Colgate's Holiday Perfumes.

times been a heavy speculator in the stock of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad. Credence is given to the reports that the incoming administration will oppose the scheme by many circumstances which have come to light. George J. Gould has had several conferences with Croker, and Russell Sage, although presumably he could have no inkling of what the court's decision is likely to be, openly declared a couple of days ago that rapid transit was dead. It is noteworthy, too, that the Metropolitan Street Railway and the Elevated stocks should be travelling upward at this, to them, grave juncture. It is asserted that if the rapid transit plans are sustained, injunction suits by the score will be filed on behalf of these corporations, and, of the new administration, which it is said in many quarters will be friendly to the existing corporations.

Several Rapid Transit Commissioners were seen yesterday, but they were mostly averse to commenting upon this phase of the situation. One of the Commissioners, however, allowed himself the latitude of saying that there was undoubtedly some influential opposition to the plans, and he added that it was not improbable that substantially the reports which had been circulated as to the identity of those responsible for the attempt to nullify the scheme were true.

William C. Whitney, one of those who have been persistently mentioned as working for the defeat of the rapid transit road, made a statement last night wherein he characterized all reports charging him with entering into such an attempt as false. "I never had any talk," he said, "with either Mr. Gould, Mr. Sage or Mr. Croker regarding the proposed underground road. I have never taken any action or done anything directly or indirectly to obstruct the building of the underground railroad. Neither has the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, nor, to my knowledge, anybody connected with it. Everybody who has discussed the subject with me knows that I have held to the opinion, as I do now, that the construction and operation of the underground road by responsible persons would be distinctly beneficial to the street railway company. There is no profit for a surface road in carrying passengers long distances. The proposed underground road would simply serve to locate the constantly increasing population of Greater New-York in the Annexed District, instead of Long Island, Staten Island and New-Jersey. This increased population would then necessarily come into the business and shopping centres of the city on the underground railroad, and be distributed for short distances to their destinations by the surface railroads. From the standpoint of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, therefore, I have no hesitation in saying, as I always have said, whenever I have discussed the matter, that I should be glad to have the road built on the lines proposed. As to the practicability of the scheme I have no opinion to express, because it does not concern me. Neither does its bearing upon the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company affect me in the least, as I have not a dollar of interest in the Manhattan company.

"Ordinarily I do not consider worthy of attention these newspaper fabrications, but this particular one is so full of false statements and malicious insinuation that I feel it my duty, in justice to my business associates, to stamp it, so far as it relates to myself and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, as a stupid lie."

H. H. Vreeland, the president of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, also denied last night that any of the directors or officials of the company were actively opposing the construction of the underground line.

CHICAGO'S BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

SLOSSON NOT TO PLAY AND SCHAEFER ALSO IN DOUBT.

Chicago, Dec. 14.—The handicap billiard tournament arranged to be played in this city next month may not take place. "Jake" Schaefer says he has doubts about it. For one reason, the "Wizard's" entry to the tournament was made conditional on Slosson's appearance here, providing the latter won first or second money in the New-York championship tournament. Now that it is certain Slosson will not be here, Schaefer says he does not know whether he will play or not.

Frank C. Ives arrived here last night from the East. He is still a little piqued at the preference shown Schaefer in challenging Slosson, but announces his willingness to play either Schaefer or Slosson at the new 18-inch game for any amount of money from $5 up.

The prevailing opinion among the billiard enthusiasts is that the present tournament, as arranged, should be declared off and new terms arranged that will let in all the second-class experts who want to compete. Several of these men have shown better form than Sutton or Daly in the New-York tournament. Gallagher, Maggioli and Capron would be good cards if the handicaps were skillfully arranged.

A DINNER FOR EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

THE ALDINE CLUB ENTERTAINS HIM, AND HE ENTERTAINS THE CLUB WITH SOME PERSONAL EXPERIENCES.

The Aldine Club gave one of its characteristically charming dinners to Edward Everett Hale, last evening, at the clubhouse, at No. 75 Fifth-ave. Richard Watson Gilder presided over the after-dinner exercises and introduced the guest of the evening.

Dr. Hale described in an amusing vein his experiences as a writer of magazine stories. He said he once wrote about a couple who went to Niagara Falls on their wedding trip, and he was accused of advertising Dr. Depew's railroad. He did not think much of most attempts that had been made at historical novels, for the reason that history usually dominated them, instead of simply furnishing the atmosphere and the background.

Bishop Potter, W. D. Howells and Paul Leicester Ford also spoke. Others present included Noah Brooks, Dr. John S. Billings, the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, Colonel Waring, President Raymond of Union College, Dr. Albert Shaw, Francis W. Halsey, Ripley Hitchcock, W. W. Appleton and James McCreery.

ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS DINNER.

The reunion and annual dinner of the 11th Army Corps Association took place last evening at Zangheri's, No. 17 East Twenty-second-st. Among those present were Secretary Alger, General Grosvenor, General Horatio C. King, General Sigel, Congressman C. A. Boutelle, of Maine; Colonel Augustus C. Hamlin, the president of the association; General Ruggles, General L. P. di Cesnola, General John T. Lockman, General James R. O'Beirne, General Henry E. Tremain, General Osborn, General George W. Mindil, General J. S. Smith, General Batchelder, Lieutenant Hersey, Major Davis, Major Hoskins, the Rev. W. R. Jenvey, Colonel Killaen Van Rensselaer, Hiram Hitchcock, Colonel Robert W. Leonard, Captain Francis Irsch, Salem H. Wales and Major David F. Wright.

COINS IN STATUARY HALL.

From The Washington Post.

When the pedestal of the statue of Blair, which Missouri has presented to Statuary Hall, was standing in that hall the other day awaiting its bronze figure, some one noticed that in the centre of the stone block was a small square hole. The Missouri delegation was present to watch the placing of the statue, and one of the Congressmen, fishing through his pockets, found a penny. He put the coin in the square hole, and also deposited a bit of paper with his autograph.

The example was contagious. Every member of the delegation put in a penny and his name, some curious bystanders did likewise, and by the time that the statue was placed in position there was almost enough copper in the pedestal to sheath a ship.

Rheumatism is a disease
Of the blood. The way
To cure it promptly
And permanently is to
Take Hood's Sarsaparilla
Which acts directly upon
The blood, neutralizing the
Acid and curing the
Sharp pains, stiff joints
And aching muscles.

DECISION CAUSED A STIR

AN OPINION WHICH INTERESTED STREET RAILWAY OWNERS.

THE COURT OF APPEALS REFUSED TO REOPEN THE KINGSTON CASE—PROPERTY-HOLDERS' RIGHTS WHERE ONE COMPANY USES ANOTHER'S TRACKS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Dec. 14.—The Court of Appeals to-day denied a motion for reargument of the somewhat celebrated Kingston street railway case, and this denial at first created a sensation among street railway owners in the various cities of the State, because it was believed that the original decision had affected the rights of companies using leased lines to run cars over those lines without first getting permission from the authorities of cities and abutting property-owners. The action taken by the Court to-day is, however, explained by a Judge of the court as follows:

"The Court holds that where there are existing contracts, whereby one railway is using a portion of another road or where contracts between roads are contemplated, the matter of obtaining a new franchise, including property-holders' consent, is an open question, and this court will hear it argued if a case is presented. It also holds, however, that where a new or an existing road attempts to force another road to allow it to use a portion of its tracks, or gets such permission by condemnation, then the Constitution must be obeyed and the consent of property-holders along the line must be obtained in the same manner as if a new road is to be built."

In giving its decision on the motion to reopen the case, the Court handed down an opinion, which Judge Vann wrote, and in which Judges Andrews, Bartlett, Haight and Martin concurred, Judges O'Brien and Gray not sitting. Judge Vann in his opinion says:

This motion for a reargument is based on the possibility that the Court may have overlooked one of the points presented. This possibility is founded on the fact that the point is not discussed by the Court in its opinion, but, as we have held, that fact gives rise to no such inference in any case, and in this case it is expressly stated that the reason for not adopting the opinion of the Appellate Division, which, as reported, discusses the point supposed to have been overlooked, was to avoid another litigation by deciding a question that, although presented by the record, was not decided by that learned Court. The point that the appellant apprehended was overlooked was duly considered by us, although no expression of consideration appears in the opinion.

It is in substance, that, inasmuch as the defendant succeeded to the rights of a company organized prior to the amendment of the Constitution in 1884, it has the right, if it chooses, to allow the use of its tracks by other roads, and that this right could not be infringed upon by subsequent legislative enactments; that such right, as it is further argued, can be exercised by the defendant without regard to whether the road with which it desires to contract was organized prior to the Constitutional or statutory enactments or subsequent thereto, and upon this assumption it is urged that, as the law provides for an appeal to the courts where there is an unreasonable refusal of property-owners, so the law provides for an appeal to the courts where there is an unreasonable refusal by such a company as the defendant.

The conclusion we are asked to reach is that, as the property-owners' consent is compellable at law, so where a road may voluntarily grant the use of its tracks it is compellable to grant it through procedure in the courts, even if the statutory consents have not been obtained by the road moving the application.

As the plaintiff was organized in 1886, succeeding to the rights of a company organized in 1863, the Constitution and Railroad law as they existed at the latter date control its rights, whatever effect they may have upon organizations of an earlier date. The Railroad law is the only authority for this proceeding, and the plaintiff, as the moving party in the effort to acquire certain rights through the power of eminent domain, was bound to proceed strictly in accordance with its requirements. These requirements are general. They make no discrimination based upon the rights or powers of the road proceeded against, and are not affected by what that road can voluntarily consent to. If the defendant has the right to lease its road to another company, that right cannot be invoked by the plaintiff as a substitute for the statutory requirements, nor made the sole foundation of a proceeding to compel the defendant to permit the use of a portion of its tracks. The statute contains nothing that expressly or impliedly sanctions such a conclusion. The plaintiff must move upon its own status, and cannot rely upon the status of the defendant in opposition to its wishes. As we aimed to demonstrate in the opinion giving our reasons for affirming the judgment, the consents of the local authorities and the abutting owners to the use of the intervening track of the defendant by the plaintiff are, by virtue of Section 91 of the Railroad law, conditions precedent to the proceedings to acquire such use under Section 102 of that law. In other words, the plaintiff is not in a position to make the application until it has first obtained such consents. The problem of the Railroad law is absolute so far as the plaintiff is concerned, proceeding in invitim, and does not depend upon what the defendant might have the power to voluntarily agree to.

It is also suggested that our opinion has raised apprehension as to its effect as a precedent on railroad leases and traffic agreements, of which there are said to be many now in force all over the State. It was not our intention to decide any case but the one before us, which simply involved the standing of the plaintiff to make the application in question, and our opinion should be read in the light of that purpose. If, as sometimes happens, broader statements were made, by way of argument or otherwise, than were essential to the decision of the question presented, they are the dicta of the writer of the opinion, and not the decision of the Court. A judicial opinion, like evidence, is only binding so far as it is relevant, and when it wanders from the point at issue it no longer has force as an official utterance. The failure to read the opinions of courts with this fact in mind gives rise to much fruitless litigation.

It is still said that the decision will cause trouble for many railways in large cities, which are now using the tracks of other railways without having obtained special franchises. The application for a reopening of the case was made by Deputy Attorney-General Hasbrouck for the Colonial Traction Company, and also for several companies in New-York and Brooklyn. The motion was not put on the calendar, but was heard on December 6, briefly and without opposition. It became known yesterday that such a motion had been made, and then Eugene Clifford Potter, of New-York, forwarded a protest against reopening the case. The appeal of Mr. Potter was received this morning, but the court had already decided the matter.

MR. VREELAND'S VIEW OF IT.

HE CONTENDS THAT THE DECISION DOES NOT AFFECT THE METROPOLITAN'S LEASED LINES.

H. H. Vreeland, president of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, was seen at his home, No. 278 West Eighty-sixth-st., by a Tribune reporter, and, commenting upon the Court's decision, said:

"The decision in the Kingston case has not the least bearing upon our company. The issue presented to the courts in this case was whether a railway company wishing to operate its cars over the lines of another company could do so without a special franchise and without obtaining the consent of the adjoining property-owners, although it had the permission of the company owning the tracks. The courts decided, and this is the point of the whole matter, that two companies could not take advantage of one franchise, and that a thoroughfare for the use of which only one franchise existed could not be further burdened, unless the authorities and the property-owners were willing to have two operating system on one street. It was held in the matter of the Kingston controversy that the company owning the lines had no legal right to give permission to another company to use them jointly."

"Then does not this decision have a direct bearing upon the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which has either leased or acquired the rights of many street railroads in this city, and is operating these lines without a new franchise or without obtaining the consent of abutting property-owners?" Mr. Vreeland was asked.

"No," he replied, emphatically, "the ruling in the Kingston case does not affect us. I can explain why in a few words. In our absorption of other companies we have leased their entire rights to operate cars upon their lines. We operate the lines for them, as it were. In doing so we have not imposed fresh burdens upon the streets or upon the property-owners. As hitherto, only one company is running a service over these tracks.

"In the Kingston case it was different. There one company, while still in active service, proposed to allow another corporation also to use its lines. The Kingston people objected to this summary proceeding. In effect, they said, in giving their consent for one concern to operate cars upon the streets, it did not follow that their thoroughfares should be further encroached upon by yet another corporation. The courts agreed with this contention. In all this there is nothing that can be considered analogous to our system. In the one instance two companies, with but a single franchise, endeavored to run their cars upon the same tracks. In our instance, when we have taken over other roads we have also acquired the operating rights. The conditions consequently remained unaltered; no fresh inflictions were imposed upon the streets, and it was not necessary to get the consents of the municipality or the property-owners to work our cars upon the leased lines.

"There are streets in this city—the Boulevard, for example—where more than one company runs its cars over a single line. But each of these corporations possesses an individual franchise for that thoroughfare, and they are allowed the common use of one set of rails, because it would be detrimental to the public convenience to have each railroad lay separate tracks along that route. The only direction in which the decision of the Court can work to the detriment of the railroad corporations in this vicinity is in the Brooklyn Bridge scheme. It will immediately affect the various Brooklyn companies whose intention it was to make joint use of the tracks over the Bridge."

Mr. Vreeland denied that his company had taken any part in the application to the Court of Appeals to reopen the argument in the Kingston case. "We were not interested in the application," he said, "either directly or indirectly, for the reason that the decision has not the remotest effect upon us."

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A MINISTER ON TRIAL.

HIS WIFE SAYS HE BEAT HER—HER SUIT AGAINST ANOTHER WOMAN.

Monticello, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The trial of the Rev. David T. Howell, an Episcopal minister, of this place, charged by his wife with having choked and beaten her, took place to-day. The trouble arose over a pet cat which Mr. Howell was feeding in the dining-room while he ate his dinner. Mrs. Howell ordered a servant to take the cat from the room. The cat refused to go and showed fight. Mrs. Howell then tried to drive it out, whereupon, she says, Mr. Howell caught her by the throat and choked and beat her until she screamed for help. Her cries were soon answered by Frank E. Geraghty, a near neighbor, who is one of the most important witnesses for the complainant. Mr. Howell denies having laid violent hands upon his wife.

Mrs. Howell and her husband have not lived in harmony for some time. After a quarrel about a year ago Mr. Howell left the rectory and boarded for a time at a hotel, but was induced by members of his congregation and the Bishop to return. Mrs. Howell has asked that he be placed under bonds to keep the peace.

Frank E. Geraghty, who responded to Mrs. Howell's cries for help on the day of the assault, was called as a witness, and also Mrs. Geraghty, Miss Hattie Geraghty, Mrs. Robert Bradley and the servant, who was in the dining-room at the time of the alleged assault. These witnesses swore to the ill-treatment of Mrs. Howell at the hands of her husband.

Mrs. Howell swore that Howell had not provided sufficient food and clothing for her and the three little boys who constitute the family, and had refused to give her money for medicine when one of the boys was sick. She noticed about a year ago that his affection for her and the family was not as ardent as previously, and for several months he had not passed an evening at home. Mr. Howell swore that his wife was so extravagant that he had to put her on a monthly allowance. He said he could not stay at home because his wife made it unpleasant for him. The case went to the jury to-night.

A suit for damages was brought to-day by Mrs. Howell against Mrs. Jennie L. Greene, a rich woman of her husband's congregation, for alienating her husband's affections. Mrs. Greene is a granddaughter of the late General Niven, who was prominent in politics, and a daughter of Thornton A. Niven, a well-known politician and lawyer. Mrs. Greene is about thirty years old.

HOUSE DEMOCRATS IN CAUCUS.

THEIR POLICY ON CUBA, FINANCE AND BANKRUPTCY DEFINED.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The caucus of Democratic members of the House of Representatives to-night resulted in the adoption of resolutions defining the party policy on the questions of Cuba, finance and bankruptcy. The caucus was largely attended, 101 of the 125 Democratic members being present, despite the stormy weather. Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, acted as chairman, and Representatives Cummings, of New-York, and Cowherd, of Missouri, as secretaries. Representative Bailey, of Texas, took the initiative by presenting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the Democratic members of the House of Representatives ought to resist all efforts, direct or indirect, to retire the greenbacks and Treasury notes.

Resolved, second, That we are opposed to and will resist all attempts to extend the privileges of National banks or to reduce the taxes which they now pay.

Resolved, third, That we favor the early consideration and passage of the Senate resolution recognizing that a condition of war exists in the island of Cuba between the Government of Spain and the Cuban people.

Resolved, fourth, That we favor the early enactment of a just and wise Bankruptcy law.

The first three features of the resolutions, on finance and Cuba, were considered separately, the discussion being vigorous and unanimously favorable. Mr. Bailey made the principal speech, urging that Democratic members should take their position promptly against those financial movements, now assuming formidable dimensions, owing to the recommendations of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. He also spoke for a clear-cut position in favor of the recognition of Cuban belligerency, as embodied in the Morgan resolution, which passed the Senate at the extra session. There was not a dissenting voice to Mr. Bailey's propositions, and the first three resolutions were carried by a unanimous vote, the result being received with hearty cheers.

The fourth feature, declaring for a just and wise Bankruptcy law, met with some opposition. Mr. De Armond, of Missouri, argued that it was not expedient for the party to take a position favorable to a Bankruptcy bill at this time. The resolution was supported by Messrs. Bailey, Simms, of Tennessee, and Swanson, of Virginia. The resolution finally prevailed by a large majority, although Mr. De Armond and about half a dozen others voted in opposition.

On motion of Mr. Maddox, of Georgia, arrangements were made for the usual Congressional Committee to conduct the campaign of 1898. The committee is to consist of one member from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, and nine Senators, to be chosen by the Senate Democratic caucus.

The caucus adjourned at 9 o'clock, having been in session just an hour, and having accomplished its results with practical unanimity.

THE REV. JOHN M. M'HALE DEAD.

The Rev. John M. McHale died at St. Bernard's rectory, Mount Hope, N. J., on Sunday last, from pneumonia, contracted while he was performing his priestly duties in the mountains of New-Jersey. Father McHale was thirty-seven years old, and was a member of a well-known Hoboken family. The funeral will be held in the Church of Our Lady of Grace, Hoboken, this morning.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE MEETING.

Chicago, Dec. 14.—The next annual convention of the National Republican League will be held at Omaha, June 14-16. The exact date has been left open to suite the convenience of the Omaha committee, but Secretary M. J. Dowling has received information from Charles E. Winter, president of the Nebraska branch of the League, that the above dates had been definitely selected.

RUSH JOURNALISM.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"That new manager that Editor Wurst has just put at the head of his paper is a hustler."

"You bet he is! He got out his Christmas number on December 1, he'll have his Washington's Birthday special ready by the middle of January, and he hopes to issue his Fourth o' July number on April 1. Why, that man expects to get out an end-of-the-century special in 1899!"

SUPERIORITY EXPLAINED.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Atlanta, Ga., has a baby preacher, not quite four years old, who has the reputation of knowing the Bible better than any one else in Georgia. This seems an incredible statement till one considers the matter, when it becomes apparent, from the amount of shooting, lynching, etc., that goes on in Georgia, that the Bible isn't known there, anyway.

FEW AT THE PRIMARIES.

Continued from First Page.

tion, a social body. Its members declare that the club was dispossessed by Rudolph Maas, its treasurer, who obtained a lease of the premises. Maas's object, they say, was to oust Stiebling from the leadership of the district.

SLIM IN THE XXXIIID.

The attendance at the primaries in the XXXIIId Assembly District was decidedly slim; in fact, it was almost impossible to learn where the different places for holding the caucuses in the election districts were. With the withdrawal of the anti-Raymond-Quigg forces and the strong feeling of many other Republicans that the present organization was a farce, the vote in the district at last night's primaries was estimated by one of the anti-machine leaders to be not over 10 per cent of the vote cast at the last election for the Platt ticket.

The regular machine Republicans who withdrew from the primaries in this district at the last moment are still undecided as to their future course, but they say that they will eventually get even with Mr. Quigg and Senator Platt for the part they are alleged to have taken in the district fight.

In the XXIIId Assembly District there was a contest over the leadership of the district between M. M. McKee and Julius M. Mayer, the present leader. This was the only district in which there was any semblance of interest in the primaries, and this contest was not creating any great enthusiasm except in the Eleventh Election District, where Mr. McKee was being opposed Gas chairman of the election district by Charles A. Sears. The result of this contest will not be known until the Assembly District Convention meets, the latter part of the week.

In the XXIst Assembly District J. S Barcus made no extraordinary fight against Abraham Gruber. He relied entirely on the pledges signed by a number of the Republican voters that they would oppose both Mr. Gruber and President Quigg of the County Committee. In only a few of the election districts was any attempt made to carry on a systematic fight against the machine management, and this was not exceedingly vigorous, as the Republicans who were in earnest in their opposition to the present machine had decided not to participate in the primaries.

The Thirty-eighth Election District of the XXIst gave a majority of 1 to the ticket headed by Josias M. Thompson, jr., for chairman, which favored Abraham Gruber, the district leader. There was some excitement on the announcement of the vote, but a recount resulted in the same way. Robert Killough, the opposition candidate for chairman, who favored J. S. Barcus, gave notice that he would contest the election on the ground that W. T. Totten, of No. 2179 Eighth-ave., had voted illegally, having transferred his vote, but not having informed the secretary of that fact within three days previous to the pri amy, as required by law. On the contrary, he had given notice only when he came to vote, and had been allowed to vote notwithstanding. Had Totten not voted, the result would have been a tie. E. D. Ackerman, for secretary on the Barcus ticket, declared that he tled Fernando A. Costello on the so-called regular ticket, on a split ballot. He was not allowed to examine the ballot, however, and the rolls were removed immediately on the close of the primary.

The result of the election has undoubtedly increased the feeling in the district, and the bosses say that a compromise will have to be effected if there is to be any Republican work of any account done in the district.

POLICE AT SIMMS'S PRIMARY.

There were contests in five of the twenty-five Election Districts of the XXVth Assembly District. It was not until a late hour that all the returns were in at the headquarters at the Blaine Republican Club. This is the district of which Charles Hess is the leader.

The most bitter fight was in the Sixth Election District, and it was only by the narrow margin of three votes that Caleb Simms, the old leader, was re-elected. The primaries were held at No. 123 West Twenty-seventh-st. Simms's opponent was Harry King. The vote was 42 to 39 in favor of Simms. For a time serious trouble was expected, but the presence of three of Captain Sheehan's policemen kept the belligerent voters in check. In the Thirteenth Election District Harry Coyle was re-elected chairman by a vote of 34 to 15. Coyle's opponent was J. Ruffner. The regular organization man, George Finkenauer, was also successful in the Seventh Election District. John Curtis was his rival, and after a hot contest Finkenauer won by a vote of 41 to 31.

There was a slight contest in the Ninth Election district between William Germain, the old leader, and E. R. Ravelle. Germaine won by a vote of 64 to 6. The total vote in the Assembly district was much larger than was expected. All told it will be very close to 750. In Mr. Hess's own election district, the Nineteenth, everything went off smoothly and the regular organization ticket was elected without a dissenting vote.

There was a lively contest in the VIth Assembly District, the rival leaders being George W. Wagner and James E. March. The fight was won by Wagner, who concedes to March only nine delegates out of the ninety-four chosen, these nine being in the Fourth and Twelfth Election districts. The result is said to mean that ex-Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray will have the naming of the next leader of this Assembly district. Wagner will probably be his choice, although John Moran is also a candidate for the place. March declares that frauds were practised in four of the election districts. His home district is the Twelfth, in which, also, Wagner voted, giving his address as No. 59 Spring-st. March alleges that Wagner moved to Jersey City a few days after election, and March's inspector questioned Wagner's ballot, but Wagner denied that he had moved out of the district, and insisted upon voting. The election districts which March says he will contest are the Sixth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twenty-first. In the Sixth, March's inspector says that he was not allowed to inspect the ballots cast and was ordered out of the polling-place by Wagner's men. The same complaint is made by March's inspector in the Eleventh Election District. In the Tenth, it is alleged, five ballots were illegally cast for Wagner, the vote in this district being 15 to 12, in favor of Wagner. In the Twenty-first, also, illegal methods on the part of the Wagner men are charged.

THE NEW REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.

The Executive Committee of Thirty-five of the Republican Organization of the City of New-York met last night at the St. Cloud Hotel to receive and ratify the report of its sub-committee of five which recently conferred with the Committee on Policy and Plan of Organization representing the Republican conference, that met first at the Plaza Republican Club and afterward, last Friday night, at the Windsor Hotel—at which meeting of the two committees the report was prepared which was adopted at the Windsor conference. The Committee of Thirty-five will in turn report the action of its sub-committee to the organization, which will meet in Lyric Hall to-morrow night. The submission of a report by the sub-committee last night was purely formal, as will be also the similar action by the Executive Committee to-morrow night, as the organization had authorized the Executive Committee to act in its name in the negotiations with the Republican conference, and the Executive Committee had delegated to its sub-committee the same ample powers.

But the Committee of Nine, appointed under the provisions of the report adopted by the Windsor conference and approved by the sub-committee which was authorized to take action binding the Republican Organization of the City of New-York, is to meet this week to select the Organizing Committee of Fifty-three, and it was thought desirable that the sub-committee and the Executive Committee should submit their reports, in order that there should be no possibility of technical irregularity on the part of the Republican organization in its part of the work of starting the new organization of Republicans.

The Republican Organization of the City of New-York, while already practically disbanded, will not formally "go out of business," it is said, until after the new organization is fairly launched and has held its enrolment, and the Windsor Hotel conference will pursue the same policy.

HARLEM REPUBLICAN CLUB OFFICERS.

The Harlem Republican Club selected officers last nights in its headquarters, One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., near Seventh-ave. The officers chosen are as follows: President, John H. Cook; first vice-president, Frederick M. Palmer; second vice-president, Frank E. Wise; recording secretary, Walter Watkin; corresponding secretary, Arthur Livingston; treasurer, Henry C. Robinson.

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MR. CROKER IN WASHINGTON.

HE HAS A CONFERENCE WITH SENATOR MURPHY, BUT REFUSES TO TALK ABOUT IT.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Richard Croker paid a hurried visit to Washington to-day. He went at once to the home of Senator Murphy, of New-York, where he denied himself to newspaper men on the plea that he had nothing of interest to say. Senator Murphy said that the visit was "purely social," and said that Mr. Croker would return to New-York to-morrow.

Tammany men got up at a late hour yesterday morning and felt far from excellent. The ball of the Delaware Club, the organization controlled by Sheriff-elect Dunn, which is attended every year by the leading lights in Tammany Hall, ran along until an early hour yesterday morning, and the gayety was unconfined. Tammany was in its most hilarious mood, and its recent victory had a rousing celebration. Richard Croker was not present, to be sure, but the rank and file made merry, and at a late hour many prominent Tammanyites strolled in and gave an impetus to the enjoyment of the evening.

There was much discussion yesterday about the plans of Richard Croker and John C. Sheehan. So far as can be ascertained from the slates made up not a single friend of Sheehan was to get a place. There was talk yesterday of a reconciliation, and that Mr. Croker was coming to the city to meet Mr. Sheehan and talk over the situation with him. It was even said that the two men will meet in New-York to-day and arrive at some sort of a settlement of their differences.

Mayor-elect Van Wyck and John F. Carroll, Mr. Croker's deputy, were both in the city yesterday, but were non-communicative. It was learned, however, that the final slate is made up and that unless something unforeseen happens there will be no changes. Therefore, the Lakewood colony will be broken up and the leaders may all stay in town. Speculation is rife as to the names on the slate, and the following slate is the one generally accepted.

City Chamberlain—JOHN F. CARROLL.
President of the Tax Department—JOHN WHALEN.
President of the Park Board—NATHAN STRAUS.
Corporation Counsel—DAVID LEVENTRITT.
Dock Commissioner—JAMES J. PHELAN.
Fire Commissioner—JOHN J. SCANNELL.
Correction Commissioner—EDWARD C. SHEEHY.
Commissioner of Jurors—JOHN PURCELL.
Tax Commissioners—FRANK O'DONNELL and MAURICE F. HOLAHAN.
Clerk of Council—P. J. SCULLY.

Of course, there are many others named for various places. There seems to be some doubt about Mayor's secretary. Some say A. M. Downes; others name Willis Holly. It is said that one will be Mayor's secretary and the other secretary to the Park Board.

There is as yet nothing to indicate what Hugh McLaughlin and the Brooklyn organization will get. There is a general impression that Brooklyn will get a member on each commission that has three or more members, and many subordinate places. The suggestion that Maurice J. Power will remain Aqueduct Commissioner is generally believed.

PROTECTING THEIR RIGHTS.

EVERY ONE WHO INFRINGES THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER PATENTS TO BE PROSECUTED.

Suits have just been begun by the Remington typewriter management against the manufacturers of two typewriting machines, which have been brought out recently, for the infringement of several of the patents which are under the control of the Remington typewriter managers.

The Remington company is determined to protect all its rights to the utmost, and the Remington people declare positively that nearly all or quite all of the newer typewriters infringe their patents. They assert emphatically that they have resolved to bring a suit in every case of infringement, without exception.

HORSES SOLD AT LOW PRICES.

Few buyers attended the opening of Peter C. Kellog's fall sale of trotting stock at Madison Square Garden yesterday morning.

John H. Shults, owner of Parkville Farm, on Long Island, and Shultshurst Farm, Portchester, N. Y., offered the stock of both farms for sale, and the entire day was devoted to the disposition of the stock. The prices obtained were low. The horses bringing over $300 were:

Julish, b. c., foaled May 13, 1894, Jay Wilk—Judy Stamboul; E. H. Harriman, New-York	$320
Gold Leaf, ch. m., 1895, Sidney—Fern Leaf; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y.	325
Osoka, b. m., June 14, 1892, Stamboul—Nova; E. R. Ladew, New-York	325
Thistle, blk. s., 1887, Sidney—Fern Leaf; Hillside Stock Farm, Readway, Penn.	350
Eminor, blk. f., 1894, Ambassador—Eminence; W. H. McMahon, New-York	510
Siam Stranger, br. c., May 6, 1897, Stranger—Nehusta; Louis Frohisher, New-York	360

COL. SNOWDEN BUYS THE DUTCHMAN.

Danville, Ky., Dec. 14.—Jacob Hughely, of Danville, has sold to Colonel Snowden, of Philadelphia, the two-year-old trotter The Dutchman for $3,000. The Dutchman has no record, but finished second to Janie T. in 2:14½, in the big Stock Farm Stake at Lexington in October. He was sired by Winks, dam Lady Pepper, the dam of Five Performers, by Onward.

RAILROAD MEN PLAY BASKET-BALL.

A number of railroad men from the Grand Central Station witnessed an exciting game of basket-ball between teams from the office of the auditor of freight accounts and from the controller's department at the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 361 Madison-ave., at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The game resulted in favor of the controller's department team, with a score of 9 to 4.

F. O. YOUNG BROKE THE RIFLE RECORD.

San Francisco, Dec. 14.—F. O. Young, of the Columbia Pistol and Rifle Club, broke the world's record with the Fine rifle at the Shell Mound Range. He fired two scores and made five and four on the Columbian target. The latter score has never been equalled, for it means that at two hundred yards, off-hand, he placed three shots in an average of a one and one-half inch circle. Heretofore the record has been held by A. H. Pape, of this city, and Michael Dorrier, of New-York.

SLOSSON ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE.

George F. Slosson, who won the recent billiard tournament, yesterday accepted the challenge of Jacob Schaefer to play him for the world's championship at the eighteen-inch balk-line game of billiards, one shot in balk and one in anchor, for $500 a side, and he suggested that the contest take place at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall on the evening of Saturday, February 5.

BROOKLYN DRAFTS A PITCHER.

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The Brooklyn Baseball Club has drafted Elmer Horton, one of Syracuse's best pitchers.

EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

A collection of photographs is on exhibition at the East Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 158 East Eighty-seventh-st. The pictures are those submitted in the amateur photographic contest held recently by "Men," a paper published at Chicago in the interests of the Young Men's Christian associations of America. There are a number of scenes of Dutch farm life made by J. H. Quinn, of Troy, N. Y., one of which, entitled "Coming Home," secured first prize. The second prize was won by T. R. Hughes, of Summit, N. J., for a picture, "Off the Battery." A camera club is to be organized at the East Side branch.

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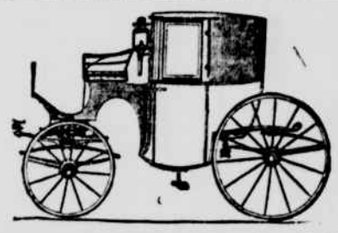
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