsburg and Central New-York Conferences have agreed to take collections to begin the endowments of other beds. The Nightingale Association of the Summerfield Church in Brooklyn has raised $1,200 toward the furnishing of the wards, and ladies in many other churches have promised their assistance in this work. We are making a strong appeal to the churches to aid us by contributions on Hospital Sunday, and we expect a generous response. The hospital is now a helpless babe and the Methodist Episcopal Church should feel a maternal affection for it and manifest to it the tenderest care.

"There is great need of this hospital in Brooklyn, for it is far behind other cities in hospital accommodation. It has about one hospital bed to each 1,000 of population, and London, for instance, has seven to each 1,000. And the great Methodist denomination with its hundreds of hospital cases has no bed for them in an institution of its own. We ought to have $100,000 to finish our main building and make it ready for use. If THE TRIBUNE can help us to secure this we will feel under the deepest obligation. That building will be especially fitted for paying patients, and no hospital in the country will surpass it in healthfulness of situation and convenient appliances, while we will have the best medical skill. Dr. Pilcher has charge of the selection of the staff, and the matron has already been appointed. If nothing unforeseen hinders the hospital will be open before the holiday season."

A WAITERS' BOYCOTT PROBABLE.

A question of considerable importance to the proprietors of several halls and concert gardens will be discussed to-day at the meeting of the Central Labor Union. A number of hall and garden managers have organized the Proprietors' Association, for the purpose, it is claimed, of "blacklisting" union waiters discharged for cause or otherwise. A conference was held yesterday afternoon at No. 206 Fifth-st., between a committee representing the Park and Garden Proprietors' Association and one from the Waiters' Union, in regard to a boycott now pending against the Terrace Garden, which is managed by Richard Herrman. The members of the Waiters' Union and the Urania Labor Club both feel that they have been slighted because Mr. Herrman refused to treat with committees from those organizations when trouble occurred there some time ago. All the troubles of the waiters will be looked into to-day, and a boycott against all the members of the Proprietors' Association will probably be made.

THE NICARAGUA PARTY READY TO SAIL.

The Nicaragua Canal Construction Company has made great preparations to "see off" its engineers and workmen, who will start for Greytown, Nicaragua, on the steamship Honde on Wednesday next. The steamboat Sam Sloan will leave the foot of West Twenty-second-st. at 11:15 a. m. with officers of the company and friends on board, will call at Pier No. 1, North River, half an hour later, and then accompany the Honde down through the Lower Bay. Engineer R. E. Peary will have charge of the sailing party, which goes to Nicaragua to make the final surveys of the interoceanic canal route. The Honde lies at the foot of Congress-st., Brooklyn, and will leave her pier at noon Wednesday.

POLICE LAUGHING AT DUPES.

BROTHERS WHO EXPECT A "SURE THING."

INTENDING TO MAKE $10,000, BUT OFFERING HALF OF THAT NOW TO THE DETECTIVES.

Amusement was caused at Police Headquarters yesterday by letters that had been sent to Superintendent Murray by two brothers named Rubush, one of whom belongs in Virginia, and the other probably has been living in Kansas. It was evident from the letters that the brothers had "bit" at the fool bait which had been sent out by some "sawdust" swindler in this city and that they had been duped into paying about $200 in the hope of getting over $10,000 in counterfeit money. The worst of the joke was that the Rubush brains had not been able to comprehend the swindle after they had got into the trap and had received "a brick and two sticks" instead of the expected "green goods." One of the letters was addressed to the "Chief of Police, New-York City," and was dated from Weylers Cave, Va., although it was written on paper with the letter-head of the Grand Central Hotel at Scott City, Kansas. It read as follows:

DEAR SIR: You will find inclosed a letter that I want you to address to the best detective at station, Thirty-eighth-st. and Sixth-ave. I have met two of them but do not know their names. Obliging me greatly, J. S. RUBUSH.

This was the inclosure to the detective:

WEYLERS CAVE, Va., Nov. 22, 1887.

DEAR SIR: Have a fat thing for you if you can accomplish it. The 5th of November I sent $10,800 from New-York City to Grigsby, Scott County, Kan. The money was sent in a valise in packages as follows: Three packages of $1 notes, 200 in each package, $600; three packages 2s, 200 each, $1,200; three packages 5s, 200 each, $3,000; three packages 10s, 200 each, $6,000; total sent, $10,800. The amount was sent in a red leather valise to William M. Rubush, Grigsby, Kan., from Hagerty's Express, No. 653 Sixth-ave., three doors north of Thirty-eighth-st. The valise was received at Grigsby, Kan., November 10, with a brick and two sticks in it. It was thought that the money was taken out before the valise left the express office, for strong suspicion was manifested before the valise left the office.

If you can get it, or any portion of it, I will give you half of what you do get. All the clew that I have on this suspicious party is that I had a little dealings with them. I had a little transaction with one that gave his name as Charles Manning, care store, No. 624 Ninth-ave., New-York City, and afterward gave his address Charles Manning, No 15 Pell-st. New-York City, Box 72. In the transaction I gave him a draft of $100, given at Kansas City on New-York. This was payable to Rubush Brothers, which was properly indorsed and handed to the said Manning. I also handed him another draft of $95.87, given to Mr. Conville, payable at Topeka, Kansas, or at Armour Brothers' banking house, Kansas City. This was properly signed by Mr. Conville and handed to him that called himself Manning.

It is thought that Manning and the Hagerty's Express clerk are in Calhoot. I have a receipt from the express office for the valise but didn't value it as I thought it would go through without any trouble. Manning and his partner are the only ones that knew how much was in the valise, but I think that the Hagertys stand in with them. Let me hear from you at once. Address, William M. Rubush, Weylers Cave, Augusta County, Va. Write at once and let me know if you will work on it or not, so I can make other arrangements if necessary. If you want the express receipt or any other information that I can give you I will gladly do so.

Mr. Murray turned the letters over to the reporters and decided not to waste a reply on the Rubush brothers.

ARREST OF A GERMAN FORGER.

MARSHAL BERNHARD HIRES A TUG AND ARRESTS HIS PRISONER—THE OFFENCES CHARGED.

A short, stout, smooth-shaven German who stood on the deck of the steamer Aller on Friday afternoon was accosted by United States Deputy Marshal Bernhard who made several inquiries of him and finally called him by the name of Karl Frohne. He was surprised and disgusted, but in a few minutes acknowledged that he was Frohne, and confessed to a series of forgeries and embezzlements.

August Feigel, the German Consul-General, received a few days ago a request to look out for the arrival of Frohne, and a warrant for his arrest was given to Deputy Marshal Bernhard. Frohne was the superintendent of the Darlehns-Kassen-verein, a branch of the Government savings bank at Rickrath, Prussia. He was also the principal teacher in a Catholic institution, and frequently acted as a priest. Considerable sums of money came into his possession and, as he acknowledged to the Deputy Marshal, he began two or three years ago to appropriate money that came to him in his official capacity, covering his thefts by successive forgeries. He lived in an expensive way and was a man of some prominence in public affairs. He is about thirty-eight years old and has a wife and three children, whom he left without telling them whither he was going. He raised checks by adding a zero to the figures 300, 400, etc., which stated the number of marks that were to be drawn. He embezzled 4,500 marks belonging to private individuals, 4,000 marks belonging to the city and 3,000 marks belonging to the Verein. He went to Bremen three weeks ago and afterward took passage on the Aller.

Deputy Marshal Bernhard was in the Boreel Building when he received word that the man he wished to arrest was on the Aller. He saw the steamer coming up the North River and immediately went down to a pier and hired a tug to take him to the steamer. He found Frohne, although the latter had shaved off the beard mentioned in the description. Frohne readily confessed his guilt and turned over to the Deputy Marshal 2,000 marks which he had in his possession. He was taken before United States Commissioner Lyman and was sent to Ludlow Street Jail. He expressed readiness to return to Germany and will probably be sent back on a steamer next Saturday.

AN EXPLANATION FROM GIBBS AND HIS SON.

J. B. Gibbs & Son, keepers of the intelligence office, No. 130 West Twenty-third st., whose license was revoked by Mayor Hewitt, have sent a long communication to THE TRIBUNE explanatory of their position. They give the history of their enterprise and their terms to customers, adding:

About the first of the month Mr. J. B. Gibbs fell ill and E. D. Gibbs was obliged to attend to his outside business for him; this left this business in the hands of our clerks, who, as the public now know, do not pay the same attention to the parties interested do. During this period the balance of the complaints were made. As soon as we heard through the marshal of this trouble we began remedying it, the money was returned to the men, the clerk who had done the mischief was discharged, a new man hired in his place, and everything as we thought all right, when at 6:30 last Saturday evening we received an official notice through the mail that our license had been revoked. Then followed the attacks on us in Sunday's papers.

Think of it—here we were notified through the mail on a legal holiday (Saturday afternoon) after business hours (and with absolutely no notice having been sent us previous to this) that our license had been revoked, that we must close up our business which we had labored so hard to build up, and that has cost us so much time and money. No chance whatever to explain, no opportunity to refute the charges, but a notice sent Saturday evening and the papers given the matter for publication the same night. Is this just? Is this fair? Have we no rights whatever in the matter? We have placed more applicants in positions than any other bureau in his city and we make this assertion boldly. Our charges were reasonable, our conditions fair, we labored hard for the men who applied to us, and it is an outrage that we should be compelled to submit to our license being revoked without a hearing.

Mr. Gibbs was ordered by Mayor's Marshal Byrnes yesterday to appear at his office at 3 p. m. to-morrow. Thirty-five complaints have been made against the intelligence office by persons who have paid him to get employment. In all it is stated that he has received $150 from those for whom he has never secured situations. Marshal Byrnes states that the money will have to be returned in each instance before Mayor Hewitt will consider whether he will grant Mr. Gibbs a new license.

THE NEW NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING.

The trustees of the American Museum of Natural History expect to present the plans for the new Museum building to the Park Board some time this week. If the plans are approved they will be taken at once before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to secure the issue of bonds for the work, which is to begin in the spring. The last Legislature passed a bill authorizing the Board of Apportionment to issue bonds to the amount of $400,000 for the new building.

Morris K. Jesup, president of the Museum, said yesterday that what was needed immediately is that part of the new building which can be used as a lecture hall. An effort is to be made to have a temporary building constructed which can be finished next summer and be ready in the fall at the beginning of the lectures to the school teachers. This temporary structure, it is believed, can be so constructed that it will not interfere with the general work on the new portion of the building. The addition will require at least two years to finish, and it is desirable that the hall should be ready within a year. At present Professor Bickmore is delivering his lectures in Chickering Hall, but there is no good arrangement for displaying them at that hall. The Park Board is in full accord with the trustees in regard to the necessities of the new structure, and Mayor Hewitt, as one of the trustees, is thoroughly familiar with the subject.

WHAT THE WOLF BOARD OF ALDERMEN IS.

Although the Wolf Board of Aldermen has appeared regularly each year since 1873 before the Board of County Canvassers and the Mayor and demanded to be recognized as the rightful Board, there are comparatively few people who understand on what these men base their claim to be considered Aldermen. They presumably vote for themselves, as they received only from fifteen to twenty votes in some of the Senate Districts, when the Aldermen were elected by that mode, and in others none at all. The original ground for contest by the Wolf Board was that the minority representation provided for by the city charter of 1873, two Aldermen being elected by the majority in each Senate district and one by the minority, was unconstitutional and votes cast for them were therefore illegal and void. Lawyers differed on this. The contesting Board each year, through Counsellor Wilson S. Wolf, took their case into the courts and were beaten.

The Court of Appeals never passed upon the question of minority representation and in 1883 it was done away with by changing the mode of electing the Aldermen from Senate to Assembly Districts. Since then the Wolf Board has had apparently no excuse for a contest, but ten or twelve men vote for themselves each year and, led by Counsellor Wolf, demand to be recognized as Aldermen, a demand which is disregarded by each incoming Mayor.

THE SUBWAYS MUST BE CLOSED.

NO TRENCHES TO BE DUG AFTER DEC. 1.

GENERAL NEWTON WRITES A LETTER TO CONTRACTOR CRIMMINS ABOUT THE MATTER.

General Newton, Commissioner of Public Works, maintains his position in regard to closing the subways. In answer to a letter from John D. Crimmins yesterday General Newton wrote the following:

To the Hon. JOHN D. CRIMMINS.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication of the 25th inst., I beg leave to say that I gave the Chief Inspector, Mr. Haskins, a day or two since, my full instructions, which he has doubtless communicated to you. These instructions are to the following effect: All trenches now open will be closed by the first day of December with the exception of the two streets, Eighteenth and Thirty-eighth sts., where, I think, you were delayed somewhat by the situation of the contractor for paving Fifth-ave. In these two cases I directed Mr. Harkins to have your excavations closed on December 1, within 100 feet of the end, and that hereafter until the work was finished you would be allowed to open a short way in advanced of the finished portion only with the understanding that if cold weather should come on suddenly there would be but a small amount to finish, and that, at the most, the earth which remained could be taken away and the small section of the trench filled with sand and repaved. I also gave him certain instructions with regard to Fifty-third-st., which you will get from him. With regard to any other further opening after December 1 must pursue a very careful policy, and that is to have but a small extent of open trench at any time, so that it could be readily filled at the approach of cold weather.

I feel as much as anybody the propriety, whenever possible, of employing men during the winter, but it is manifest that this could not be done, and it is not even expected after the coming of heavy frost, and until that time the work must be carried on with the greatest circumspection and care. Yours respectfully,

JOHN NEWTON,
Commissioner of Public Works.

New-York, Nov. 25, 1887.

THE NEW STEAMERS TO BUENOS AYRES.

CONGRESS NEGLECTED AN AMERICAN LINE AND AN ENGLISH COMPANY GOT AHEAD OF IT.

H. K. Thurber, the president of the United States and Brazil Steamship Company, takes philosophically the action of the Argentine Republic in entering into a contract with the Huston Steamship Company, of Liverpool, for a semi-monthly line of swift steamers between this city and Buenos Ayres. He said yesterday with reference to the endeavor of his own company to establish a line of steamers to carry mails between this city and Buenos Ayres:

"We certainly made the endeavor and we have been passed over. The Argentine Republic treated us nicely. They gave us a contract for a monthly mail service, agreeing to pay us annually $100,000 for ten years, and it was left open for several months. We could not see our way to carry it out, unless our own Government would do something. But Congress did not carry out the recommendations of President Cleveland and matters drifted along. Now the Argentine Republic has a large scheme on hand, contemplating lines of steamers not only to this country, but to Europe, and it guarantees the Huston Company 5 per cent interest on $2,250,000, that is, on the cost of steamers to that amount. This is, of course, a guarantee to stockholders of at least five per cent on their investment, but I think the company will not have to pay it after the first year. The Argentine Republic is very wise in this matter, as it only guarantees to pay if a certain amount is not earned and there seems little doubt that it will be. The Huston Company got its contract for a European line first and then for one to this city.

"The reason why we could not make the contract was the need of legislation. The old law of 1858 is still in force, which provides for sea and inland postage only. There has been no legislation since with regard to carrying the mails on the ocean. Congress should provide for carrying the mails on the ocean in the same way as on land, on the mileage plan. Our Government, for instance, pays about $1 a mile to the Hamburg Line, say $3,000 for carrying the mails 3,000 miles to two ports. We get, say $400 a trip, carrying mails 5,500 miles to seven ports. This is the fault of the old law of 1858, and we are to blame that we have not changed it."

THE MASONIC FAIR TO OPEN TO-MORROW.

EVERYTHING READY AT THE HALL—A LIST OF THE PATRONESSES.

The Masonic lodges of the Metropolitan District, which includes New-York and Brooklyn, are hard at work for the success of the big fair which will open to-morrow under the charge of the Ladies' Masonic Fair Association. The work of preparation at Masonic Hall is practically done and all the booths and tables are ready. The large floral booth stands in the centre of the hall, and the booths of the various lodges fill all the rest of the space except that which, it is confidently expected, will be filled by the friends of the Masons.

There has been a good deal of rivalry among the lodges as to which should do the most for the enterprise. Everything in the fair is given by somebody, and when the giver is not a Mason the gift is credited to the lodge through which it is obtained. Twenty thousand season tickets have already been sold, each with a numbered coupon, and the lucky number will draw the $5,000 quilt, the gift of the Chinese Embassy. The fair will be opened at 2 o'clock to-morrow with an address of welcome by Grand Master Frank R. Lawrence, whose wife is president of the fair association.

Among the patronesses to be in charge of the various booths and tables are Mrs. A. H. Bradley, Mrs. Selemick, Mrs. Joseph Fox, Mrs. George W. Decker, Mrs. Alfred J. Tartlas, Mrs. William H. Miller, Mrs. Hugh Monroe, Mrs. George D. Short, Mrs. F. P. Morris, Mrs. James H. Dykeman, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Joseph Hoffmann, Mrs. A. F. Froch, Mrs. C. G. Patterson, Mrs. George H. Tosp, Mrs. Ralph Mayers, Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Richard Gurney, Mrs. W. H. Richardson, Mrs. R. Ferris, Mrs. J. H. Goldman, Mrs. E. W. Richardson, Mrs. Charles A. Winch, Mrs. John J. Barr, Mrs. N. J. Hebberd, Mrs. P. F. D. Hibbs, Mrs. W. S. Sayre, Mrs. William McFaul, Mrs. F. Hartensten, Mrs. F. W. Barnham, Mrs. W. E. Connor, Mrs. W. W. Walker, Mrs. Aaron Morris, Mrs. W. H. Pennoyer, Mrs. George W. Walters, Mrs. E. M. L. Ehlers, Mrs. John R. Pulis, Mrs. William G. B. Taracz, Mrs. L. Russell, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. George Ellwood, Mrs. A. Edward Taylor, Mrs. C. T. McMenchan, Mrs. Alfred L. Ryer, Mrs. Alexander Mesrath, Mrs. J. F. Stern, Mrs. Mulford Van Blaricom, Mrs. John Stewart, Miss Mamie Thoms, Mrs. J. W. Carpenter, Mrs. G. W. Cregier, Mrs. Henry S. Herrman, Mrs. Eliza Demarest, Mrs. E. B. Harper, Mrs. Augustine Kranshaar, Mrs. George H. Morris, Mrs. E. H. Ferguson, Mrs. J. M. Layman, Mrs. Rufus Smith, Mrs. William Sherer, and Mrs. Ingoldsby.

A BRIEF VIEW OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

Professor Bickmore's lecture yesterday to the teachers in the public schools was on "China." The illustrations and maps gave graphic pictures of the country, the Chinese cities and the habits and manners of the people. Mr. Bickmore supplemented the descriptive matter with a general account of the history of China and its successive revolutions. He described the varied character and the wide area of the Empire, over which he had travelled, and gave some account of its general geological structure and vast resources.

BUTCHERING HIS BROTHER AND SISTER.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 26.—Information reached here last night of a fearful tragedy near Perdia, on the Louisville and Nashville Railway. A half-witted boy, Charles Baker, had witnessed the killing of the family meat. Having been gone from the house some time one morning with his brother and sister, ages respectively four and six, he came back alone, his clothes covered with blood, and told his mother he had killed them, showing a sharp butcher knife with which he said he had done the work. The mother found her younger son and daughter stretched on the ground in a pool of blood, both with their throats cut. The girl was dead and the boy barely alive. While the family were attending them Charles disappeared again, and, search being made shortly afterward, he was found a few steps from the same spot dead, with his jugular vein severed, evidently by his own hand.

OFFICERS OF CORNELL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 26 (*Special*).—The History and Political Science Association of Cornell University have just reorganized by electing the following officers: President, H. E. Mills; vice-presidents, W. B. Smith and H. C. Stancliff; secretary, G. C. Munger; executive committee, O. L. Elliott and A. H. Washburn. Meetings will be held more frequently than last year. Any student interested in historical study and in the work of the association will be received into membership.

PITTSBURG JEALOUS OF THE QUAKER CITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26 (*Special*).—The impression is gaining ground that the National Republican Convention will be held in this city. Strange enough, the strongest opposition comes from the western part of the State, Pittsburg being particularly opposed as it always is to everything for the benefit of Philadelphia.

A RISING WESTERN LAWYER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (*Special*).—A Western attorney who to wishes practise before the Interior Department writes the Secretary as follows:

I can send you a certificate as Agent that I am at Good standing and of Good Moral Character and I am Got a good Repute. That I can send you, but the Judge have no aquantance with me, he want to know if my papers be made out of those that know me, he will seal and take my acknowledgement.

CRIMES DUE TO DRUNKENNESS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 26.—A dispatch to *The Times* from Kingman, Kansas, says that "Fred" Burkett shot himself dead yesterday at his home. Although he was only nineteen years of age, the cause of the deed was dissipation. He had been on a protracted spree.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.—A dispatch to *The Commercial-Gazette* from Bethel, Ohio, says: Marcellus Barkley, confined in the watch house for drunkenness, set it on fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. It burned to the ground and Barkley was burned to death.

STIR OVER A BROKEN FIRM.

DEATH AND FAILURE COME TOGETHER.

THE SENIOR PARTNER BREAKS HIS NECK AND THE CONCERN MAKES AN ASSIGNMENT.

A meeting of the creditors of Schwab & Son, wholesale dealers in laces, of No. 555 Broadway, who on Friday made an assignment to Herman Frohmann without preferences, was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Leopold Wallach, the firm's counsel.

The failure was not entirely unexpected, because it had been for some time bruited about that the firm was in straitened circumstances and was borrowing money, and its credit rating was taken away by Bradstreet's. But while all this was known, the announcement of the assignment caused some talk, because it followed so closely on the accidental death of Jacob Schwab, the senior partner, who no longer ago than last Sunday broke his neck by falling down the hatchway of the freight elevator at his store. It was reported that Mr. Schwab's life was heavily insured, and there were not wanting the amiable individuals who do the croaking in such cases to insinuate that Jacob Schwab's death could not be considered accidental, but that business troubles had led him to end his own life. In spite of the absurdity of this theory, which a little consideration of the manner of the accident will make apparent, it continued to obtain credence in certain quarters yesterday, in spite of the strenuous denials of Emanuel Schwab, son of Jacob Schwab and surviving partner of the firm, and of Lawyer Leopold Wallach.

But at the hands of the main body of the creditors, young Mr. Schwab was treated with the greatest consideration. At the meeting, holders of $70,000 out of a total of $92,000 liabilities were represented. The greatest sympathy was expressed with Mr. Schwab, and every disposition was shown to facilitate a satisfactory settlement. Mr. Franklin, of Auffmordt & Co., presided. A committee was appointed to examine the affairs of Schwab & Co., and recommend what was best to be done. The following are the members of that committee: Mr. Phillips, of Jaffe & Pincus; M. H. Rosenblatt, of Dreyfus, Cohen & Co.; Mr. Pretzel, of Asiel & Co., and Mr. Gallagher, of Graefe & Co. Their report will be made at a general meeting of creditors to be held on Wednesday afternoon.

Before filing the assignment on Friday, Emanuel Schwab confessed judgments to the following creditors for borrowed money: Theresa Schwab, his mother, $4,857; J. Lilienthal, $5,053; L. J. Gazam, $2,021; M. Guggenheim's Sons, $768; W. G. Hitchcock, $63. Franklin Bien, counsel for David T. Lindsay and for Linkmeyer, Schefer & Co., got attachments yesterday morning against Schwab & Son. The amount said to be due these firms is $8,200. In a circular which Mr. Bien has sent to THE TRIBUNE, containing an announcement of the attachment, he says: "The judgments on which the attachments were granted charge fraud." To a reporter who called at Mr. Bien's office the following explanation was made: "The statement made by Schwab & Son to the merchantile agencies on January 1, 1887, that they owed only about $2,000 borrowed money, and their confession on assignment of judgments for borrowed money to the extent of $12,000 or $15,000 do not agree, and it is plain that they borrowed this money before January 1."

Leopold Wallach, counsel for Schwab & Son, said, when his attention was called to the foregoing: "You can say that Schwab & Son made no statement to any merchantile agency."

To all who knew Mr. Schwab, the idea of his committing suicide is too preposterous to be entertained for a moment.

At Schwab & Son's office on Broadway young Mr. Schwab said to the reporter: "We hope to pay dollar for dollar. The creditors who obtained attachments against us were not at the meeting, but I understand that the attachments will be lifted on Monday morning. My father had his life insured in life and accident insurance companies to the extent of almost $60,000. Most of this he had carried for at least twenty years. That the assignment should have been made so soon after his death is nothing more than an unfortunate coincidence."

At the New-York Life Insurance Company the reporter found that it had been given out that Jacob Schwab was insured there for $10,000 through a mistake. Mr. Schwab was insured for $10,000 in the United States Mutual Accident Association, for $10,000 in the Travellers', of New-York, and for $5,000 in the New-England Mutual. The other sums that go to make up the total were in small assessment companies.

SENATOR FARWELL LOOKS TO NEW-YORK.

THIS STATE SHOULD NAME THE CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT—OPPOSING TAX ON SUGAR AND TOBACCO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 (*Special*).—Senator C. B. Farwell says: "If a military man is thought to be desirable as a candidate on the Republican ticket for the Presidency, Sheridan would be the best man on the whole list. At the same time my preference is for Gresham first and Sherman second. I have stated that my first choice is Gresham, but that he insists that we should both support Sherman, and I now think that Sherman is the best equipped man in the United States for the office of President, and I should be glad to have the delegates in the State of New-York select him if they will, upon the basis that they would carry the State for him. Of course, my opinion is that the State of New-York should nominate the candidate for President. As far as I am personally concerned, any influence I have in making a selection would be used to secure any nomination that the delegates of New-York would unanimously agree upon as the one to carry the State."

"What do you think the coming session of Congress will do?"

"There are two or three things that require immediate attention. The main thing is the surplus. That should be disposed of at once, and if nobody else offers a bill on the subject, I shall introduce one for that purpose. I propose to take off the taxes from sugar and tobacco. The bill is simple, and everybody can understand it, and it will benefit the poor more than any other class of people. The poor can have their sugar and the laboring man his tobacco cheap. We have already given them free tea and free coffee, and there is no reason now why we should not give them free sugar and free tobacco, all four being necessaries. Such a reduction need not in the least interfere with the proper readjustment and revision of the tariff. This would reduce the surplus $80,000,000, and it ought to be reduced much more. The Democrats have been trying it ever since they have been in power, and they have not been able to do anything yet and I don't think they can. They do not agree among themselves."

STATISTICS OF THE TOBACCO CROP.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 26.—*The Courier-Journal* this morning publishes a review of the leaf tobacco situation showing the facts of the yield and supply, against the averages of consumption. When it is considered that Kentucky produces fifty-seven per cent of the total leaf tobacco crop of the United States, and Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Ohio and Missouri produce seventy-three per cent of the total crop of the United States, it will be seen that the summary is of general interest. The following are the main points of the article: The western leaf crop amounts to 76,000,000 pounds, 62.6 per cent of recent averages, and the eastern leaf crop 72,000,000 pounds, or 50 per cent decrease. The eastern and western leaf crops, and all the market stocks of the United States, make up 300,000,000 pounds, against 591,000,000 a year ago, and 270,000,000 two years ago. The supply from the new crops and market stocks falls 211,000,000 pounds below the late average taken for domestic and foreign consumption, while in 1886 there was a surplus of 23,000,000 pounds, and in 1885 a surplus of 24,000,000. The western burley crop is 37,000,000 pounds, and the dark and heavy crop 39,000,000.

BITTERNESS OVER A DRILL CONTEST.

NEW-BEDFORD, Nov. 26 (*Special*).—The Lafayette Guards of Worcester and the French Zouaves of this city contested at Fall River, Thursday evening, in drill for a gold-mounted sword and the championship of the United States. One judge was selected by each company and another was to be decided on by both companies after arriving at Fall River. The third could not be agreed upon, and the spectators becoming impatient, it was decided to go on with the drill with two judges. Both judges decided that the Zouaves were much the better drilled company, and they brought the sword home. Now the Lafayette Guards are indignant and say that the drill was only an exhibition one, as the agreement for three judges was not carried out. One of the judges now says he thought it it was an exhibition drill. The Guards say they will bring an action to compel the Zouaves to give up the sword.

VICTIMS OF A FOREST FIRE.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 26.—News of the death of Mrs. Martin and her two children in Henderson County, Ky., has just reached this city. She lived in a small log cabin near Delaware. On Wednesday night a small fire was burning in the woods about the cabin, but they felt no alarm. Later in the night a stiff wind arose, and the flames soon surrounded the cabin of the sleepers. When they awoke the whole front end of the house, the only means of egress, was a mass of flames. Their screams when they recognized their horrible and helpless position attracted some distant neighbors, who arrived too late.

THE HOTEL BARROOM QUESTION.

NEW-BEDFORD, Nov. 26 (*Special*).—The Supreme Judicial Court has sustained the exceptions taken by H. M. Brownell, proprietor of the Sea View House at Martha's Vineyard, and the Parker House in this city, in the case against him for a second violation of the liquor law at the Vineyard. Mr. Brownell was sentenced to six months in jail and a fine of $100. The Court holds that there was no proof that he exercised any control over the barroom in his house.

A GIRL-CHILD AFTER 120 YEARS.

GALVESTON, Nov. 26 (*Special*).—L. W. Giddings, superintendent of the Rio Grande and Pecos Railroad, rejoices in the possession of a daughter born yesterday. It is the first girl-child born in the Giddings family for over 120 years.

WILL IT BE "JUSTICE LAMAR"?

DISCUSSING HIS FITNESS AND HIS CHANCES.

"THE COURTESY OF THE SENATE"—AN UNSATISFACTORY RECORD—THE QUESTION OF AGE.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—In a group of prominent Republicans recently I heard the probabilities of Mr. Lamar's nomination and confirmation as Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court discussed with a good deal of freedom and earnestness. One man said: "In my opinion there is great danger that the 'courtesy of the Senate,' so-called, will insure Lamar's confirmation. If the case is ever reported from the Judiciary Committee nothing can prevent favorable action. Of course, such a thing ought not to be, but I have often seen the power of that 'courtesy' exercised. To place such a man on the Supreme Court will be most unfortunate. The highest judicial tribunal of the United States certainly ought not to be polluted—I do not mean to use the word in an offensive sense—by the presence of a man who can see no difference between loyalty and treason; a man who now stands ready, as he did three or four years ago, to 'rebuke' any man who shall call Jefferson Davis a traitor; a man who mistakes the clemency of the Government toward traitors for a justification of treason. I regard the proposition to make Lamar a member of the Supreme Court as only another phase of the Southern movement to 'revolutionize the Government by peaceable means.' The Solid South dares not yet attempt to place the Executive Department in the hands, directly, of men who fought to destroy the Union; in fact, the South has not yet shown the nerve to force one of her favorite sons on the ticket as a candidate for Vice-President, well knowing that the solid loyal sentiment of the country would resent and defeat such an attempt. Neither would the Democratic party dare to propose such a man as Lamar for the Supreme Court if the matter were to be left to the suffrages of the people. And yet it is more important that the Supreme Court should be kept free from influences which are hostile to the legislative and Constitutional enactments of the twenty years which followed the outbreak of the war than that an ex-rebel should be kept out of the White House."

"Well," said another Republican, who has a large practice before the Supreme Court, "there are other cogent reasons why Lamar should not be appointed. He has never been a judge of any court, and unless I have been misinformed, he never has had any legal practice worth mentioning. I have been informed that he never tried a dozen cases in a Superior Court in his life. It certainly would be an outrage upon the country, upon litigants and up