CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

HUNGRY DEMOCRATS BESIEGE JUDGE MORRIS.

WILL THE GOVERNOR-ELECT MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP?—GENERAL HAWLEY'S SUCCESSOR IN THE SENATE.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)

New-Haven, Dec. 26.—In announcing the appointments upon his personal staff much earlier than has been customary, as Governor-elect Luzon B. Morris did a week or two ago, that gentleman had special regard for his own comfort. He did not realize until he was actually assured of his election how large a proportion of Democratic voters in the State were peculiarly fitted by birth, training, associations, and that natural aptitude for high military positions which usually accompanies the tendency to vote the Democratic ticket, to handle troops and superintend encampments, or how many there were with unusual qualifications for the other places within his gift. Doubtless he got some inkling of it two years ago, when he came near enough to an election to excite the hopes of a few hundred patriots. It was only when absolute certainty swelled the number to twenty-five or thirty applicants for each place, with every mail increasing the list and each applicant growing more clamorous at the delay, that he came to a full realization of the situation. With a natural desire to get rid of a portion of these applicants as soon as possible, he announced the appointments on his personal staff. It was either this or "Hog Island," and Judge Morris does not fish or shoot ducks. It is the general impression that most of the applicants for military appointments have only been shunted off in other directions, and are now besieging him for judicial and other positions for which they are equally well qualified. The strategy of the Governor-elect has reduced the number of places competed for without sensible diminution in the number of competitors. The men who a few weeks ago were ambitious to wear uniforms and direct military movements are still in his ante-room waiting for chances on the bench or the various State commissions. The Democratic party in Connecticut has been very busy allotting all these places ever since it recovered from its surprise at carrying the State in November.

They are counting upon making a clean sweep of everything in sight; and there are indications that their hopes are well founded. It is not probable that during Governor Morris's term any Republican will be appointed or reappointed to office. The Governor-elect is a man of amiable disposition, and under ordinary circumstances would not be disposed, perhaps, to carry the spoils doctrine to the extremes which his party desire; but he is a born Democrat—which means a great deal—and his partisanship has been intensified by the feeling that the Republicans have kept him out of the office to which, upon the face of the returns, he was elected two years ago. He does not forget, of course, that his claim rested on technicalities only, and he is too good a lawyer to contend in the face of judicial investigation and decisions to the effect that he did lack a majority of the popular vote, that he was legally elected. Still, he undeniably had a plurality, and under bad advice and the stress of party clamor, put himself in the position of a claimant with a legal title. To be consistent he must contend that he was elected two years ago, and has been kept out of the office by Republicans wrongfully and unjustly. He may naturally be expected in such conditions to favor his own party to the full extent of his power, and show no favor to the opposition. So far as I can learn, the Republicans are prepared for this, and expecting nothing else. Indeed, I suspect there may be in the minds of some Republicans a sort of hope that he will overdo in this direction and, by making his administration intensely and bitterly partisan, bring about a reaction against his party. I hardly think he will do this. His partisanship, even when aggravated by the sense of personal injury, is not bitter enough for that. His appointments are likely to be entirely from the Democratic party, but he will exercise great care in making them not to offend the general sense of fitness and propriety. He will be more likely to fall out with the managing politicians than with the better class of Democratic voters, which includes in this State a good many Mugwumps whose political allegiance sits lightly, and who are not quite certain they have not made a mistake in voting the Democratic ticket.

He is not without bad advisers, some of whom, as I am informed, have already urged him to signalize his entry into office by a violation of political tradition and official etiquette in refusing to recognize Governor Bulkeley and staff in the inauguration ceremonies. As a matter of policy, nothing could be more unwise than this, for the effect could only be to lower him in public estimation by the disclosure of a small private pique and personal resentment. But aside from the consideration of policy, I am sure he is a man of too much sense and too courteous a gentleman to adopt any such course. I presume, however, there are Republicans looking for opportunities for making political capital who would be just as glad as some of the more bitter of his party friends to have him do it. It would harm no one but himself and his party.

Aside from about a hundred appointments within the gift of the Governor, the Democrats gain very little by their carrying the State for their Presidential ticket and State officers. The fact that their opponents have a majority on joint ballot and control the Legislature, though in a minority on the popular vote, is the source of unceasing complaint on their part. It is a situation arising from the constitutional system, which has been in existence over one hundred and fifty years, and has been a subject of endless discussion. It is only since the cities and large towns have become, from the influx of immigrants and other causes, overwhelmingly Democratic, while the smaller agricultural and manufacturing towns have continued Republican, that the Democrats have as a party demanded a change in the basis of representation. They are very strenuous now for a Constitutional Convention. The Governor will recommend it, and it will be made a party measure in the Legislature. So far as the election of Governor is concerned, it is not improbable that an amendment to the Constitution might be carried, doing away with the requirement of an absolute majority, and providing that a plurality elect, as in most of the other States. A great many Republicans favor it, and Judge Morris received hundreds of Republican votes at the late election on the ground of the justice of the plurality rule, and because the voters believed that having once received a plurality, he ought to be seated as Governor. Upon the other point, of changing the basis of representation, there is more difficulty: the voters in the smaller towns, Democrats as well as Republicans, being averse to turning the control of the State over to the large towns and cities, where they think the average of intelligence is not so high as in the country.

The control of the Legislature this year was unusually important, as a United States Senator, to succeed General Hawley, is to be chosen. No little dissatisfaction is expressed by ambitious Democratic leaders over the loss of the Legislature at a time when they carried the State for local and National tickets by the largest majority they have had for many years. They say the State Committee had abundance of money, and could easily have carried the Legislature with proper management. They recall the methods of the late William H. Barnum, and say such a thing could never have happened under his management. This may be so. The late Mr. Barnum got only had very clear ideas of what he wanted, but very full knowledge of means and instrumentalities whereby to get it.

There seems to be no doubt that General Hawley will be his own successor. I am told upon good authority that upon a canvass of the Republican members-elect he has a majority in every county in the State, and will have two-thirds of the votes in caucus. It was not to be expected that he would be re-elected without some show of opposition. If the question were to be submitted to a popular vote of the party there is no doubt that his majority would be overwhelming. He has been before the people of the State in some public capacity for more than a quarter of a century, and during the whole time has not only done nothing to forfeit their confidence and esteem, but has been constantly growing in breadth of view, in capacity for public service and the higher qualities of statesmanship, so that he stands to-day among the five or six foremost men of his party in public life. He represents the generation of Republican statesmen that presided at the birth of the party; in fact, was a Republican before the party was born; a "Free Soiler," waiting for the ripening of events that should make it possible, in the early fifties, when the Whig party had begun to fall sere and yellow. He edited the first Republican newspaper in Connecticut, and was in the thickest of those hot early fights on the skirmish line when the air was full of political discussion, and all things were narrowing down to the final issue at muzzle of gun and point of bayonet. It's a generation, to be sure, that is thinning out pretty rapidly with the hurrying years, but there are some thousands of them yet left who recall that period with a feeling of profound gratitude that they lived in it and were a part of it. And not least among their priceless memoirs of it is that when the crisis of war was reached and the call for troops came upon a people so rooted in the habits of peace that they hardly knew the use of arms, the first man who stepped forward to enroll his name as a private soldier was "Joe" Hawley, the Editor of "The Hartford Press." They remember how he stayed through, and how they hastened to show in what esteem they held him by making him Governor in 1866, the first year after his return.

There have been periods of hot politics, of personal ambitions and rivalries, and intestine feuds in the Republican party in the State since then, and Connecticut has always been, even during the war, a close State, so that his political career has not been one of unvarying good fortune; but he has been in the public service in one or the other branch of Congress most of the time, and the old-time Republicans remember with satisfaction that under all circumstances and on all occasions he has been the same: an enthusiastic and untiring worker for the success of the party. More than that, he has always striven for whatever was best and highest and purest in its aspirations and its aims. The whole generation of Republicans with whom he has grown up and whom he has led is very proud and very fond of him, and it is a gratifying circumstance to them that his return to the Senate seems beyond question. Aside from all other considerations, it is felt that it would be a mistake at the present time, when the party in the Nation needs more than ever statesmen of experience, ability and integrity, who are thoroughly trained and have been thoroughly tested, to guide its counsels in the Senate—at such a time to set aside a statesman of Senator Hawley's experience and influence for any new and untried man.

Two or three names have been mentioned as opposing candidates, the most prominent of which is that of Governor Bulkeley. The circumstances under which he has been placed during the last two years have drawn public attention to him in an unusual degree, and it is only natural that he should be affected by the desire to continue in public life. It is a worthy ambition, and he enjoys the excitement of it. He has discharged the duties of the gubernatorial office in a very trying emergency during the last two years, not only with great courage and firmness, but with such ability and efficiency, such readiness and fertility of resource, as to command the approbation of all good citizens, and to defeat at all points the schemes of his opponents. It is chiefly because of his manifestation of the qualities which were so much needed in such a crisis that some of the younger and, perhaps, more enthusiastic Republicans, have taken him up as a Senatorial candidate. They like him as a leader, who has courage and persistence. But the majority of the party, while giving him great credit for the manner in which he has administered the affairs of the State during the last two years, believe it would be a mistake to send him to the United States Senate in place of the experienced and tried statesman who now represents Connecticut in that body.

There bids fair to be no lack of business before the Legislature. The interregnum of the last two years has piled up such an accumulation of public and private legislation which the good people—some of them—think they want, that the Legislature will have its hands full from the start. There is promise of a multitude of schemes of all sorts, and the lobby will have a chance, apparently, to make up for the time lost in the last two years. Among these schemes are petitions for charters to build electric railways, which will practically gridiron the State. And there are very wise ones who see in them a deep plan to get the long sought parallel line from New-Haven to New-York by means of successive links of electric roads between the adjacent towns. The plan is ingenious, but it does not seem probable that the Legislature, after requiring the elimination of all the grade crossings on the steam roads, will grant permission to run electric cars along the highways at a rate of twenty to thirty miles an hour.

I. H. B.

OPINIONS ON THE STATE'S TAX LAWS.

WITNESSES BEFORE THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The joint Assembly and Senate Committee, which was appointed to examine into the important question of taxation, had its last meeting in the city before the meeting of the Legislature in Part 2 of the Superior Court yesterday. Senator Charles P. McClelland presided. The first witness called was Alexander E. Orr, who was called upon to testify in regard to his connection with various companies.

Mr. Orr said that he was entirely opposed to a tax upon personal property for the reasons previously given by other witnesses that such a tax would drive capital out of the city to other States where there was not a personal property tax. As it was many people and corporations were driven out of this State into New-Jersey. When he was asked to specify a single organization that had been sent from the State on account of the tax laws, he could not name one, but he said that many corporations were organized in New-Jersey to escape the tax laws. Mr. Orr said that he was opposed to a tax on mortgages. This, he said, was a double tax. Any rate of taxation that might be fixed upon mortgages would add to the burdens of real estate.

At this point Senator Creamer, the attorney for the committee, entered into a long argument with Mr. Orr on the question of mortgage taxation being double taxation. Mr. Creamer has held all along that such was not the case, and he so argued with Mr. Orr. That did not change Mr. Orr's opinions, however, and he said that he had practical experience on the subject and was talking from that while the attorney was indulging in theories. The witness added that he was in favor of keeping the Collateral Inheritance Tax law upon the statute books.

The next witness was John A. Mason, a member of the State Board of Equalization. He thought that it would be an excellent thing for the State if the taxes on personal property were removed altogether. All capital employed in manufacturing should be relieved so far as possible from taxation. He was in favor of compelling those companies that receive special favors from the State to pay a large share of the cost of running the State Government. He was in favor of making the telegraph companies pay a tax on their earnings, and the express companies pay a tax on the amount of business done by them each year. He also thought that it would be an excellent thing to relieve fire, marine and life insurance companies altogether from taxation.

Mr. Creamer here pointed out to the chairman of the committee the fact that several neighboring States had laws exempting from taxation corporations engaged in manufacturing, and he thought that the tax laws of this State should do the same. With this Mr. Mason agreed and he made a special recommendation that the committee report in favor of the passage of such a law at the coming session of the Legislature. Mr. Mason also favored both the Direct and the Collateral Inheritance Tax laws. The direct inheritance tax, he thought, ought to be not less than 2 1-2 per cent. At present it is 1 per cent. After the close of Mr. Mason's testimony the committee adjourned to meet in Syracuse to-morrow. The committee will sit there both to-morrow and Friday.

LIZZIE BORDEN'S CHEERLESS CHRISTMAS.

Taunton, Mass., Dec. 27.—Miss Lizzie Borden's Christmas appears to have been a most cheerless one. Up to Monday noon, according to the jail report, she had been visited by none of her friends, had received no remembrances indicative of the time, and her Christmas dinner was the ordinary jail affair. It is said now that it is improbable that she will be arraigned for the murder of her father and stepmother until the Attorney-General, who is ill, is able to attend court.

Old Titus Writing the History of Rome.

When old Titus wrote Rome's history he did not think that in future ages the springs of Europe would be brought to America, for America was not known then, although it existed, and so did the Carlsbad Springs. You can buy the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt at every drug store now. They are the concentrated evaporations of the Waters of Carlsbad, which have been used for centuries for their specific properties in all derangements of the stomach, constipation, liver and kidney diseases. The genuine has the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, New-York," on every bottle.

PRESBYTERIANS TO VOTE NOW.

THE BRIGGS CASE BEFORE THE JURORS.

ONLY THOSE ENTITLED TO VOTE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE ROOM.

The heresy trial of Dr. Charles A. Briggs, in the New-York Presbytery, will be resumed to-day, but it will be a private session, the sexton and the official stenographer being excluded with the public, the defendant and the prosecuting committee. It is possible that the first part of the meeting will be public, as the parties are allowed to be present until the members of the court entitled to vote are decided upon.

THE REV. DR. D. G. WYLIE.

That part of Section 23 of the Book of Discipline, which relates to the present stage of the trial, reads as follows:

The Judicatory shall then go into private session—the parties, their counsel, and all other persons not members of the body being excluded; when, after careful deliberation, the Judicatory shall proceed to vote on each specification and on each charge separately, and judgment shall be entered accordingly.

If the rules covering the private session, proposed by Dr. C. L. Thompson, are adopted, the roll will be called and each man will have an opportunity to express his views on the case in a speech not to exceed ten minutes. The voting on each charge will then begin. Several members, not present at all the sessions, will be readmitted to-day, if there is no objection, but a single man may keep out any one who has not been present during all the trial.

The Scotch Church, to be known in history as the scene of Dr. Briggs's trial, has a record of far greater value. Its pastors have been among the ablest in the city, and in its membership have been some of the most generous laymen in the denomination. Its present pastor, Dr. D. G. Wylie, although a young man, has been successful in building up the membership. Few men in the Presbytery to-day are more active or more influential in developing the work of the denomination in this city. In the new home to which the Scotch Church is going soon, it will resume under his guidance its former place as one of the leading congregations, numerically, spiritually and financially.

The charges against Dr. Briggs, upon which the Presbytery will vote, are these:

Charge I. With teaching that the Reason is a fountain of divine authority, which may and does savingly enlighten men, even such men as reject the scriptures as the authoritative proclamation of the will of God, and reject also the way of salvation through the mediation and sacrifice of the son of God as revealed therein, which is contrary to the essential doctrine of the Holy Scripture and of the standards of the said Church, that the Holy Scripture is most necessary and the rule of faith and practice.

Charge II. With teaching that the Church is a fountain of divine authority, which, apart from the Holy Scripture, may and does savingly enlighten men; which is contrary to the essential doctrine of the Holy Scripture and of the Standards of the said Church, that the Holy Scripture is most necessary and the rule of faith and practice.

Charge III. With teaching that errors may have existed in the original text of the Holy Scripture as it came from its authors, which is contrary to the essential doctrine taught in the Holy Scripture and in the Standards of the said Church, and that the Holy Scripture is the Word of God written, immediately inspired, and the rule of faith and practice.

Charge IV. With teaching that Moses is not the author of the Pentateuch, which is contrary to direct statements of Holy Scripture and to the essential doctrines of the Standards of the said Church, that the Holy Scripture evidences itself to be the Word of God by the consent of all the parts, and that the infallible rule of interpretation of Scripture is the Scripture itself.

Charge V. With teaching that Isaiah is not the author of half of the book that bears his name, which is contrary to direct statements of Holy Scripture and to the essential doctrines of the Standards of the said Church, that the Holy Scripture evidences itself to be the Word of God by consent of all the parts, and that the infallible rule of interpretation of Scripture is the Scripture itself.

Charge VI. With teaching that sanctification is not complete at death, which is contrary to the essential doctrine of the Holy Scripture and of the standards of the said Church, that the souls of believers are at their death at once made perfect in holiness.

So far there has been only one test vote by roll call, and then the ministers were evenly divided and two more elders voted against the motion offered in Dr. Briggs's favor than voted for it. While the arguments made since that time may have changed some votes, it is probable that the final decision will be close, some members thinking that there will not be a margin of more than two or three votes. A prominent visitor estimates that the majority in Dr. Briggs's favor at the end will be ten or twelve.

AFFAIRS AT THE CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

The lion cub that was born in the Central Park Menagerie on Friday last and was taken away from his mother on Sunday morning, owing to his being neglected, died early yesterday morning. Superintendent Smith did everything in his power to save the little one's life, and as it took kindly to the bottle there were hopes that it might be brought up by hand.

The cold weather is having its effects upon the animals. The polar bears are thoroughly happy and have given up their cave and lie down out in the open so as to thoroughly enjoy the keen frost. The grizzlies have thick winter coats on, and do not mind the cold, but the cinnamon sulks in the cave and, with the black bears, would evidently like to find some warm spot to hibernate in. All the inhabitants of the lion house are suffering from the cold, and most of them are extremely thin. The pumas and tigers lay curled up in corners of their cages, while the civet cats, coatis and opossums lay huddled up in bunches trying to keep warm. The agoutis, a sort of hare, from Central America, did not seem to mind the cold, and this was also true of the guinea-pigs. Almost all the birds and every one of the monkeys were out of sorts owing to the cold.

A pleasant little Christmas incident was the presentation to Assistant superintendent Burns of a handsome horseshoe pin, set with diamonds, a gift from the keepers in the menagerie.

MORRIS SPIEGEL CONVICTED.

Morris Spiegel was found guilty yesterday in the Court of Over and Terminer of attempting to defraud eight insurance companies out of nearly $70,000 by filing false certificates of losses at a fire at his wine establishment, No. 101 Broad-st., on December 16, 1891. He was sentenced by Judge Russell to imprisonment for three years and six months. Spiegel broke down and wept when sentence was pronounced. The case has been on trial for the last two weeks. Spiegel's bookkeeper, Arthur Blair, turned State's evidence and confessed to altering the books of the firm and to aiding in destroying its property. Other employes testified to placing oil of almonds in inferior wine in order to destroy its flavor, and to placing labels of rich wines on empty casks, the object being to give the impression that the wine was damaged or spilled by the fire. Witnesses testified that Spiegel had said shortly after the fire that his loss was less than $2,000. His entire stock, it was alleged, was worth only $25,000.

The jury retired at 5 p. m. and returned a verdict of guilty in less than an hour. Motions for a stay of proceedings and for a new trial were denied.

LATEST STYLES IN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The latest novelties in collars and cuffs of Earl & Wilson, No. 37 East Seventeenth-st., are having a large sale, and the New-York manager says that they are certain to be popular for a long time. The latest styles in standing collars are the "Yokema" and the "Noteka." These collars are a great departure, members of the firm say, from any collars that have been worn for ten years. They are standing collars with protruding points, and the only difference between the two styles is that one protrudes a little further than the other. A large number of these collars have already been sold, and as duplicate orders have been received from the retail dealers all over the country, the two novelties in collars, the manager of the firm says, are certain to become as popular, if not more so, than the "Madison Square" collar, which has been on the market for so long a time.

The new style of cuff is called the "Tyrongi." It is made to match the new style of standing collars. It is a link cuff, and is the only kind of cuff, the New-York manager for Earl & Wilson says, that should be worn with evening dress.

Many people prefer the bent-edge collar to the other style. For this kind of a collar Earl & Wilson say that the "Ubique" and the "Elko" styles are the latest. The latter is the higher collar; the "Ubique" is of medium height. The difference between these collars and the old make of the bent-edge collar is that the points at the top are closer together.

THE COURTS.

ACTION IN A RAILROAD SUIT.

Judge Patterson, of the Supreme Court, has overruled the demurrer interposed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to the complaint of William S. Carman and Louis R. Carman, in a suit brought against the company, as trustee, to recover money alleged to be due to the plaintiffs. Several years ago Edward Crane, Erastus P. Carpenter and other holders of stock and bonds of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company, the New-York, Boston and Schenectady Railroad Company, the Connecticut and Western Railroad Company, and the Lebanon Springs Railroad Company united upon a plan of consolidation, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company was made a trustee to carry out the provisions of the consolidation. The company received the shares of stock and issued certificates for them. The trust was terminated in December, 1889, by a judgment obtained by the New-Jersey Construction Company, to which Mr. Crane made over 235 shares of his New-York and New-England Railroad stock. The trust company was directed to sell the stock, and after paying the expenses of the action to distribute the surplus among the holders of the trust certificates. The par value of the 235 shares was $23,500 and the market value, it is alleged, was $14,000. The proceeds of the sale amounted to $10,780 02. In their complaint the Carmans asked for a judgment of $14,000. Judge Patterson held that there was sufficient cause to continue the action, and allowed the defendant to answer the complaint.

DAILEY GETS A STAY.

Matthew F. Dailey, who was convicted recently of assault on Annie Hannan, the mother of Mamie Hannan, and sentenced to imprisonment for one year, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, secured a certificate of reasonable doubt from Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The certificate acts as a stay of proceedings pending Dailey's appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court. It was granted on the ground that it was doubtful whether testimony of Dailey's alleged relations with the daughter should have been allowed to influence the jury.

INSPECTOR WILLIAMS'S CASE.

Inspector Alexander S. Williams has obtained an order from Judge Lawrence requiring the Police Commissioners to show cause why he should not be recognized as Chief Inspector and should not receive the pay for the office from October 1, 1892. The writ is returnable on December 29. Inspector Conlin has secured a similar order returnable for argument the same day.

TO FOLLOW THE SAWYER-MAN PRECEDENT.

Pittsburg, Dec. 27.—The hearing on the application of the Edison Electric Company for an injunction restraining the Westinghouse Company from manufacturing incandescent lamps took place here to-day before Judges Acheson and Buffington of the United States Circuit Court. The defendant company filed a general denial in answer to the bill, which alleges that the Westinghouse Company is continuing to manufacture and sell the incandescent lamps. The court decided to follow the form of the decree of the Circuit Court of New-York in the Sawyer-Man case and an order to that effect was made.

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

Thomas Pearsall Thorne and Clay M. Greene secured a judgment of $2,000 in the Superior Court yesterday against T. Henry French, manager of the Garden Theatre, as damages for Mr. French's failure to produce the opera, "The Maid of Plymouth." A contract was made on June 19, 1891, by which Mr. French agreed to produce the opera at the Garden Theatre after the run of "La Cigale" which closed on February 13, 1892.

William K. Hammond, John J. Leonard and George Scofield have obtained from Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, an injunction restraining Washington A. Wesley and Harry Taylor from receiving payments under a contract between them and Lieutenant Jersey on behalf of the United States except in the presence of the plaintiffs, and from disposing of any such payments except to the plaintiffs. The defendants secured a contract from the United States Government to erect barracks at Fort Willett, L. I., for $45,000. They engaged the plaintiffs to do the work, agreeing, it is alleged, not to receive payment from the Government except in the presence of the plaintiffs.

The argument on the application of Philip and Samuel Abraham to enjoin the sale of a franchise for a cable railroad on Lexington-ave., which was to be heard yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, was postponed by consent until January 3, 1893. The date of the sale was also postponed from December 30 to January 9.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court—General Term—Recess continued.
Supreme Court—Chambers—Before Lawrence, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 o'clock.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Parts I and II—Adjourned for the term.
Supreme Court—Parts I, II, III and IV—Adjourned for the term.
Surrogate's Court—For probate: Wills of Jacob Goeperich, Michael Riordan, Rosa Weller, Caroline M. Hemschel, Francis A. Foxwell and Anna M. Stuart 10 a. m. Benjamin Seigel, L. N. Crane, Isaac De W. Coleman, Adam Sebastian, George B. Holt, Albion J. B. Alexander, Ludwig G. A. Resick 10:30 a. m.
Common Pleas—General Term—Adjourned until January 3, 1893.
Common Pleas—Special Term—Before Bischoff, J.—Motions.
Common Pleas—Trial Term—Parts I, II and III—Adjourned for the term.
Superior Court—General Term—Adjourned until January 3, 1893.
Superior Court—Special Term—Before Dugro, J.—Nos. 497, 448, 588.
Superior Court—Equity Term—Adjourned until to-morrow.
Superior Court—Trial Term—Parts I, II and III—Adjourned for the term.
City Court—Special Term—Before McGown, J.—Motions.
City Court—Trial Term—Parts I, II, III and IV—Adjourned for the term.
Court of Over and Terminer—Before Russell, J.—No day calendar.
Court of General Sessions—Part I—Before Martin, J., and Assistant District-Attorney Davis—Nos. 1 to 26, inclusive.
Court of General Sessions—Part II—Adjourned for the term.
Court of General Sessions—Part III—Adjourned for the term.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY MONEY.

Charles Lanier, of No. 17 Nassau-st., general treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, said yesterday that he had received the following additional contributions to the fund: Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, $1,770 53; Keppler & Schwarzmann, $200; Calhoun, Robbins & Co., George Coppell, Hendricks Bros., each $100; Readleston & Woerz, G. Borgfeldt & Co., M. & C. Mayer, Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, each $50; Mayer & Loewenstin, Thomas Prosser & Son, W. H. Schieffelin & Co., John W. Frothingham, each $25; J. Lawrence McKeever, $15; Herman Rendix & Co. and employes, $12 50; Benjamin Breyer, John H. Caswell, William D. Phillips, Dick & Fitzgerald, Congregation B'nai Salem, Selmar Hess, Humboldt Lodge, F. & A. M., and C. H. Harris, each $10.

The following additional contributions were received for the Woman's Fund by Mrs. John A. Lowery, treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the association, No. 32 West Thirty-fifth-st.: Previously reported, $1,144; Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, $100; Mrs. Richard T. Auchmuty, Mrs. John W. Minturn, each $50; Miss Katherine E. Turnbull, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Edward D. Adams, Mrs. Joseph P. Norris, Mrs. G. W. Campbell, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. S. P. Avery, Mrs. George A. Crocker, Mrs. Georgia P. Williams, Mrs. Frederick Cromwell, each $25; Mrs. William Bryce, Mrs. Isidor Wormser, Mrs. Frederic R. Elliott, each $20; Mrs. Herbert L. Griggs, Mrs. George Macculloch Miller, each $15; Mrs. Robert Woodworth, Miss Martha J. Hall, Mrs. Warren E. Dennis, Miss Caroline White, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mrs. James H. Aldrich, Mrs. J. D. Archbold, Mrs. Charles H. Berryman, Miss Du Bois, Mrs. D. B. St. John Roosa, each $10; Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Edith M. Miller, Miss Macculloch Miller, Mrs. W. L. Andrews, Mrs. W. Alexander Smith, Mrs. John Ellis Blake, Mrs. John Beekman, Mrs. S. H. Witherbee, Mrs. Frederick Hormann, Mrs. Henry Rosenwald, Mrs. J. H. Hall, Mrs. Thomas M. North, Mrs. R. Aymar Sands, Miss G. C. Livingston, Mrs. E. D. Trowbridge, Miss Hayward, Mrs. R. M. Blatchford, Mrs. Edward Bell, Mrs. F. R. Jones, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach and Mrs. Samuel P. Hegeman, each $5.

Total by women up to the present date, $1,814.

The contributions from business firms through Woman's Auxiliary were as follows: R. H. Macy & Co., Howard & Co., each $100; Bloomingdale Bros., $50; Henry Maillard, Henry Holt & Co., each $25; Theodore L. DeVinne & Co., J. & J. Slater, G. P. Putnam's Sons, P. H. Wallenstein and A. Alexander, each $10; Oscar Kress & Co., Andrew Ruhl, David G. Francis, Fords, Howard & Hulbert and I. L. Hognrt, each $5.

Total of entire collection to date, $7,843 48.

A second generation of smokers to-day agree with their fathers in declaring

BLACKWELL'S BULL DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO

by long odds the best in the world. Sold and smoked everywhere.

This Tag attached to every box

A BRUTE ATTACKS A CRIPPLE.

M'AULIFF BEATS BENJAMIN H. BENTON.

THE PRIZE-FIGHTER'S COWARDLY ASSAULT ON A DEFENCELESS MAN IN HIS OWN ROOM.

"Jack" McAuliffe, the prize-fighter, was said to be in hiding yesterday, fearing arrest on account of a brutal, unprovoked assault which he had committed late on Monday night at the Sturtevant House. The police were not trying to arrest him, because Benjamin H. Benton, whom he had assaulted, refused to make any complaint. Benton, who is the sporting editor of "The Boston Post," formerly was McAuliffe's backer and friend. He is in this city at present, however, as the agent of "Dick" Burge, an English prize-fighter, to try to arrange for a match between Burge and McAuliffe.

Mr. Benton is a stout man of middle age, and is nearly a cripple. Both of his legs were broken by a fall a few years ago, and he can hardly walk when his shoes are not laced tightly over his ankles. On Monday night he occupied a room on the second floor of the Sturtevant House in company with John Haggerty, an English professional swimmer. Benton and Haggerty were in bed about midnight when McAuliffe entered the barroom of the hotel in company with several friends, among whom were said to be Philip Dwyer, "Eddie" Stoddard, George McDonald and "Abe" Daniels. Stoddard is one of McAuliffe's cronies. A call boy was sent to tell Benton that McAuliffe wanted to see him in the barroom. Benton sent back word that he would be glad to see McAuliffe in his room upstairs. After some delay the pugilist went up to Benton's room in company with Stoddard.

"I had no idea that McAuliffe intended any mischief," Benton said yesterday. "I had got out of bed to light the gas, and I sat on a chair without taking time to dress myself. My shoes were off, and McAuliffe well knew that I was unable to defend myself against an attack. Haggerty sat on a chair on the other side of the room. When McAuliffe walked into the room with Stoddard I saw that they had been drinking, but I had no suspicion of what was coming. 'So you wouldn't come down, eh?' McAuliffe growled, as he walked up to me. 'I couldn't very well in this condition,' I replied, without trying to get up, but offering my hand. Then he struck me in the eye and knocked me over on the bed. He jumped on me, planted one knee on my stomach, and mauled me about the face with both fists. Stoddard raised a cane to strike Haggerty, who ran out of the room with the callboy to get help. Turning back, Stoddard struck me across the left arm with a heavy cane as I was trying to ward off McAuliffe's blows. Then he went to the door and locked it, saying, 'Now we'll kill him.' He and McAuliffe pounded and kicked me about the head and body as I lay helpless on the bed. When they stopped pounding me, McAuliffe said: 'Now, perhaps, you'll call me a cur!' 'Nobody but a mean cur would attack me this way,' I replied.

"He let out a volley of oaths," continued Mr. Benton, "and said: 'You brought that Englishman here to beat me.' Then he and Stoddard left the room. McAuliffe has seen his best days. He knows I am familiar with his weakest points and he is afraid to meet Burge, knowing that the Englishman can whip him. He wanted to get me into a barroom and attack me there. Failing in that, he accepted the invitation to come to my room, and then assaulted me like a cowardly ruffian. I don't want to have him arrested. I want to compel him to meet Burge."

Benton's eyes were blackened, his face was scratched and bruised in several places, his left arm was swollen and his body was black and blue in spots. He was able to leave the hotel yesterday, however, and go to the home of his sister, Mrs. O'Brien, at No. 145 Sixth-ave. His story of the assault was corroborated by Haggerty, who said that the pugilist deserved to be sent to prison.

Captain O'Connor, of the West Thirtieth-st. police station, was indignant when he heard of the assault. He said that he would cause the arrest of the prize-fighter if Benton could be induced to make a complaint. He sent Detective Kemp to see Benton in the afternoon, and the officer talked to Benton, advising him to authorize arrest, but Benton, in the presence of a Tribune reporter, positively refused to make a complaint against either McAuliffe or Stoddard.

WHAT YACHTSMEN ARE DOING.

The schooner yacht Miranda, which has been fitting out at Noank, will sail for San Francisco next week.

Manning's yacht agency has sold the sloop yacht Nymph, formerly owned by F. W. Flint, to Henry W. Harris. The Nymph is a Burgess sloop, built at Lawley's yard in Boston, in 1888. She is fifty feet over all, and is a centreboard boat.

The centreboard sloop Iola, formerly owned by Francis H. Weeks, has been sold by Mr. Manning to J. T. Ackerman. She was designed and built by D. O. Richmond, of Mystic, Conn., and measures forty-eight feet over all and forty feet in the water line.

Franklin Bassford, the marine artist and yacht designer, has been experimenting on the Harlem River with a sloop of his design measuring twenty-eight inches on the water line, and the proportionate rig of a forty-six footer. The working model beat a naphtha launch, making eight knots an hour. It is proposed to build an eighty-foot schooner on the same model.

Commodore Gerry is having built at Ayres's, South Brooklyn, a beautiful cedar dingy for the Electra.

The seventy-footer Titania, a sloop designed by Burgess and built by Henry Piepgrass, in 1887, is being altered into a schooner at Piepgrass's yards at City Island. When she makes her reappearance she will be called the Dagmar.

The cable dispatch to the effect that the Emperor of Germany has ordered a ninety foot "single sticker" from Watson, is being made the subject of much speculation among American yachtsmen. It is thought that if the Kaiser goes in for yachting in this manner a challenge for the America's Cup may, at no distant date, come from Germany if the Americans are fortunate enough to save it from the sloop of Lord Dunraven next summer.

HELD FOR CAUSING A BOY'S DEATH.

New-Bedford, Mass., Dec. 27 (Special).—William Leary, aged twenty-one, was to-day held in $15,000 on a charge of manslaughter in shooting Alfred Fildes, the fourteen-year-old son of William Fildes, of Fall River, in this city yesterday. Leary took a gun from his wagon to settle a dispute he had with another person and while the weapon was being taken away from him it went off, the charge of shot striking the boy in the leg below the thigh. He bled to death before the flow could be stopped.

Little drops of water, Sparkling, clear and cold, Makes the great specific For both young and old.

Saratoga Kissingen Water

The Delicious, Sparkling Table Drink. A specific for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervousness and all stomach ills. Sold everywhere. In bottles only.

Saratoga Kissingen Spring Co., SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

Fine Guns IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

Largest and Most Complete Stock

RIFLES, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, ETC.

HARTLEY & GRAHAM, 315 Broadway.

Gifts that Charm and Last.

A Home without Fireplaces is like a man without eyes—Cheerless and unsightly. The stove is not sociable nor does the steam radiator glow with hospitality.

In family affairs what is sentimental is also practical. Domestic happiness is a practical matter, and the home is the shrine of sentiment. A Fireplace is the centre of the home circle, warms hearts and hands alike. Christmas is here, and Santa Claus can't crawl through steam pipes. Therefore buy seasonable gifts for the fireside.

W. H. Jackson & Co.

UNION SQUARE, (Cor. Broadway).

Fine Wood Mantels and Chimney-piece Novelties.

Foster

HOOK GLOVES ARE STAMPED FOSTER'S PATENTS, OR LICENSED UNDER FOSTER'S PATENTS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

Metropolitan Meetings.

REV. C. H. YATMAN, Leader.

The Committee on Music, in connection with these meetings, have engaged

DR. H. R. PALMER

to conduct the music, assisted by a Chorus Choir. Members of the

CHURCH CHORAL UNION

who are not now engaged in church work, and who would assist by joining a large Chorus Choir, are requested to meet Dr. Palmer on Sunday, January 1st, 1893, at the Union Square Theatre, at half-past 3 o'clock.

HIRES' ROOT BEER

Healthful and Refreshing; A Drink for the People.

ALWAYS GOOD

A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of a delicious Temperance Beverage.

Gen. McClellan's Son, and Gen. Sherman's Daughter

will describe the interesting Home Life of these great leaders of the Army, in the brilliant Series of articles, "Pictured by their Children," to appear next year in

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A Weekly, Illustrated, Family Paper. Three Millions of Readers.

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