

COAL STRIKE INQUIRY.

NEARING THE END.

Expect to Close Testimony in a Fortnight—Award to Be Made Soon.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright, one of the members of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, made a flying trip here to-day from Philadelphia. He said the commission expected the hearing of testimony would be closed within a fortnight, and that the award would follow immediately. He said the commission would then begin the framing of its report looking to the prevention of similar strikes in the future.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24.—The Coal Strike Commission to-day concluded the examination of witnesses called by the independent operators of the upper coal fields. Beginning Monday, the individual operators of the middle region will present their evidence. Among the latter is G. R. Markie & Co., in the presentation of whose case there is considerable interest because of the attacks made by the striking miners against that company in their testimony before the commission at Scranton. After the individual companies have completed their case, the Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron companies, the last of the signatory companies to the original arbitration plan, will be heard. Then the miners will commence several days in rebuttal, after which nearly a week will be taken up by both sides in summing the case. So far more than seven thousand pages of testimony have been taken.

Small witnesses, representing almost as many small coal companies, were heard to-day. Their evidence was along the same lines as that already introduced by the large companies. They swore that the union miners are not mining as much coal as they did before the organization of the union; that in some instances where demands had been granted the men were not permitted to go to work until all men had been granted their demands; that no blacklist exists among the companies; that miners boycott places that are hard to work; that it is difficult to maintain discipline since the men formed an organization, and that the men are partly responsible for the curtailment of coal.

Just before the adjournment until Monday Samuel Dickson, of Philadelphia, read to the commission a telegram from R. C. Luther, general superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, which was received by the last named shortly before noon to-day. It was as follows:

Pottsville, Penn., Jan. 24. Thirty-one collieries and six jumbos working to-day. North Mahanoy colliery men went home, refusing to wait until a frozen water pipe could be changed to enable the breaker to start. Colliery was ready to start at 7:30.

Counsel for the miners followed this up by reading to the commission an article from a Scranton newspaper to the effect that hundreds of men are idle and ready to go to work, but the companies will not give them employment.

The session adjourned without the commissioners making any comment on either the telegrams or the article. Commissioner Clark started to-day for his home in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to attend to some business in connection with the national organization of the coal miners. He expects to return here on Wednesday.

MITCHELL'S PAY INCREASED.

Action by Miners' Convention—Socialist Resolution Defeated.

Indianapolis, Jan. 24.—Another clash between the socialist and conservative factions opened the United Mine Workers' Convention to-day. A resolution from Gwynn, Kan., favored public ownership of railroads and the coal mines. The committee on resolutions, formed of conservative members, brought a counter resolution setting forth the inability of railroads to move the coal from the mines, and recommended that the convention be not committed on "get coal" movements, government ownership and other such grave questions. The whole matter was tabled for good on motion of W. H. H. of Ohio.

A resolution presented by District 19, covering the interests of Kentucky and Tennessee, called attention to the industrial development of that country, to the fact that of the 20,000 miners in that district only about one-fourth were organized, and asked that great effort be put forth in that district during the coming year. The resolution was concurred in.

L. P. Talmadge, of Iowa, presented a resolution favoring the convention to socialism. It was promptly defeated by an overwhelming vote. A resolution favoring raising a heavy reserve fund for strikes was referred to a special committee on the subject. The fund was announced Monday morning.

There was a resolution favoring an exchange of union membership certificates. The convention to-day voted to increase salaries of officers: John Mitchell, president, to \$3,000; W. B. Wilson, secretary-treasurer, to \$2,500; Vice-President Lewis, to \$2,000; members of executive committee and auditing committee, to \$1,000; S. M. Sexton, Editor of "The Mining Journal," to \$1,500. The convention adopted a new constitution, and issued the program of the general convention in issuing injunctions against labor organizations.

PROSPECT OF MORE COAL.

Reading Company Says It Has Situation Well in Hand.

Reading, Penn., Jan. 24.—The Reading company officials claim that they have the situation so well in hand that there will be a decided improvement in the coal scarcity within a short time. The forty-eight hours ending with midnight the Reading company brought down from the mines nearly four thousand cars of anthracite, and the prospects are that about the same quantity will be marketed from that period until Saturday evening. The usual shipments in twenty-four hours are generally fifteen hundred cars. An official statement of the company says that if the weather does not interfere the company will be in excellent shape within the next two weeks.

UNLAWFUL ACTS BY UNION MEN.

Condemned by Federal Judge in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Jan. 24.—Judge Morris, in the United States Court, to-day decided to affirm the restraining order already issued, and extend the injunction against the striking iron hammers of Isaac A. Sheppard & Co. He decided against the union at every point.

In rendering his decision, he said that the object of such proceedings was not to administer criminal law, but to prevent damage to property. The strike of the hammers of Isaac A. Sheppard & Co. might have been fully justified. That question was not before the court. The court had to decide merely whether, as charged in the bill, the striking iron hammers had made a systematic effort to prevent others taking their places. It had been established by the evidence, Judge Morris said, that the men had opened headquarters, which they had frequented for some purpose, whether lawful or unlawful, and that there had been assaults and a stirring up of the mob spirit against those who had taken their places. It had been established that the strikers had sought to prevent the works being operated by some means, just or unjust. There was no doubt, Judge Morris said, but the business of Isaac A. Sheppard & Co. was unlawfully obstructed by the strike. The men were likely to be visited at their boarding houses, assailed with opprobrious language and otherwise harassed by acts sometimes accompanied by violence. Jurisdiction in the case was conferred upon the United States court by the judge, by the diverse citizenship of the parties.

WANT GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

"The Coal Famine, What Can We Do About It?" was the subject for discussion at a mass meeting held last night in Amity Hall, No. 22 West Fifty-fourth street, under the auspices of the Christian Workingmen's Institute. The Rev. Leighton Williams presided, and addresses were made by the Rev. Owen R. Lovejoy and the Rev. E. J. Clay Moran. Resolutions were adopted asking that the government assume control of the coal mines and work them in the interest of the people, and urging the American people to support the coal strike in the next Presidential campaign.

COAL MINE CONDITIONS.

Further Evidence for Independent Operators Heard by Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24.—The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission held one session to-day, at which it continued to hear witnesses representing the independent operators. The first witness was Edward Shive, an accountant of the Wyoming Coal and Iron Company. He presented the wage statement of the men employed by the company, and said that the contract miners employed by the company are not mining as much coal as they did prior to the organization of the miners' union.

John J. Gilligan, outside foreman of the Wyoming Coal and Iron Company, said the miners of his company tried a check docking boss for two weeks and then dispensed with his services. The witness said the company wanted a number of men to load culm and was willing to pay the men union wages and allow them union hours, but the union would not let any men go to work. It was considerable trouble the president and secretary of the local union gave the company "permission" to hire men.

CHEAP COAL STATIONS.

Mayor Low Gives a List of Ten Cents a Pail Places.

As a result of Mayor Low's conference with the president of the coal-carrying roads and with retail dealers he announced yesterday, the following list of stations where stove sizes of anthracite can be bought at 10 cents a pail:

- MANHATTAN. No. 509 West Fifty-fifth-st. Fifty-fifth-st. and Eleventh-ave. No. 427 West Thirty-ninth-st. No. 419 West Thirty-ninth-st. No. 221 West Thirty-second-st. No. 219 West Twenty-eighth-st. No. 515 West Twenty-eighth-st. Northwest corner of Fourth-st. and Tenth-ave. Third-st. and East River. Twenty-eighth-st. and Avenue A. No. 524 Second-ave. No. 315 Stanton-st. One-hundred-and-nineteenth-st. and East River. No. 421 East Fifty-third-st. First-st. and East River. Twenty-eighth-st. and East River. No. 100 Washington-st. No. 377 Water-st. No. 242 West Thirty-seventh-st. No. 201 East Third-st. No. 316 East Forty-fifth-st. No. 314 First-ave. No. 514 East Sixteenth-st. No. 246 First-ave. No. 529 Second-ave. Braveman Building (East Broadway and Chatham Square). No. 481 Hudson-st. No. 708 Washington-st. No. 11 Seventh-ave. Thirteenth and Greenwich sts. THE BRONX. One-hundred-and-seventy-first-st. and Brook-ave. No. 811 East One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st. No. 414 East One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st. No. 581 Forest-ave. No. 198 St. Ann's-ave. One-hundred-and-seventy-first-st. and Third-ave. No. 819 Third-ave. No. 2,948 Third-ave. QUEENS. Foot of East-ave., Long Island City.

There are some other stations of minor importance at which coal is being distributed by churches and missions. President Stratton of the Borough of Brooklyn is looking after his own borough. Retail and wholesale prices of coal continued about the same yesterday. Dealers bought little coal, preferring to wait for the developments of next week. Soft coal continued to sell at the comparatively low price of \$5.25 to \$5.50 a ton.

Though snow is promised for to-morrow, rising temperature is also announced, so beyond the additional trouble in delivery caused by slushy streets the weather should not affect the coal trade. A heavy snowstorm, dealers say, would give the independent operators a chance to stiffen their prices. A prominent uptown coal dealer said yesterday:

It is a weather market. Wholesale prices are fluctuating with the variations of the thermometer, and we are following along after with our retail prices. However, I do not expect to see prices much higher unless we have an unusually cold spell.

A report that the Delaware and Hudson Company had reduced prices at the mines was explained in this city as meaning merely that coal was being sold at lower rates for consumption in the mining towns and as being of no effect here.

Charles F. Lee, general passenger agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, said yesterday:

Plenty of coal is now being brought to the market to supply demands. On Friday there were loaded at the mines on the Lehigh Valley Railroad 2,200 cars of coal. On the same day 280 cars were unloaded and floated at the New-York and Perth Amboy terminals of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. This is practically a repetition of the previous day's movement, and conditions are such that, barring any unforeseen obstruction, every day will show similar activity.

BRITISH COAL TRUST UNDER WAY.

Company with a Capital of \$15,000,000 To Be Formed—Most Collieries Will Join.

London, Jan. 24.—After months of negotiations between the owners of anthracite coal mines a definite arrangement for the formation of a combination was concluded yesterday. "The St. James's Gazette" this afternoon says it understands that matters have been carried so far that the promoters of the plan have decided to register a company under the name of the Anthracite Trust, with a capital of \$15,000,000. Most of the collieries, it is added, are ready to accept the promoters' terms.

NO COAL AT SARATOGA.

Saratoga, N. Y., Jan. 24.—There is not a single carload of coal at Saratoga, and the lack of fuel has caused much distress and suffering. Wood commands exorbitant prices.

A SUPERINTENDENT ASSAULTED.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 24.—J. G. Reading, superintendent of the local plant of the American Car and Foundry Company, who recently came here from Chicago, was assaulted and seriously injured by a number of workmen this morning. A riot call was sent in, and a band of rioters followed him to the plant. He was surrounded by a mob of about twenty men, who were armed with clubs and stones. He was severely injured, and was taken to the hospital. The rioters were dispersed by the police.

CHICAGO AND ALTON TROUBLES ENDED.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—Superintendent Barrett of the Chicago and Alton Railroad said to-day that the differences between the company and its firemen have been settled. He refused to give the basis of the adjustment, further than to say that the men were to have an increase in wages and concessions as to hours and conditions.

FEDERATION OF CHURCHES, TO MEET.

The meeting of the Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations in New-York City will take place this week. The afternoon session on Tuesday and the session on Wednesday will be held in the Metropolitan Mission Building, No. 159 Fifth-ave. The evening session on Tuesday will be held in Carnegie Lyceum, Fifty-seventh-st. and Seventh-ave. On Tuesday afternoon a full description will be given of the plan of co-operative church districts which the federation is organizing and conducting throughout New-York. Personal testimonies will be given of its operation on the lower East Side and on the upper West Side of the city. The Rev. Dr. Raymond Calkins will speak on Wednesday morning on "The Raines Law in Its Relation to the City of New-York." The subject of the Raines law on neighborhood life in all the boroughs will be given on Wednesday morning. Nearly forty Assembly districts and wards will be reported on by competent observers.

COLD IN LAKE CHAMPLAIN REGION.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The thermometer registers 24 degrees below zero at Saratoga Lake, 28 below at Bloomingdale, 18 below at Standish and Paul Smith's, 22 below at Lyon Mountain and 12 below here and at Malone.

WENT LIKE HOT CAKES.

The unprecedented demand for The Tribune Almanac, 1903, has rendered it necessary to issue a Second Edition, which is now on sale. Price 25 cents.

TOBENEAR SWEETHEART

Coachman Arrested for Threatening Says He Is Son of Gunmaker.

John Riley, the former coachman of Mrs. Charles Heckman, of No. 41 Bay Twenty-fifth-st., Bath Beach, who says that he is Paul Riley, a member of a prominent English family, was arraigned before Magistrate Voorhes at the County Island police court yesterday on the charge of writing letters containing threats against Mrs. Heckman and her daughter Nellie, to whom he was secretly married on December 23. He was held in \$300 bail for a hearing next Tuesday. Mrs. Heckman was there to make the complaint. Her daughter was also there, but sat in the back of the room, and Riley's requests to see her were refused.

Riley said that he had taken the position as coachman in the Heckman family in order to be near his sweetheart, Miss Connell. "I met her," he said, "some time before. I do not care to say how or where. Finally, we decided to get married secretly. Then I was discharged. I telegraphed my wife, telling her that I must see her. Then I wrote to her, and she was very frenzied, and did not know what I was doing, but I didn't write any threats, at least I don't remember them."

Riley says that his father was one of the largest manufacturers of guns in England, and that his uncle was an Episcopal minister, who was soon to be made a bishop. "By occupation I am an artist," declared Riley. "I have studios all over the world, and have been to this country several times, and in the last few years I have lost all my money. I speculated in mining stocks and lost all my money. Then I became a coachman."

Riley was arrested at 2 a. m. yesterday in bed at No. 231 East Ninety-sixth-st., Manhattan.

UNION LEAGUE EMPLOYEES TO AID.

They Raise a Fund to Test Disfranchisement of the Negroes in Virginia.

The employees of the Union League Club are raising a fund among themselves to assist in the contest in the Virginia courts to test the validity of those provisions of the new constitution under which the colored vote has been disfranchised. They have met with much success. It is hoped by the projectors that the movement will be taken up in other cities. They believe that if this is done with proper zeal an amply sufficient fund will be obtained.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS DENOUNCED.

Dr. Hirsch Says They Contain Damnable Theology, Bad Grammar and Baby Talk.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—Fervid denunciation of Sunday school books marked the address delivered by Dr. E. G. Hirsch last night in Temple Israel. His subject was, "What Shall Children Read?" and in the course of his address he said that most of the Church literature for children should be labelled as poison. After telling of the importance of good reading for children, Dr. Hirsch, in referring to Sunday school books, said:

There is not a single note in this trash that rings true to the life or character of the child. In these books all sorts of impossibilities are called for in the role played, and the child is led into them in the role of a brutal and bungling policeman. There are no words in the Anglo-Saxon tongue that would adequately characterize their stupidity. The Sunday school books are worse than any dime novel. Their theology is dattable and their morality is based on the freezing point. Even if they were not liable to these objections, they should be condemned for their literary style, for they contain so much bad grammar and baby talk that they are a cruel infliction on the child.

CIVIL WAR VETERANS ANGRY.

Accuse Senators Proctor and Foraker of Deceiving Them.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 24.—Certain veterans of the active army, as well as others on the retired list, were highly incensed to-day at the discovery that Senator Proctor and Senator Foraker had amended the so-called Army Veterans' bill, which promotes the next higher grade officers who served in the Civil War. The bill as it passed the House and went to the Senate was extremely liberal in its provisions, and practically all officers in the Civil War records were eligible for promotion. In the amendment the promotion is practically confined to officers on the active list to-day, and only to those who are still below the grade of major. In the case of officers on the retired list below that grade have served the requisite period of thirty-five years. The limitation of the provisions of the bill are personally interesting to the officers who have been personally interested in the legislation, and they now say they were deceived by the amendment. The amendment reported from the Senate is practically confined to officers on the active list to-day, and only to those who are still below the grade of major. In the case of officers on the retired list below that grade have served the requisite period of thirty-five years. The limitation of the provisions of the bill are personally interesting to the officers who have been personally interested in the legislation, and they now say they were deceived by the amendment. The amendment reported from the Senate is practically confined to officers on the active list to-day, and only to those who are still below the grade of major. In the case of officers on the retired list below that grade have served the requisite period of thirty-five years. The limitation of the provisions of the bill are personally interesting to the officers who have been personally interested in the legislation, and they now say they were deceived by the amendment.

ACCIDENT ON THE MASSACHUSETTS.

Due to Explosion of Combination Primer.

Washington, Jan. 24.—In answer to the department's order for details of the accident on the battleship Massachusetts, which occurred last week, resulting in the death of an entire gun crew of nine men, be immediately forwarded, the following cable dispatch was received to-day from Rear Admiral Higginson, dated San Juan, January 24:

While opening the breech of an 8-inch gun, with the lock cocked, the combination primer exploded. Responsibility not yet placed by the board. A graceful tribute of sympathy from the British sailors in the British-American squadron, for the unfortunate victims of the disaster, was received from the Massachusetts, came to hand at the post-office on the Massachusetts, in the shape of a cable dispatch from Admiral Higginson, commanding the United States North Atlantic Squadron. His message is dated at San Juan, and is simply a copy of the British message of sympathy, as handed to him, as follows:

Please convey to Captain Manney our sincere sympathy with the sufferers in the recent sad accident on the battleship Massachusetts. ADMIRAL COMMODORE THOMAS, OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN SQUADRON.

A GOOD SALESMAN.

always awake and ready for business, is a "Little Ad. of the People." Employee one.

FAGAN REFUSES TO TAKE A REST.

Mayor Mark M. Fagan of Jersey City is suffering from a severe cold, and his physician has advised him to take a rest for two weeks. This he refuses to do, because in his absence P. Anthony Brock, Alderman-at-Large, would be Acting Mayor. Mr. Brock is a Democrat, and Mayor Fagan fears that on that occasion the city would temporarily might lead to political complications.

SUGAR CONVENTION RATIFIED.

Paris, Jan. 24.—After a brief debate the Senate to-day practically unanimously ratified the protocol of the Brussels sugar convention.

RICHMOND NEWSPAPERS UNITE.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 24.—To-day an agreement was entered into between "The Richmond Dispatch" and "The Richmond News," on the one hand, and "The Richmond Times" and "The Richmond Leader," on the other, by which "The Dispatch" passes to "The Times," and will be consolidated therewith, and "The Leader" will be consolidated with "The News." The transaction is in the nature of an exchange, and will give "The Times-Dispatch" the morning newspaper field and "The News-Leader" the afternoon field of the city. The agreement takes effect on Monday.

TWO STATEN ISLAND WOMEN MISSING.

The police have been asked to look for Freda Martinsky, nineteen years old, five feet five inches tall, weighing 140 pounds, having a dark complexion and dressed in dark clothes. She is said to have been missing from her home at New-Dorp, Staten Island, since Friday. They have also been requested to look for Dora Furst, twenty-five years old, five feet five inches tall, weighing about 140 pounds. She has blue eyes. She has been missing from her home at Snodgrass St., New-Dorp, since January 20. She was dressed in a long, green coat with black cuffs and collar, and wore a black hat. She has a light complexion and light hair.

BIG SAFE GANG LANDED.

Leader Said to Have Worked for Marvin Company.

Captain Langan, of the Detective Bureau, at Police Headquarters, announced last night that four of his detectives arrested three men last Friday evening who had proved, he said, to be a gang of safe opening burglars who had been wanted by the police for a long time. Within the last month they had committed five robberies of safes, like in almost every detail, have taken place in the city, and one of the prisoners, Captain Langan announced, confessed that he and his companions had committed them all.

The firm alleged to have been robbed by the men are: Farrell's furniture store, at Eighth-ave. and Thirtieth-st.; Griffenhagen Brothers' bottling establishment, at Tenth-ave. and Twenty-fourth-st.; the distillery of M. Von Glahn, at Sixty-first-st. and Tenth-ave.; a cafe in Rose-st. near William-st., and the warehouse of Charles L. Rickerson & Sons, dealers in hay, straw, etc., at No. 212 West-st.

Two of the prisoners are said by the police to be ex-convicts. The names of the prisoners are James W. Wilson, forty-two years old, address refused; Albert Emerson, twenty-nine years old, of No. 347 West Thirty-fifth-st., and Edward Gallagher, thirty-six years old, of No. 219 West Sixtieth-st.

Gallagher was employed by the Marvin Safe Company for eight years, leaving his place last July. According to the police he was the supervisor of all the safe breaking expeditions. Mr. Marvin, the police said, identified a number of safe opening tools alleged to have been found in Gallagher's house as having been stolen from the firm. Gallagher was an expert in his line of work, and during the time he was in the firm's employ he was sent all over the city to open safes for firms which had forgotten combinations or had some other trouble with their safes. Gallagher always succeeded in opening the safes within a short time. Mr. Marvin is said to have told the police, and the safe dealer has made a charge of grand larceny against the man.

In Gallagher's possession, the detectives say, they found a notebook, with the names of several concerns that deal in safes. Opposite each name was a description of the combination of that particular make of safe, and in some instances diagrams had been drawn to show where a hole bored in the steel would have the best effect of breaking open the door.

The three men were followed and watched by Detective Sergeants Reap, MacCauley, Collins, Murphy and Deevy for a week. Last Friday night Wilson and Emerson were arrested by them at the Circle, Fifty-ninth-st. and Eighth-ave., and taken to Police Headquarters. Two of the detectives remained behind and watched Gallagher's house until 5:30 o'clock the next morning. Then they went to his apartment, where they found him, they say, fully dressed and apparently waiting for some one. He lives with his wife and two children. The man took his arrest coolly, the detectives say, and did not show the least concern when they found the incriminating evidence of the jimmys, bits, etc., that are alleged to have been stolen from the Marvin Safe Company, in his rooms.

The men were all taken to the Tombs police court and remanded by Magistrate Zeller until this morning.

Yesterday Emerson sent word to Captain Langan that he would like to see him. The man then confessed to the captain said that he and his companions had committed the robberies that had been reported to the police within the last month. Emerson is alleged to have said that Gallagher was so clever a burglar that he was jokingly called "The Dope" by them. The depredations of the men brought them little financial gain. At the furniture store the burglars, it is said, found \$52 in the safe, which was divided evenly among them. Two hours' work on the safe of Griffenhagen Brothers revealed an empty interior, but some clothing that was lying around in the store partly made up for this disappointment. Mr. Von Glahn's safe also contained nothing, and in this case, Emerson told Captain Langan, they took 1,200 cigars, for which they received \$25.

The safe in the cafe had only contained a few dollars, but the "job" at Rickerson & Sons was the saddest blow of all. Seventy-five cents in pennies were sadly divided. Emerson said, among three of the most disgusted thieves ever seen, after a three hours' manipulation of the safe's combination.

STOKES'S BOOKKEEPER IN COURT.

Accountant at Ansonia Hotel Charged with Grand Larceny.

Henry Turnbull, fifty-seven years old, of No. 1,900 Lexington-ave., the head bookkeeper at the Ansonia Hotel, owned by W. E. D. Stokes, at Seventy-third-st. and Broadway, was held in \$1,500 bail for examination to-morrow on a charge of grand larceny, in the West Side court yesterday before Magistrate West.

G. E. Webb, the manager of the hotel, in his complaint said that Turnbull had stolen over \$400 in the two months of his employ by changing the books. The specific charge is changing an entry of \$96 to read \$196.

Turnbull was employed during the summer at the Brighton Beach Hotel, and, it is alleged, the surety company which was on his bond for \$10,000 refused recently to continue his bond. He was advised to resign and did so. His successor discovered the alleged shortage. At one time Turnbull was bookkeeper in the Hotel Netherland, and previously had been A. T. Stevens's amanuensis. He has the advice of friends and acquaintances among hotel men. Turnbull, in court, on advice of counsel, pleaded not guilty.

MANSFIELD MUST TESTIFY IN COURT.

To Explain Why He Should Not Pay Royalties on "Cyrano de Bergerac."

Richard Mansfield must show cause before Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court to-morrow, why he should not testify in open court as to the arrangements under which he produced "Cyrano de Bergerac" in New-York last year. He has the advice of friends and acquaintances among hotel men. Turnbull, in court, on advice of counsel, pleaded not guilty.

MANSFIELD MUST TESTIFY IN COURT.

Miss Marbury alleges that the actor had a contract with M. Rostand for the production of the play in this country, and was to pay him certain royalties, which he has not done. She asks that an account be taken as to the amount due by him and that judgment be given against him for that sum. She brings the action as agent for M. Rostand in the United States. Mr. Mansfield denies that he owes the royalties claimed. Mr. Hummel said his reason for asking that Mr. Mansfield's examination take place in open court was that a previous order had directed that he be examined before a trial in the office of his lawyer. A. J. Dittenhofer, Mr. Mansfield's attorney, declined to answer the question, and there was so much wrangling as to what he should or should not testify, that it was brought the best way to settle the trouble would be to have him examined in open court, where the presiding judge could at once decide as to the legality of the questions put to him.

SEVEN HEIRS TO \$1,500,000.

Balston, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Surrogate Lester has divided the \$1,500,000 estate of Frank Thompson, lawyer of New-York, among the seven next of kin. The beneficiaries are Edward D. Thompson, of Pottawatomie, Kan.; Mrs. Mary DeForest, of Deerperville, N. Y.; Mrs. Francis B. McLean, of Balston; Mrs. Rhodora Thompson, of Balston; John W. Thompson, of Krebs, Japan; George L. Thompson, and Miss Anna A. Thompson, of Philadelphia.

The American Art Galleries, Madison Square South, New York. The Art Collection OF THE LATE DAVID C. LYALL of Brooklyn.

THE LYALL COLLECTION has long been known for the high average quality of the pictures and for its comprehensive character. It was assembled by the late Mr. DAVID C. LYALL, of Brooklyn, and is the result of years of enthusiastic interest in modern art, which was stimulated by his personal acquaintance with many of the leading painters both at home and abroad. THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION have the honor to announce that they will dispose of this important collection at unrestricted public sale ON THE EVENING OF FEBRUARY 10TH NEXT. This preliminary announcement would be incomplete if it did not mention at least a few of the prominent examples of modern art which are found in the collection, but it would be manifestly impossible in this necessarily brief sketch to give anything more than the bare mention of them.

There are three Millets, the most important of which is the well known "La Naissance du Veau"; three Corots, including "Le Bouleau," or "Birch Tree"; three Rousseaus; four landscapes by Daubigny, and the same number by Jules Dupré; two canvases by Diaz, one of them an idealistic group of nymphs and cupids, and two by Jacque. Troyon is seen at his best in a picture of two cows in a sunny landscape; Courbet's virile art is shown in a study of a rocky gorge; Jules Breton is, if possible, more sympathetic than ever in a characteristically idyllic scene of peasant life; De Neuville's last important picture holds its own with its complete realism; Delacroix, Bouguereau, Gérôme, Bastien-Lepage, Fromentin, Cot, Henner, Hébert, Vollon, Michel—indeed, almost the whole front rank of French painters—can be studied in good examples, many of them of first importance. Mr. Lyall, in his artistic wanderings, did not stroll across the borders of the modern German, Spanish, or Dutch art, but certain of the English painters and one or two American ones captivated him, and he added to his gallery works by Turner, Birket Foster, David Cox, Leader, Nicol and others, and landscapes by David Johnson and Van Boskerck.

Applications for catalogue and further particulars should be addressed to THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS, 6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

CAPTURED WOULD-BE MURDERER.

President of Albany Traction Company Overpowers Man Who Tried to Shoot Him.

Albany, Jan. 24.—Kaiman Stark, a Hungarian, made a desperate attempt to shoot President John W. McNamara of the United Traction Company, of this city, to-night. McNamara escaped injury and the assailant is in custody. Stark is believed to be mentally unbalanced. He is a small merchant in this city, and had an action pending against the traction company for injuries sustained while riding in one of the company's cars last June. He had been striving to negotiate a settlement with the company, though his case was down for trial at the present term of the Supreme Court.

To-day the company's attorney agreed to pay him \$50, but Stark, who is in financial straits, wanted \$500. To-night, just after President McNamara left his office, Stark attempted to kill him. He showed a revolver against the right ear of Mr. McNamara, but in his excitement he took the wrong aim, and the ball was deflected to the right, missing his intended victim, who turned immediately and wrested the revolver from Stark. The railroad president then delivered his assailant to the police.

LOOKING FOR WOMAN'S HEIRS.

She Disappeared in 1884 and Friends Want to Dispose of Her Bank Account.

G. H. Smythe, a lawyer, yesterday applied to C. J. Rooney, clerk of the Hudson County Court, at Board Street, Jersey City, for a certificate of death in the case of Margaret Murray, but Mr. Rooney was unable to find any record that would warrant his issuing the certificate.

Miss Murray disappeared in 1884. She was then fifty years old. She had been employed as a servant by a family residing in Bayonne. Before that she had been employed in the family of Joseph D. Goppsil, No. 140 Mercer-st., Jersey City, during the illness of a regular servant. She took a great liking to Mrs. Goppsil and when she went to Bayonne she gave Mrs. Goppsil her bankbook on the President Institution for Savings to keep, and after that when she had money she sent it to Mrs. Goppsil to deposit for her.

On Good Friday, in 1884, she visited Mrs. Goppsil and gave her \$25 to deposit for her. She left Mrs. Goppsil's house to go to her home in Bayonne, but never reached there, nor has she been seen since by any one who knew her. Her deposits, with interest, now amount to \$1,312.29. Mr. Smythe believes she is dead, and is trying to locate the heirs if there are any.

Soon after Miss Murray disappeared a woman was found drowned at Bergen Point. She was apparently about