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MALBY TAKES THE CHAIR

HIS ADVICE TO THE ASSEMBLY

GOOD COUNSEL FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE PARTY DURING THE SESSION.

THE FIRST REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE SINCE 1891 SETTLES DOWN TO BUSINESS—AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE STATE CAPITOL—CONTESTS OVER SIXTEEN SEATS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Jan. 2.—The Assembly of 1894, the first Republican Assembly since 1891, has organized, and the people of the State now can feel assured that their interests will be protected. The majority intend to do only those things which are demanded by the entire people, and to present and to pass only the legislation necessary for the needs of good government. The members of the Assembly were called to order in the Assembly Chamber at 11:30 o'clock this morning. The chamber was crowded with people, and in the galleries and seated around the room were many women. On the Speaker's desk was a large basket of flowers, a pleasant remembrance for Mr. Malby from two or three of his personal friends. Charles R. DeFreest, last year's clerk, called the Assembly to order, and announced that the first business was the election of the presiding officer. Mr. Sheffield, of New-York, thereupon presented a resolution to go into that order of business. The names of the members were called and they announced their choice. Ex-Speaker Sulzer was the candidate of the Democrats, and George R. Malby the choice of the Republicans. Mr. Malby was, of course, elected, but the clerk caused an outburst of laughter by announcing that Mr. Sulzer had received a majority of votes.

MR. MALBY'S ADDRESS.

Danforth E. Ainsworth and Mr. Sulzer were named a committee to escort the new Speaker to the chair. A warm outburst of applause greeted Mr. Malby when he appeared on the floor. He then addressed the Assembly. His speech was highly commended on account of the public questions referred to and the manner in which he treated them. What he said follows:

To be chosen to preside over the Assembly of the State of New-York confers upon the one so chosen an opportunity rather than an honor. While the office is one of prominence, to which ambition may laudably aspire, it is at the same time one of responsibility, which the strongest man may well feel timid in assuming. The position in which your votes have generously placed me will confer honor upon me, and so far as I shall prove capable of making use of this opportunity, action will be taken that will redound to the benefit of the people of this State. I am fully aware that alone I should be able to accomplish little, but with the hearty co-operation of the members of this Assembly much can be done which will reflect credit upon us all. As members of powerful political organizations in the sections into which this State is divided, we have been striving heretofore for the supremacy of a party and its principles, but here assembled we are the representatives of the whole people, and in the highest sense of the term their public servants.

We have met under circumstances which call upon us for the most painstaking performance of our public duty. We have before our eyes the spectacle of hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens out of employment, and their families suffering for the necessaries of life. The payment of taxes has become more burdensome than ever, and there is a universal demand for an economical administration of the affairs of state. Under these circumstances we should scrutinize closely every proposition to legislate money out of the public treasury.

All parties claim to be devoted to the principle of home rule for our cities and villages, yet it is charged that the charters of many of them have been amended for purely political purposes, and against the express will of the people. If these statements be true, immediate action should be taken to restore to the people their local self-government, which ought in justice never to have been taken from them.

DEBAUCHERY OF THE BALLOT.

We view with alarm the wholesale debauchery of the ballot. The minds of men seem to be exhausted in their efforts to arrive at some plan by which the election laws may be evaded, and there would seem to be a systematic scheme in different parts of the State to register and cast thousands of illegal votes. The permanency of our republican form of government depends upon the purity of the ballot, and every effort should be made by the present Legislature to throw such additional safeguards around the exercise of the right of elective franchise as to insure one vote to each citizen entitled thereto, and have that vote honestly counted as cast. No effort or plan to redress the wrongs at the polls after the wrongs have been committed will be effectual. Investigations, prosecutions and contests over the title to office will not correct the evils into which our election practices have fallen. We must seek a prevention of these evils, and at the same time try to punish sins against the franchise. We must endeavor to perfect our methods of election in the light of the frauds that have been committed in recent years.

Many other matters will engage our attention to which it is not necessary at this time to refer. I cannot too strongly urge upon the members the necessity of introducing at an early date such bills as their several constituencies and the public interest demand, to the end that they may receive prompt and due consideration before their passage. As we progress bills multiply and legislation becomes more difficult, and as we near the end we are urged to pass hundreds of bills which result in bad legislation. The remedy is prompt introduction of and attention to bills.

Then let me bespeak the speedy passage by you of such measures as will undo the violence which was done to the principle of home rule by past Legislatures. Let me ask at your hands the speedy passage of a bill for the blanket ballot which will give us the genuine Australian system of election, which lovers of good government are demanding to-day. Let me ask a low tax rate at your hands, not by refusing any necessary legislation, but by limiting all disbursements to the actual needs of the State. Let our legislation be not in any sense partisan, but remember that the serves best his party who best serves his State. Then we shall merit and receive extension in power. Our work should be positive in character, not good alone in comparison with that which our predecessors have done.

Our session will not unnecessarily be prolonged to oblige those who have delayed action until the closing day of the session. Time enough should be given for intelligent and considerate action upon all matters which will engage our attention and none to make up for procrastination. To a high performance of your duties, I invite and the people demand your attention.

Mr. Malby's speech was received with applause. The regular order of business was proceeded with by the election of Colonel George W. Dunn as clerk, James H. Manville, as sergeant-at-arms, Joseph Bauer, J. E. West and Hiram Van Tassel, as doorkeepers, and Henry F. Gilsan, as stenographer.

FIRST TUSSLE OF THE SESSION.

The first tussle of the session came over a resolution presented by Mr. Sulzer, out of which he expected to make considerable political capital. Mr. Sulzer moved the adoption of a resolution to call the attention of the Ways and Means Committee to the importance of legislation to continue work on the Capitol. Mr. Ainsworth said he had a bill covering that matter. Mr. Sulzer and Mr. Ainsworth had a controversy as to the introduction of the resolution, and the Speaker ruled it out of order. The Governor's message was then received and read. After the reading Mr. Ainsworth asked for a second and third reading of his bill, appropriating $200,000 for continuation of work on the Capitol. Objection was made by Mr. Sulzer, but the bill was read and passed. Mr. Sulzer again tried to introduce his resolution, but failed. Mr. Ainsworth, when speaking on his bill, said it was needed in order that the men be kept employed. He said he was confident that the Senate would concur in the opinion that it was a necessary bill, required in order that the men now in Albany who had lost their employment could be saved from starvation. Mr. Sulzer said he had a bill providing for an $850,000 Capitol appropriation, and while the controversy between the two leaders was on, Mr. Sulzer, in answer to the question of Mr. Ainsworth if he would approve of a resolution against the Wilson bill, replied that he would vote against a resolution favoring the McKinley bill. Mr. Ainsworth said it was the Wilson bill which had thrown men out of employment.

The Speaker announced the following Committee on Privileges and Elections: Messrs. Harton, of Wayne; Vacheron, of Queens; Sheffield, of New-York; Keck, of Fulton and Hamilton; Terry, of Saratoga; Gould, of Delaware; Harrigan, of Westchester; Dowling, of New-York, and McNamee, of Ulster.

Mr. Sulzer attempted to introduce a Blanket Ballot bill, but objection was made. The Assembly then proceeded to draw for seats, Messrs.

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DISGRACE TO KINGS COUNTY.

M'KANE CHOSEN PRESIDENT PRO TEM. OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

RIGHTS OF REPUBLICANS IGNORED—SELF-RIGHTEOUS SPEECH OF THE GRAVES-END PACHA.

In spite of the disgrace of a dozen indictments hanging over his head, John Y. McKane, Supervisor of Gravesend, was re-elected President pro tem. of the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday by the illegal Democratic majority of that body, and took his seat.

Kings County is unique among the sixty counties of the State in having an officer known as the Supervisor-at-Large, who presides over the county legislature, and possesses veto powers over measures adopted by the board, similar to a Mayor over the acts of Aldermen. He also has the power of appointing Commissioners of Charities and Corrections. But the Supervisors at their first meeting in the year elect a temporary president, to preside in the absence of the Supervisor-at-Large, and who has more authority than the latter, as he has the power to appoint all the standing committees of the board. For a number of years McKane has held this post, even when he was in disgrace with the leaders of the Democratic party and had been deprived of his place upon the State Committee and in the Kings County Democratic General Committee. Last year he was re-elected by a majority of twenty-five without the aid of Mayor Boody, who seldom attended the meetings of the board, although two years ago his vote was needed to keep McKane in office.

THE MAKE-UP OF THE BOARD.

The new Board of Supervisors contains fifteen elected Republican members and sixteen elected Democrats, there being a vacancy in the Eighth Ward. If the Republican Board of Aldermen fill the vacancy in that ward, it will give the Republicans a majority with the vote of the Mayor. But the outgoing Democratic Board of Aldermen attempted to fill it on Saturday by reappointing Supervisor Kehoe, who had filled the vacancy after the death of Supervisor Stickevers in November. Kehoe took his seat yesterday, and the former Democratic member, Baisley, from the town of Flatlands, also held the seat to which a Republican, Ryder, was elected in November, alleging that his election in 1892 was for two years. Supervisor Lynam, of Flatbush, also declared that he "held over," although a Democrat was elected to succeed him. Thus there were eighteen Democrats and fifteen Republicans, including the Mayor, in their seats, when the Supervisor-at-Large, Mr. Fitchie (Rep.), called the body to order. He had no vote by law in the organization of the board, but presided over one of the most stormy meetings in the history of the board. There were many spectators, and there was great interest in the proceedings. Mr. Fitchie made a short speech of congratulation before the calling of the roll. When the clerk, Mr. Farrell, reached the Eighth Ward on the roll-call Supervisor Dike (Rep.), of the First Ward, objected to the recognition of the name of Supervisor Kehoe on the ground that the seat was vacant, as his term expired on December 31. Supervisor McKeown (Dem.) made an objection, but the point of Mr. Dike was sustained by the Chair. Supervisor McKane (Dem.) then moved to appeal from the decision in order to give the majority a chance to vote. At this point a certificate of the reappointment of Kehoe was handed in, but the Supervisor-at-Large held that it was null and void.

HE DENIES THE AUTHORITY OF MR. FITCHIE.

Supervisor McKeown jumped to his feet and said: "The Supervisor-at-Large has no authority in this body until it is organized. He is simply a county official and has no part in this board until organization is perfected."

The Supervisor-at-Large, Mr. Fitchie, replied: "The gentleman is wrong. The chair is a county official and is sworn as such to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and to perform the duties of his office to the best of his ability. Here is a place where a man holds a seat to which he has no right."

At this point McKeown interrupted him and told the Supervisor-at-Large that he could not deliver a message or debate the question from the chair, and insisted upon the question. But the Supervisor-at-Large refused to put the question on the appeal. The question then was raised in regard to the seats of Supervisors Baisley (Dem.), of Flatlands, and Lynam (Dem.), of Flatbush, and the Supervisor-at-Large said he would not recognize them until the courts had settled the matter. He added: "Here is a case where there is a clear infraction of the laws of the State, and I am surprised that any man of intelligence is here who claims that either of these gentlemen is entitled to a seat."

M'KANE HISSED AND APPLAUDED.

McKeown retorted: "This thing is going a little too far. Do you desire to constitute in yourself all the law, citizenship and intelligence of the board?" The Supervisor-at-Large still refused to put the appeal and McKane said: "We have heard your statement about the law, but I have found that lawyers do not always agree, and we claim that these men will hold their seats until after the next election. If you want to do what is right, all right; and if you want the majority to meet and organize without you, all right, too." (Applause and hisses.)

The clerk finally called the rolls and, despite the objections, Kehoe and Baisley voted and the vote was declared to be 18 to 15 against sustaining the chair. There were cheers and hisses, and the Supervisor-at-Large said that he would declare the vote a tie and throw out the votes of Kehoe, Baisley and Lynam.

McKane declared this action "high-handed," and Supervisor Shaw (Dem.) said it should be left to the courts to settle and that the Supervisor-at-Large had no right to defer the organization of the board.

Mr. Fitchie replied: "Until the matter is settled permanently I will not recognize the gentleman in question."

McKeown moved to proceed with the organization, but the chair refused to entertain the motion. McKane then said he had been in the board fifteen years, and he defied any one to say that he had done anything wrong (laughter), and if he received eighteen votes he would take the chair and put the motion. McKeown added that if they were not treated fairly he and his associates would withdraw and organize by themselves.

Mr. Fitchie replied that he would not recognize the three whose seats were contested, and would veto any action taken so long as they voted.

A MOTION TO ADJOURN LOST.

An effort was made to secure adjournment, but it was voted down.

"Are you going to run this board?" shouted McKane.

Fitchie replied: "I propose to run my end of it, and run it right." (Applause.)

Finally McKeown's motion to proceed with the organization was put and carried by seven majority.

Supervisor Boyd (Rep.) of the Twenty-eighth Ward was nominated for president pro tem. by the Republicans and McKane by the Democrats. The clerk put the question on the call of the roll, and it was ordered. The vote showed that McKane had eighteen supporters and Boyd thirteen. The former was escorted to the chair by Supervisors Boyd and Dike, and made a brief speech. He said, in part: "Whatever has been said about me, nothing has ever been charged against my course as a Supervisor of this county."

It was evident that he had forgotten the indictment found against him for his vote for the Columbian expenditures last year.

A motion to seat John L. Ryder (Rep.), from Flatlands, was defeated, and the matter was referred to the counsel of the Board.

The board adjourned until next Monday, after designating the local newspapers to publish the resolutions adopted.

Judge Cullen later in the day granted an order, upon the application of John L. Ryder, of Flatlands, Republican Supervisor-elect, requiring Mr. Baisley, who claims the seat, to show cause why he should not surrender it to Mr. Ryder. The hearing was set down for to-morrow.

TO TRY ELECTION FRAUD CASES.

Another extraordinary term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer to try election fraud cases in Kings County was convened yesterday. Judge Bartlett swore in a new Grand Jury, which is made up as follows: Henry T. Finch, foreman; August Foye, Walter L. Childs, Charles D. Case, James D. Turnbull, George N. Tafft, Alexander McGinty, Charles B. O'Brien, Herman Dornbusch, Henry W. Amberg, Francis E. Rogers, John J. Hammond, Levi Extance, George P. Gallagher, Louis Middag, Parker W. Griffin, Charles H. Goldberg, Franklin Story, Stephen Alexander, Richard E. Jackson, John Irwin and Duncan McLaren.

In his charge Judge Bartlett said: "It is your duty to investigate all cases in which fraud in the elections is charged, and to do so thoroughly and honestly. The permanency of free government depends upon the purity of elections and the carrying out of the will of the people. The theory of popular government in this State and Nation is that the majority should rule. This idea becomes a fiction, even a miserable farce, when the will of the people is defeated by force or fraud. Consider the evidence carefully and bring in only such indictments as the evidence shows will result in conviction when trials take place."

JUDGE GAYNOR TO THE GRAND JURY.

HE CHARGES THE TALESMEN TO INVESTIGATE EVERY INFRINGEMENT OF THE ELECTION LAWS.

There was scarcely standing room in the Queens County Courthouse in Long Island City yesterday when Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor took his seat on the bench as presiding justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Almost every lawyer and politician of note in the county was present. The new Justice was introduced to the lawyers by County Judge Garret J. Garretson and Surrogate A. Weller. Subsequently he was escorted to his private office, where he received a floral chair, the present of an admirer.

Judge Gaynor briefly thanked his friends for their kindness in remembering him, and assured them that he would always hold them in high regard. Then he entered the courtroom and took his seat on the bench, where a beautiful bouquet, presented by Long Island City citizens, stood.

The Judge was heartily applauded upon entering the courtroom. He immediately began his address to the Grand Jury, and dwelt at great length on the election laws. He said that the purity of the ballot was to be maintained, and that all attempts to alter the will of the people must receive punishment. He outlined the duty of the police in regard to ballots. He spoke of the bitterness which had characterized the last election. In ending his remarks to the Grand Jury, Judge Gaynor said: "I charge you to investigate most particularly all charges in connection with infringement of the election laws which may come before you, and to return indictments against any and all persons whatsoever their position, whom you believe to be guilty of any violation of the law."

The Grand Jury retired at 11 o'clock, when District-Attorney Daniel Noble, who also made his first appearance as a public prosecutor, called the Grand Jury's attention to the case of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards Bell and his wife, who are locked up in the Queens County Jail, on a charge of having neglected their children, two of whom have died as a result.

KILLED IN A RAILWAY WRECK

DISASTROUS COLLISION OF FREIGHTS.

SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED OUTRIGHT AND OTHERS FATALLY INJURED—THE CARS TAKE FIRE AND BURN UP.

Lawrence, Kan., Jan. 2.—A Rock Island freight train crashed into the rear of a Union Pacific freight ten miles east of here about 6 o'clock this morning. The Union Pacific caboose, a passenger coach, a carload of lumber and a carload of hogs were burned. Four men were killed and one passenger on the Union Pacific train is missing. The Rock Island train engine was smashed, and afterward caught fire, but no further damage was done to that train.

DEAD.

ATWOOD, Jay H., conductor.
JOHNSON, ——, of Tescott, Kan.
MARTIN, William R., of Wakefield, Kan.; a stockman.
SMIZE, Herman, of Clay Centre, Kan.; a stockman.

INJURED.

HASKINS, William, of Randolph, Kan.; spine and back badly hurt; will probably die.
POSTEN, B. F., of Hill Centre, Kan.; head and back badly injured; will die.
M'CRARY, T. M., of Tescott, Kan.; internally injured and badly injured otherwise; will recover, but will be crippled.
SPENCER, G. M., of Clyde, Kan.; head and body injured.

When Atwood saw that the collision was inevitable he went into the combination coach and baggage car at the end of the train to warn the passengers. The crash came before he could accomplish his purpose and he was killed. Two stockmen are missing, and it is believed that they were killed and their bodies burned.

A SCHOOLGIRL WRAPPED IN FLAMES.

BRAVE ACTION OF HER PRINCIPAL SAVES HER LIFE—PANIC AMONG THE CHILDREN.

Jennie Louise Munson, seven years old, daughter of James Munson, created a wild panic in the Westwood, N. J., public school yesterday morning. The child entered the room of the primary department a few minutes before 9 o'clock. She had been there only a minute when her apron caught fire and blazed up. The other children became wildly excited and ran screaming to the door, not even the largest of the girls or boys offering to assist Jennie, who endeavored to beat out the flames with her little hands. She called for Mr. Demarest, the principal. He rushed into the room, seized the terrified little child in his arms and, laying her on the floor, rolled her over and over, beating out the flames with his bare hands. The left side of the child's face was burned, and her hair and eyebrows were singed off. One thing that aided in saving the little one's life was her heavy cloth wrap, which helped to smother the flames, and prevent them from ascending to her head except in occasional flashes.

Mr. Demarest took the girl to his home, where she received proper attention. Her condition was soon found to be such as to allay the fears of her nearly distracted parents. Mr. Demarest was severely burned on both hands, large blisters rising where the flames burned his flesh, and he was compelled to have the injured members dressed. The accident demoralized the school for the day. The older children speak in great praise of the part their principal played in the scene.

A BURGLAR HELD AND BOUND.

CAUGHT AS HE PUT HIS HEAD AND SHOULDERS THROUGH THE WINDOW—A WOMAN HELPS TO TIE HIM.

Adolph Sandusky, a middle-aged man, was held for the Grand Jury yesterday by Justice Hendricksson, of Jamaica, on a charge of burglary. The complainant was Charles Butterick, a farmer, living at Southwood, L. I. Butterick told the justice that he had been awakened at 2 o'clock on Monday morning by a noise at the window. He saw the head and shoulders of a man who was trying to effect an entrance. Creeping close to the window, he grabbed the intruder as he attempted to slip into the room and threw him on the floor. With the assistance of his wife and bulldog, Butterick held the man fast until a clothesline was procured and he was securely bound. Upon searching him, pawn-tickets for goods stolen from the home of Excise Commissioner Barnum, the German Lutheran parsonage, J. C. Dorsey, and several other residents of Woodlawn, were found. The prisoner refused to make any statement beyond remarking that he had a sister living at Woodhaven and was respectably connected.

DID HE MURDER MISS PETTY?

A MAN ARRESTED IN NEWARK ON SUSPICION.

A man was arrested in Newark last night on suspicion of having murdered Miss Elizabeth Petty a week or more ago. It is said his name is Stevens or Corbally. Edward Miller, the boy who saw a man coming out of Miss Petty's house early on the morning when it is supposed she was killed, positively identified "Stevens" as the man last night. The prisoner admitted that he had seen Miller. The police declined to give out much information last night.

GOVERNOR LEWELLING AND MRS. LEASE.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 2.—Judge Frank Doster, the Populist attorney, who has been retained by Mrs. Lease, has been at work to-day endeavoring to effect a reconciliation between Governor Lewelling and the Populist high priestess. Both Mrs. Lease and the Governor are out of the city. Mr. Hagan, who was yesterday instructed by Mrs. Lease to institute proceedings in the Supreme Court this morning to prevent G. W. Freeborn from qualifying as Mrs. Lease's successor on the State Board of Charities, has deferred action until to-morrow at the request of Judge Doster and with the consent of Mrs. Lease, sent by telegraph from Olathe. There is no longer any doubt that the Governor had no authority whatever to remove Mrs. Lease, and that there is no probable chance of his securing her removal by due process of law. When the Governor is convinced of this fact he will doubtless be willing to patch up a truce on any terms that Mrs. Lease desires to name. Yesterday the Governor advised Mrs. Lease to vacate her office without delay, threatening, in the event of her refusal, to make public certain affidavits concerning her action in the last campaign. The Governor's threat did not have the desired effect. Mrs. Lease and the Governor are expected to return to Topeka to-morrow, when an attempt will be made to arrange a meeting between them.

ORLANDO B. POTTER DEAD.

STRICKEN IN THE STREET.

SEIZED WITH APOPLEXY NEAR THE BUCKINGHAM HOTEL.

HE WAS REMOVED BY FRIENDS TO THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB, AND DIED WITHOUT REGAINING CONSCIOUSNESS—HIS ACTIVE AND BUSY LIFE.

Orlando B. Potter, the well-known and wealthy New-Yorker and ex-member of Congress, was stricken with apoplexy near the side entrance of the Buckingham Hotel, Fiftieth-st. and Fifth-ave., last night, about 9 o'clock. Mr. Potter left his home, No. 3 East Fifty-seventh-st., about 8:30 o'clock, seemingly in good health, to attend a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Democratic Club, of which he was a member, the meeting having been called for 9 o'clock. He took a Madison-ave. street-car down to Fiftieth-st., where he alighted and started to walk through that street. As he passed the side entrance of the Buckingham he staggered and fell heavily on his face, breaking his nose and bruising his face. Policeman William H. Duggan, of the East Fifty-first-st. station, and a bellboy employed at the Buckingham were the first to reach the fallen man's side. He was unconscious and in a dying condition then.

Clerk O'Hara, of the hotel, and A. H. Dayton, a stock broker, arrived a moment later, and from papers in his possession the dying man was identified.

Peter Dewitt, a member of the Democratic Club, who was going down Fifth-ave., was told of the occurrence, and hurried to the Democratic Club, which is just around the corner, next to the Buckingham, and informed the Board of Governors, which was in session. The members present—John Fox, J. J. Traynor, J. H. V. Arnold, Charles W. Ridgeway, J. R. Fay, Gilbert Lamb and Thomas E. Crimmins—all of whom were old friends of Mr. Potter, immediately went to his assistance.

Mr. Potter, who was a large, heavy man, was carried by the policeman and several bystanders into the Democratic Club, and placed upon a billiard table in the basement. He died while being placed upon the table, without having regained consciousness.

Drs. E. S. Peck, of No. 53 West Fiftieth-st.; Leroy M. Yale, of No. 432 Madison-ave., and Robert B. Talbot, of No. 64 West Fiftieth-st., were sent for, but arrived too late to be of any assistance. An ambulance from the Flower Hospital, which was sent for, also arrived too late.

The news that his father was seriously ill was telephoned to Mr. Potter's son, Frederick Potter, at Sing Sing, and he hastened down on the first train. Mr. Arnold, who knew that Walter Geer, of No. 246 West Seventy-second-st., a son-in-law of Mr. Potter, was attending a performance at the Broadway Theatre, hastened there, and returned with him to the Democratic Club. Mr. Crimmins performed the sad duty of informing the wife of her bereavement. Dr. McCosh, of No. 22 East Fifty-sixth-st., the Potter family physician; Mrs. Linsley, a brother of Mrs. Potter, and many members of the family arrived soon after Mr. Potter's sudden death.

Deputy-Coroner O'Hare arrived at the club shortly before 11 o'clock, and gave permission for the removal of the body, which was then taken in charge by William H. Hart, an undertaker, of No. 522 Madison-ave., and removed to the home.

Mr. Potter was one of the oldest members of the Democratic Club, and had been a member of the Board of Governors since its foundation.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Ex-Congressman Orlando B. Potter raised himself from the fate of being an obscure workingman on a New-England hillside farm to wealth and prominence mainly by indefatigable industry and hard work, in the face of obstacles that would excuse discouragement on the part of almost any one. No sudden stroke of great good fortune aided him, but gradually he won his own way, and never failed to hold what he got. Born in Charlemont, Franklin County, Mass., on March 19, 1823, he came of New-England stock, his grandfather being one of the original settlers of New-Haven. His father, Samuel, emigrated from Northfield in 1819, carrying his few utensils by ox-team into the primeval forests about Charlemont, settling there upon a hillside farm. Orlando's mother, Sophia Rice, was a great granddaughter of Edmond Rice, an English Puritan, one of the founders of Charlemont, who was killed by the Indians in 1755. Born into such surroundings, the boy's first lesson in life was self-reliance, and to this characteristic more than any other he was afterward accustomed to attribute his success.

One hundred miles from Boston, the market town, over miry wagon roads, with not much demand for their produce when they got there, with the sickle and the scythe their only reaping tools, the ten children of this sturdy pair of pioneers all helped their parents carve a home out of the wilderness, acquiring habits of industry, economy and perseverance which served them well in after years. The father and mother lived to see eight of their children educated for business or school-teaching, in which six of them engaged, and died at a good old age.

Orlando was the second son, and when the elder brother was sent to school, a heavy share of the farmwork fell on the boy's shoulders. The father was away from home a good deal, going and coming between the farm and Boston by ox-team and taking part in local politics, so that in summer the boy directed the seeding and harvesting, and in winter, after "doing chores" in the early morning, led the brothers and sisters to the country school, and, on his return, after cattle and sheep had been fed, spent the evening before the kitchen fire reading and studying his next day's task. Thus he prepared himself for college, and at the age of eighteen years obtained permission from his parents to leave the farm and enter Williams College in the fall of 1841.

FORCED TO LEAVE COLLEGE.

While at college he held a high place in his class, working as hard and unremittingly at his books as he had done at his chores. The natural result of this complete change of habits followed, and dyspepsia soon brought him up with a round turn. He had to leave college in his sophomore year, and take to outdoor work again. Not caring to go back to farm work he went to sea on a trading schooner for a time, and then began teaching school at Cape Cod and reading up for a law course. Profiting by his former experience, he rented three acres of ground near the seashore, and after school hours cultivated it as a garden. When school closed in the fall he found fifty barrels of potatoes of his own raising on his hands that he could not sell in the village. Dennis, so he took them on a schooner to Provincetown, and peddled them from door to door. With the money he got and a fine store of health he entered Dane Law School, Harvard College, in the fall of 1846. Here he studied hard while his money lasted, and when it was exhausted went to Boston as clerk in the law office of Charles G. Thomas, now dead. There he worked along, sadly hampered by lack of money, teaching for a month or two at a time, cooking his own meals and sleeping in a small upper room in Sewell Place.

Before long he began to attract attention from old practitioners on the lookout for smart young partners, and in preparing and trying small cases in justices' courts—a privilege Mr. Thomas allowed his clerks—began to give some earnest of the stuff that was in him. So that when he was admitted to the bar there in 1848 he felt that his pecuniary straits were passed, and, declining an offer of copartnership with his employer, Mr. Thomas, he opened an office of his own in Court Square, Boston, and a branch concern in South Reading, a village ten miles out of the city, where he returned each night to sleep, doing business there in the evening hours.

HOW HE MADE A COLLECTION.

Almost his first case of any importance was the collection of a claim of $8,000 from a hardened old sinner down on Cape Cod who had secured goods by misrepresentation from a Boston firm, had locked them up in his father-in-law's barn, and defied the Sheriff or his officers to arrest him alive or touch the goods. Mr. Potter went down with the Sheriff and directed him to forcibly enter the barn. The debtor-bully began to bluster and threaten, and the Sheriff was cowed. The young lawyer, however, had not developed his muscles holding the plough and swinging the axe for nothing, and, caring little for threats, he kicked that door clean off its hinges, marched in and ordered the Sheriff to come after. That official, seeing no blood follow this plucky defiance, but rather that the bully began to weaken, plucked up heart of grace, attached the goods and took them back to Boston.

This was the kind of a collector Boston creditors wanted, and clients increased rapidly. His usual custom was to call personally upon debtors and endeavor to affect settlements without law suits, a departure from the methods then in vogue which, contrary to the predictions of some older practitioners, brought him more money in the end than running up law costs. His first year's income was $3,000, a good deal in those days, and by 1853, when he came to New-York, he had saved $10,000, married a wife, sent two sisters and a younger brother to school, and helped his father considerably. His wife was Martha G. Wiley, daughter of Benjamin B. Wiley, with whom he boarded at South Reading.

In 1852 came a turning point in his history. He was retained by two inventors of a sewing machine to defend their patent. As they were poor, he took an interest in the patent for his fee, and, winning the suit, put some of his savings into a company organized to manufacture the machine, of which he was made president. The business quickly grew to such proportions that it was deemed advisable for Mr. Potter to come to New-York and establish a factory here. Therefore, securing a partner to attend to the Boston law practice, he removed to New-York in May, 1853, and had remained here ever since. The sewing-machine business brought him in handsome returns, which he constantly invested in real estate in this city. In 1876 the company retired from active business, being superseded by improved inventions, but not before its hard-working president had amassed a handsome fortune.

Since retiring from active business, Mr. Potter had devoted most of his time to personal supervision of his buildings and to his large farm near Sing Sing. In the summers he enjoyed directing and lending a hand in the care of his 100 blooded cows, and in harvesting the proceeds of his 500 well-tilled acres. His cows and his stables were his hobby, and even in winter he used to find time to spend at least one day a week in visiting them to see if by any possibility another extra might be added to their comfort or convenience.

HIS FIRM FAITH IN NEW-YORK.

From his first entrance into this city his faith in its destiny was unshaken. At a time when enterprise was nearly brought to a standstill and capitalists feared to invest a dollar in anything but Government bonds; when business generally was in the lowest state of depression, following the panic of 1873; when industry seemed paralyzed and there was little employment for one mechanic or laborer, he was bold enough to buy the large property at Astor and Lafayette Places. When scarcely another building was being put up in New-York, he erected the big Potter Building in Park Row, then the tallest of its kind in the city, and there have been few years when his workmen have not made some substantial addition to the city's taxable property, either by stores, warehouses, tenement houses or office buildings, lasting monuments to his faith in the city as the abiding centre of wealth, influence and commerce upon this continent.

Originally a Whig, he voted for Lincoln, hoping to save the country from a Civil War, but in 1861 attached himself to the Democratic party, and there rested. During the war he suggested to the Government our National banking system. After the battle of Bull Run he found his own sewing-machine company paying 15 per cent exchange in currency for drafts upon New-York at Chicago and St. Louis. This painfully impressed him with the necessity of some one solving the problem of a National currency, and he set about it himself, with the result that before a month he had laid before President Lincoln, the Secretary of the Treasury and Chief Justice Chase a plan for a National currency which, with slight modifications, was adopted on February 25, 1863, in the National Banking act.

Up to the time of his election to Congress in 1882 Mr. Potter had never held a public office, except that of Justice of the Peace in his native State, while building up his law practice. He had been nominated once by the Democracy of New-York, however, for the Nth Congressional District in 1878, but was defeated by "Jimmy" O'Brien. In the XIth, however, he proved successful in 1882. He took a leading part in securing the legislation under which the city's debt is being extinguished. He maintained before the Supreme Court the right of the city to keep the Forty-second-st. reservoir, which the State wanted to remove, and had singular success as a patent lawyer.

His first wife died in February, 1879, leaving him one son, Frederick, a member of the New-York bar, and two daughters—Mary, who married Walter Geer, of Chicago, in 1883, and Blanche. Mr. Potter married for his second wife Miss Mary Kate Linsley, daughter of Dr. Jared Linsley, of this city. A pretty accurate estimate of Mr. Potter's fortune, which is understood to be almost entirely invested in real estate, may be gathered from a letter which he wrote to the Mayor of the city in February, 1888, stating that he paid taxes on real estate amounting to over $60,000. This would represent an assessed valuation of about $2,400,000, and an actual value of close to $5,000,000. His real estate investments have largely increased in value since then.

Mr. Potter was a well-known clubman, being a member of the Reform Club, Bar Association, Democratic, Commonwealth and Patria clubs, Williams College Alumni, American Geographical Society, New-England Society, Sons of the Revolution and Metropolitan Museum of Art and American Museum of Natural History associations.

POOLROOMS RUNNING AGAIN.

THERE ARE AT LEAST FORTY PLACES OPEN IN THE CITY.

THE BOOKMAKERS SAY THAT THEY HAVE A SYSTEM FOR EVADING THE LAW.

The man who cannot place a bet on the races at New-Orleans and other places where winter racing is tolerated is certainly what would be termed in the Bowery a "yap" or a "jay." The poolroom men are actively engaged in their calling all over the city. There are at least forty places where well-known city bookmakers are laying odds against the horses that are racing at the different tracks in the West and South. Bettors who are known to the bookmakers are not compelled to take either pool or ticker odds. The bookmakers will lay them a "price against any horse," to use their own expression. From New-st. to the Bronx there are men who are extremely anxious to take the money of the men who bet on the "ponies," as the horses are called by the professional bettors. The methods are changed, but the bettor receives all the information desired, such as the withdrawals, first and second betting, jockeys and other incidental matters of interest. The bets are paid immediately after the race is finished, so that when the new system has been in operation a few weeks and is perfected, it looks as if a revival of the palmy days when over 100 poolrooms were in operation were close at hand.

Peter De Lacey has nothing to do with the new state of affairs. His headquarters in Park Row are deserted. The stairway that was traversed by thousands of persons, who merely stepped in to "see the odds, you know," are now used by the newsmen to distribute the evening papers to the newsboys. Mr. De Lacey declines to talk about the present state of affairs. But he said: "I have had all the notoriety I want in regard to poolrooms. Last year we were on the defensive. This year the racing associations are on the defensive."

The betting on the races goes merrily on, and the uneasy ones who are never happy unless their money is in action may be happy yet, as many of the bookmakers assured the writer that the law did not affect them. They did not violate any of its clauses under the present system of placing bets.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Elmira, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Joseph Cowan, alias Joseph Myer, a Reformatory inmate, sentenced from New-York City, jumped over the gallery on New Year's Day, and died at 11:20 o'clock last night. He fell thirty-five feet.

Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The hunters, Hinckley and Kittle, of Margaretsville, who were arrested recently for shooting a deer from the State Park in the Catskills, have been discharged. There was no evidence of the shooting. The men say they caught the deer alive, and sold it to George J. Gould for $10, and it was placed in his deer park.

New-Haven, Conn., Jan. 2.—The biggest piece of railroad engineering in Connecticut has just been completed, in the new entrance route into this city the Shore Line division is now to pass through a tunnel. This tunnel is through extremely hard rock, and, although only 400 feet in length, it has required some six months to complete it. The tunnel has been the most expensive piece of railroad work ever undertaken in this part of the State.

Denver, Col., Jan. 2.—"The Evening Sun" says to-day: "The appointment of A. J. Rogers as a member of the Fire and Police Board of this city is practically the first move of Governor Waite toward the Senatorship, to succeed Wolcott. The Fire Chief and Chief of Police will be deposed to make room for more of the Governor's henchmen, and the entire machinery of the municipality will soon be under his exclusive control."

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 2.—Professor William Libbey, of the College of New-Jersey, has been elected vice-president of the American Society of Naturalists. Upon invitation of Professor Mark Baldwin, the American Psychological Society will hold its third annual convention at Princeton during the next Christmas holidays.

DESTROYING PHILADELPHIA MINT DIES.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2.—In accordance with the Revised Statutes, the 733 dies used in the coinage at the Mint last year were this morning destroyed, under the supervision of Coiner Steele, in the presence of Superintendent Bosbyshell and Assayer Eckfeldt. The metals coined during the past year aggregated in value $39,170,435 15, as follows: Gold, $32,011,960; silver, $5,023,524 45; minor coins, $1,134,931 90.

The dies destroyed to-day were as follows: Double-eagles, 13; eagles, 81; half-eagles, 28; quarter-eagles, 6; silver dollars, 14; half-dollars, 21; quarter-dollars, 68; souvenir quarters, 4; dimes, 45; nickels, 143; cents, 310.

SEEKING TO MAKE INDIANS CITIZENS.

Rochester, Jan. 2 (Special).—A determined agitation is going on for the division in severalty of the lands of the Seneca Indians on the Cattaraugus and Allegheny reservations. Many of the Seneca women belong to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and they are busy circulating petitions to Congress to bring about the allotment of the lands. The plan includes making citizens of the Indians, who have dwelt among the whites in the southwestern part of this State so long that they are believed to be fit for citizenship. It is thought the allotment of lands in severalty will encourage individual industry.

AN INCOME TAX AGREED ON.

*TARIFF