GEN. BUTLER'S ARGUMENT

IN BEHALF OF DR. CARO AGAINST THE ELEVATED RAILWAY CO.

Widespread Interest Manifested in the Test Suit—Lawyers Thronging the Bar—The Papers in the Hands of Chief Judge Curtis.

The room of the General Term of the Superior Court was crowded to suffocation yesterday morning, when Gen. Benjamin F. Butler arose to make the closing argument in the case of Salvatore Caro against the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. The arguments of Gen. Roger A. Pryor, Gen. Butler's colleague, and of Grosvenor P. Lowrey and ex-Judge John K. Porter in behalf of the railway company, were heard on Wednesday. The action was one to enjoin the railway company from building and operating its road in front of the premises of the plaintiff, in West Fifty-third street.

The Massachusetts soldier, lawyer and politician appeared strong and vigorous. His cheeks looked as fresh as the rosebud in his buttonhole. He began his argument with great dignity. His first words were an artful compliment to the Court. He said that, being almost unknown to the court, he would not eulogize it, as his learned brother (ex-Judge Porter) had done. "For, said Gen. Butler, "I never pay compliments where none are needed." He then spoke of the impartial decision that he was sure the case would receive at the hands of the Court. After the lawyer-like argument of his associate, he said, there seemed nothing left for him to say; but the course the discussion had subsequently taken made it necessary for him to call attention to certain points in law, which he believed to be fundamental and which he had for the first time during a practice of forty years heard disputed. The case is now, he said, a bare question of law. The facts, duly pleaded, are admitted, and there is nothing else before the court. To all else the court must be blind. If it were permitted to open the eyes of justice he, too, could say something about a few men getting together and placing themselves above their fellows by the expenditure of a few hundred dollars.

The plaintiff conceded that a fee of the street was in the public; that the law authorized the construction of the railway; and that the company intended to build it within the terms of the law. The law makes no restrictions as to the manner of building or operating the road. It might be built on posts one foot, ten feet, or one hundred feet tall. If the requirements of traffic warranted it, there might be another story added, and a two-story railway thus constructed. For all this there was warrant in the statute, always with this restriction, that private property must not be injured.

"An attack," Gen. Butler said, "has been made upon our pleadings, not unaccompanied by good-natured ridicule. It has been said that we have mistaken our remedy; that there is a clear, complete, and adequate remedy of common law, and that we have appealed to the Court in Equity; that there was no occasion to bring this suit, but that we ought to have waited until the road had injured us. We couldn't bring an action at the time in a common court, because they hadn't finished the road, and we were afraid they wouldn't; and the company was bankrupt, so that we couldn't recover even if we got a judgment. Now, you know why we come to an Equity Court—because the road was built by mortgaging it for more than its value, to prevent the residents of New York from recovering damages, if the ingenuity of the devil, filtered through lawyers, could devise such a scheme." [Laughter.]

Gen. Butler said that he was not an enemy of elevated roads. He believed in them to such an extent that he wanted to see them in the narrow streets of his own city. They are very convenient for him, here in New York, and, rather than this action should be the means of doing away with them, he would head a subscription list to indemnify his client. Then he added that he came reluctantly to an unpleasant part of his argument. In the courts where he usually practises, the motto always before the eyes of counsel is, "To no one will we delay, to no one sell, to no one deny justice." The Judges of courts are simply representatives of law, of eternal and impartial justice; but imagine his surprise when he heard this Court appealed to as the representative of the city of New York, and asked to give, therefore, a decision in favor of the city and against his client. "If your Honor can be so influenced, you will undoubtedly write it in your decision," said the speaker, and the lawyers, assembled in great numbers, laughed. "If it is not proper to be written in a decision, then it should not be made in an argument. It has been said that we are old-fashioned; that we do not come up to the ideas of the present age. True; the cause we represent is as old as eternal justice. The shield we carry shows many dents received in warding off the blows of tyrants at the people. The sword we wield has been hacked along its edge in parrying blows struck by tyrants; but that shield had been burnished by the Fourteenth Amendment until it glistened like the shield of Richard Cœur de Lion, when he flashed it in the eyes of the Saracen."

Dropping gracefully from his flight oratorical, Gen. Butler said that his client's property had been injured by the construction and operation of the elevated railway; that the property, not being desirable as a residence, became of less market value because of this fact, and he wanted the difference between the market value before the railroad came there, or thought of coming, and the market value now. That the property had been injured is admitted by the defendants. The plaintiff had to prove that he has a right of property. The fee of the street is in the public, but the statute does not say that it is a fee simple or absolute right, but simply a fee, and it is clearly a qualified fee, for the only use New York can put it to is to keep it open as a street. The fee is subject to an easement for the right of access, the entrance of the light from heaven, and the flow of air. But Judge Porter wanted to fritter these latter away for the right of access. If this can be done, then Broadway maybe rooted over and made into a Fulton Market. An easement does not belong to man, but to an estate. It follows the estate down to the lowest assignee, and so it came down from Bertine to the present owner. Property is the right to the possibility of the enjoyment of anything corporeal; therefore the right to the possibility of the enjoyment of our eyes, ears, and noses in our own houses. Take away the enjoyment of eyes, ears, and noses, and who would want to live? By this railroad the whole enjoyment of these things is taken away from his client or injured.

Gen. Butler then pictured a home in which a loved one lay dying, while the rattling, roaring trains rushed by all the time. If the window was opened for fresh air, in rushed the noise, smoke, and stench, and the sufferer went to an untimely grave. "And yet we are told that for this there is no redress," said the speaker. "If that be so, let me go to Russia, where they temper despotism with the dagger."

After Gen. Butler had finished his argument, which was intently listened to by all persons in the packed room, Judge Porter made a few objections, and Chief Judge Curtis took the papers.

FATHER AND SON BEATEN.

Clubbed in their Room by a Militia Marshal who had Fees to Collect.

Michael Hellowan and his son Frank of 426 Sixth avenue were in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, with their heads bandaged to cover wounds inflicted by clubs. Charles H. Williams, a militia marshal, and Robert Adolph, his deputy, called upon the younger Hellowan on Wednesday for his dues as a member of the Eleventh Regiment. Previous to an accident by which he lost three fingers, Hellowan was a private in Company H. Since his accident he avers Capt. Lintard of his company had excused him.

Marshal Williams would not accept this excuse, and called upon him to pay.

"I told him," said Williams, "I would have to take him to Ludlow street jail. He told me he could not pay me, and when I told him I would have to lock him up he said he would not come. When I attempted to take him he and his father both attacked me. Then I drew my club and beat them. Frank Hellowan took up a revolver and discharged it at me."

Frank Hellowan showed the Justice his maimed hand. Since the accident he has become deaf. He said:

"I was three years a member of Company H of the Eleventh Regiment. I was always in good standing. I was for three months in the hospital from this wound. When I got well I was unable to go back to my work as a mechanic. I reported to Capt. Lintard of my company, who said I would not have to serve, and told me he would excuse me indefinitely. At 4 o'clock yesterday, while I was taking care of my old and sick father, these two men came suddenly into our apartments. Marshal Williams asked me if I had the money to pay my dues to the regiment. I told him I had no money, and that my Captain had excused me. He said I would have to pay him or go to prison. I answered, I will go with you to my Captain, and he will tell you he excused me. Marshal Williams swore at me, and said I would have to pay him $8, which were his dues. I again told him I had no money. Then the first I know he drew a club and clubbed my poor old father, who fell down unconscious. I then picked up the pistol to protect my father, and the two then clubbed me, and it was while I was being clubbed that the pistol went off." "You had a right to shoot them both," said Justice Murray. "This is a most cowardly and brutal case. You first attempt to levy blackmail on this poor crippled man, and then you club him and his old father. Frank Hellowan and Michael Hellowan you are both discharged, and I advise you to take steps in this matter."

As Frank Hellowan quitted the court, Marshal Williams and his deputy, Adolph, seized him and took him to Ludlow street jail.

In the afternoon Marshal Williams returned to the court for a warrant for old Michael Hellowan and his son, but Justice Murray refused to grant one. Marshal Williams says he will bring the case before Gen. Shaler.

SLOW WORK IN CONGRESS.

The Senate Doing Nothing and the House Making Little Progress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Sergeant-at-Arms appeared at the bar of the Senate having in custody L. T. Smith, Levi Wilson, and E. B. Purcell, arrested under an attachment to answer for contempt in not obeying subpœnas of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Smith said that he was away from Topeka, his home, when he received a telegram asking him to appear before the Committee. As soon as he got home he telegraphed the Chairman that he knew nothing of the election of Mr. Ingalls, but would appear before the Committee in a few days, when he would be in St. Louis on business. He was willing to appear before the Committee. Mr. Smith was discharged. Levi Wilson was then called upon to say why he should not be punished for contempt. Mr. Wilson announced that sickness in his family had prevented his attendance before the Committee. He was ready to testify. E. B. Purcell said that business engagements had been such that he could not attend before the Committee at Topeka. He was willing to testify. These two prisoners were also discharged. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

In the House, Mr. Garfield (Rep., O.) appeared at his desk and received the congratulations of his Republican colleagues, as well as those of several Democratic members, upon his successful fight for the Senatorial nomination.

Mr. Prescott (Rep., N. Y.) presented a communication from the Hon. Horatio Seymour asking for the passage of a bill for the erection of a monument to Gen. Herkimer.

The Committee on Appropriations reported a resolution, which was adopted, directing that Committee to inquire into the causes and extent of the probable deficiency in the postal star service for the fiscal years 1879 and 1880.

The House went into committee on the report of the Committee on Rules. In the course of the debate Speaker Randall, referring to river and harbor appropriations, said that if the estimates of the engineers had been followed the Treasury would have been bankrupted long ago.

Mr. O'Neill (Rep., Penn.) suggested that his colleague should go to the Engineers' Bureau and see what estimate he could get to improve the Delaware or Schuylkill rivers.

Mr. Randall—My course in the House in regard to appropriations has been to strike my own dart as hard as any other dart.

Mr. O'Neill (deprecatingly)—There is just where I object to the member from the Third District of Pennsylvania. (Laughter.) He has slighted his own city and his own river fearfully. [Shouts of laughter.]

Mr. Randall—I am afraid that if the House is to take my colleague's judgment as to the expenditure of public money we will have to impose a higher tariff.

Mr. O'Neill (passionately)—This constant Democratic advocacy of retrenchment by my colleague has not been in accordance with the wishes of his constituents, or of the people of the State of Pennsylvania. [Laughter and confusion.]

Mr. Randall (coolly and conclusively)—Then why do I come back here? [Laughter.]

Mr. O'Neill (politely)—My colleague comes back through his individual and personal exertions.

Mr. Randall—My colleague has always been an advocate of resumption. Now I maintain that Democratic economy produced resumption.

Mr. O'Neill—I would like to know where the speaker has been on the question of resumption. In New York he has been on both sides of it, and in Pennsylvania I do not know where he has been. During the last campaign his time was devoted to patching up political difficulties in the State of New York, and he was very much disappointed therein.

Mr. Randall—I would have been glad if I had succeeded.

Mr. O'Neill—I have no doubt of that; but his absence perhaps accounted for the depressed vote in his own district, where the majority ran down from 3,000 (in 1878) to a little over 800.

Mr. Randall—When I run again the majority will go up. [Laughter.]

THIS MORNING'S LATEST NEWS.

Archbishop Purcell's Creditors Signing What They Did Not Understand.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—In answer to a notice in the newspapers, signed "A Creditor," calling a meeting of the creditors of Archbishop Purcell at Hopking Hall to-night, the approaches to that hall were crowded with anxious creditors, some of whom thought their claims were to be immediately paid. The doorkeeper required everybody desiring admittance to say he was a creditor, and sign his name and amount of claim to what appeared to be a blank roll.

After about forty persons had signed an *Enquirer* reporter got hold of the paper, and, turning it over, discovered that it was the power of attorney, authorizing one Thomas F. Larkin to appear for the signers in the proceedings now pending in the Probate Court for the appointment of a coassignee to act in conjunction with Assignee Mannix. A petition for this purpose was filed some time ago, but as the law requires a majority of the creditors in amount to secure the appointment, and only $250,930 was represented when the claims are $3,700,000, no action was taken.

It is believed the meeting was called, as the course of the doorkeeper indicated, to obtain the signature of a sufficient amount of claims to secure the appointment of co-assignee. After the discovery of the character of the paper being signed, the doorkeeper abandoned his post, and the hall was instantly crowded by an anxious mass.

The doorkeeper, who gave his name as John Smith, appeared on the platform, and announced that as the hall was not large enough for their accommodation, the meeting would be called elsewhere. The crowd became very excited, and John Smith was fortunate in being able to make a sudden disappearance.

To-morrow is the last day for obtaining sufficient signatures for the success of an application for the appointment of co-assignee.

Assignee Mannix thinks the meeting was called in the interest of some bank directors.

Germany and the French Foreign Policy.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—The semi-official newspaper, the *Post*, says: "President Grévy's reception to the diplomatic representatives in Paris on New Year's Day has given rise to conjectures that the German Government, through preliminary inquiries, ascertained the intentions of the Freycinet Cabinet. We consider that the supposition as well as the idea that there were here any doubts on the subject is entirely incorrect. We rather think that Prince Hohenlohe, German Ambassador to France, without asking for instructions from Berlin, expressed the belief held by the German Government, and that the present French Ministry will continue the foreign policy of its predecessors; such instructions would scarcely have been necessary, since the German Government neither had nor will have doubts on the subject so long as there are no positive reasons for them. We know, at least, that the partial change in the French Cabinet has been regarded here as a necessity of the home policy, and not as the beginning of a new era in the foreign policy of France."

Deadwood Frightened by Fire.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Jan. 8.—The escape of Deadwood from being totally destroyed by fire a second time this morning was narrow indeed. About midnight the timber on the hillside on Shoemaker Gulch caught fire from a miner's match, and, fanned by a high wind, spread from that gulch into Blackhall, yet further divide into City Creek and Forest Hill within the city limits, where it was got under control, with the loss of only a few cabins and some cordwood. The wind blew a hurricane and did considerable damage in different parts of the city. All stores were cleared of their goods, and had the fire reached the heart of the city it would have destroyed little else than empty buildings. The wildest excitement prevailed throughout the night.

Attacking a City Official.

Yesterday afternoon Patrick D. O'Mara, proprietor of a house furnishing store in Newark avenue, Jersey City, called upon Martin Finck, clerk of the Jersey City Board of Education at his office in Bay street, and demanded to know why his bid to furnish heaters for some of the public schools had not been presented to the Board. Mr. Finck said that he knew nothing about the subject, and the rules of the Board would not permit him to know of it. O'Mara, becoming exasperated, seized Finck by the throat and for a time there was a lively struggle. A school girl alarmed some passers by, and on seeing them approach O'Mara went away. He was afterward arrested and he gave bail to appear before the Grand Jury.

Ex-President Pretorius Accused of Treason.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A despatch to the *Times*, from Pretoria, dated the 8th inst., says Herr Pretorius, ex-President of the Transvaal, has been arrested on the charge of high treason, the specification being that he addressed a letter, in conjunction with Herr Boiz, to Sir Garnet Wolseley, withdrawing the resolutions passed at the late Boer meeting, thus giving proof of their connection with a treasonable project. Bail for Herr Pretorius was refused.

Purifying Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 8.—The ordnance intended to rid the city of professional gamblers and confidence men went into effect to-day. Eph Holland and Alf Duffy gave themselves up and were released on bail. Mayor Jacob refused licenses to three musical shows and to-night two of them remained closed; but Ryan's Opera House gave a performance. It was closed by the police, and the managers and performers were arrested.

Fighting with Wife, Son, and Daughter.

In a fight yesterday morning between William Bell and his wife at 85 Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, their daughter Lizzie Bell and son Henry interfered to separate their parents, whereupon Bell turned upon his children and, after stabbing his son with a knife and cutting him three times in the cheek, turned upon his daughter and hot her finger severely.

A New Russian Minister of the Interior.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan 8.—The Moscow *Gazette* asserts that Count Schouvaloff is likely to be appointed Minister of the Interior, with a department of political police in his Ministry, in lieu of the third section of the Imperial Chancellerie, which will be abolished.

SPEAKING AFTER 50 YEARS.

THE OUTCOME OF AN ACCIDENT TO A BROTHER OF DAN BRYANT.

His Hearing Partially Recovered—The Injured Man's Struggles to Articulate—Curious Experiments in Whistleville, Conn.

SOUTH NORWALK, Jan. 7—Asa A. Bryant, a brother of Dan and Neil Bryant, a resident of this place and a deaf mute, met with an accident on New Year's Day that is likely to result in the ultimate recovery of his long-lost powers of speech and hearing. These powers were lost to Bryant nearly half a century ago, when he was a boy, and their loss is attributable to constant bathing in salt water. On New Year's Day a runaway horse ran into him, and, from the force of the collision, he was thrown heavily against an iron fence, his scalp terribly mutilated, and he became entirely prostrated from the shock. Mr. Foss, who was passing at the time, conveyed the wounded man in his carriage to the office of Dr. W. B. Pardee, where his wounds were dressed and the lacerated scalp sewed together, requiring nine stitches to complete the operation. As the case will undoubtedly attract much attention, especially from medical experts, the following accurate descriptions of the accident is given:

First, the suddenness of the accident, unlooked for or seen, produced a shock the severity of which was acutely felt in every part of the body, and especially mentally. The wounds consisted of two incisions on the right temple, extending back about seven inches. The first incision began in the edge of the hair, extended backward, and described a semicircle of about four inches. The second incision was made one and a half inches to the rear of the first, a little true skin only separating them. It was semicircular, like the first, and extended backward about four inches. The periosteum was thus denuded, and the scalp, torn from the skull, hung down over the right eye. Portions of the scalp were missing, and in some places the skull was entirely bare. The wounds were in such a position that Dr. Pardee easily explained to your correspondent the position of the organ of speech and the auditory nerve.

Dr. Pardee is the physician who, last April, was expelled from the State Medical Society for counselling with his wife, Dr. Emily Pardee, who is a homœopathist. He has always maintained the theory that, to a certain extent, mutes could be taught to talk by methods of which he alone is the originator; and on this occasion, knowing that there were cases on record where the power of hearing and speech were returned after many years' loss, by shock, he tested the effect of the shock upon Bryant, and, to his great surprise, found that the man responded to the test. He was able to speak a few words, after many attempts, and his auditory nerve had been affected to such an extent that he could hear indistinctly.

By invitation, your correspondent visited the injured man in company with Dr. Pardee, and in his presence a fair test was made, and with astonishing results. Bryant lives in a great little cottage, some distance from South Norwalk, where a few hamlets, clustered together, rejoice in the dignity of "Whistleville." On the walls in the front room hang several portraits of the Bryant brothers, and many pictures of well-known minstrel men. Bryant has been thirty years married, and although he married a woman who was born deaf and dumb, yet the result of their union has been two children whose powers of speech and hearing are unimpaired. The brothers Dan and Neil had done much to help their afflicted brother along, but he has been a hard-working man and has thus far been able to support his family comfortably. His employers give him a good character for steadiness, and as a workman. His cottage was visited on Saturday last, and he was found sitting up, greatly improved. He seemed partially to see the Doctor, and shook him warmly by the hand.

"How do you do? Are you better?" inquired the Doctor slowly, and in a clear tone.

"Better—be-t-t-e-r!" he exclaimed in trembling accents, while a gleam of intelligence shot through his eyes.

"Did you sleep well last night?" again slowly inquired Dr. Pardee.

The injured man moved his lips, but only inarticulate sounds came from between them. He struggled hard but failed to speak, and then nodded his head in the affirmative. His little Emily laughed at her father's efforts to speak, but the Doctor instantly reproved her, and she remained silent until she actually heard him speak, and then she jumped for joy.

Just at this point a knock came at the door. Bryant heard it, the first time in years. His face clouded, and he bent his head to listen. Those in the room remained perfectly quiet. It was reiterated, and a sudden gleam of pleasure flitted over his face. He tried to speak; his face became red with the exertion. Clapping his hands he motioned for his little girl to go to the door. Dr. Pardee stopped her, however, and said: "Go yourself," and Bryant instantly obeyed, but seemed too excited to understand what the stranger wanted until the word "Doctor" was spoken; then he instantly understood, and pointed to where Dr. Pardee stood. His wounds were then dressed, and found to be progressing improvingly, while he himself was able to sit up without pain or inconvenience. Dr. Pardee did not dare to overtax the strength of his patient by going too far, preferring rather to have nature do the work of reformation. However, he asked a few more questions. Before acting he asked:

"How old are you, Bryant?"

"Fifty-eight," was the reply after many trials.

Then one or two more questions that were answered by "yes" or "no," and then, taking him by the hand, the Doctor said "good-by."

"Good-b-y," the latter word being drawn out, was the reply. Not only was the Doctor greatly agitated during the interview, but everybody present shared in the excitement, and on this account it was discontinued.

Bryant is visited every day, and led on step by step toward the word like a little child to use connected words and phrases. His progress is necessarily slow, but seems to be thus far sure. If this man entirely recovers, the question involved will be, "At what time during his life, everything else being equal, would the application of a shock to his system have so affected his auditory nerves and powers of speech as to place them in such a condition that careful treatment would have resulted in their restoration?"

BISHOP M'CLOSKEY'S EDICT.

Louisville's Catholic Children Commanded to Attend Catholic Schools.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 7.—Bishop McCloskey has decreed that parochial schools be established everywhere in this diocese. The decree closes as follows: "Now, it is our will and command that where there is a Catholic school in a parish the parents and guardians in such places send their children or wards to such Catholic school, and we hereby direct that this obligation be enforced under pain of refusal of absolution in the sacrament of penance."

Dr. Lloyd, President of the Louisville School Board, with another member of the Board, called at the Bishop's house for the purpose of talking with him concerning the decree. The Bishop and his representative, Father Bouscat, were absent. Father Brady was seen. He said that the edict was authorized by the Catholic Church, and that the purpose of the decree was to afford the children of Catholics a "proper religious education." Father Brady was asked, "Do you not think well of the public schools?"

"I have nothing to say of them, good, bad or indifferent," he replied. "The success of our church has its foundation in the success of our parochial schools. Many of our largest and most prosperous congregations—such as St. Patrick's and St. John's, for instance—owe their present good state to early prosperity in their parochial schools."

Father Brady estimates that one-third of the Catholic children who have been attending the public schools will be withdrawn from them. The edict causes much commotion here, as some 7,000 Catholic children attend the public schools.

Shooting a Burglar.

Mr. A. P. Riker of Woodside, L. I., was aroused by the burglar alarm in his house at about 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Mr. Riker went down to the front sitting room and there, as he opened the door, saw a burglar rifling a desk. As the burglar turned suddenly toward the door Mr. Riker raised his revolver and fired. The burglar clasped his body with both hands and cried, "I'm shot!" Mr. Riker ran to arouse his family, and on his return the man was gone. Two men were seen earlier in the morning carrying a lantern and running along the railroad track from Woodside toward Winfield. No trace of the bullet from Mr. Riker's pistol could be found, and it is supposed that the burglar carried it in his body.

Shot and Robbed by Tramps.

At noon yesterday a Russian applied at the Charity Hospital in Jersey City for medical assistance. He could speak very little English, and was evidently greatly weakened by loss of blood. After the application of restoratives the man gave his name as Martin Ventchensky, and said he lived at 61 Elizabeth street, New York. He added that at about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night he started to walk from Jersey City to Newark along the track of the Central Railroad, and when nearing the crossing of the Newark and New York branches he met two tramps, who invited him into a house to get warm. As he walked ahead one of the tramps fired a pistol at him, the ball lodging in his body. Then they robbed him of his pocketbook.

Pin Money Endangered.

For a long time very many New Jersey girls—and some of wealthy families—have earned as high as $8 and $12 a week by hemming silk handkerchiefs. To such an extent has this industry grown that over 1,000 young women of Paterson, N. J., spend their leisure hours at home in this employment. But a change is proposed by the silk mill owners that alarms these industrious girls for their pin money. It is thought that the work can be done by machines, driven by steam power, at a much less cost than by the present plan, and all the mills, it is believed, will adopt the plan.

Troops Not Concentrated in Poland.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The *Post's* Berlin correspondent asserts that the reports of heavy concentration of Russian troops in Poland is unfounded, and that the fortresses on the frontier are merely being repaired.

HUGH M'LAUGHLIN DEFEATED.

His Choice for President of the Supervisors Set Aside by a Coalition.

The organization of the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday was the exciting political event in Brooklyn, owing to the refusal of several Democratic Supervisors to support the nominee for President pro tem. favored by Hugh McLaughlin. The new Board is composed of eleven Republicans and twenty Democrats. A combination was effected between Supervisors Lauer, Doscher, C. C. Bennett, Williamson, and McKane and nine of the eleven Republicans, to defeat Jno. T. Moran, the Democratic caucus nominee. Supervisors Light and Armstrong of the Republicans had agreed to support Moran in preference to Anderson. The Democratic managers labored hard to break the coalition, but failed. They retired from the chamber much discomfited and very angry with the independent Democrats. When the Board met, with the new Supervisor-at-Large, Henry Myenborg, in the chair, there was a motion to adjourn for fifteen minutes, which resulted in a vote of 15 to 15. There was one member absent, and Mr. Myenborg cast the deciding vote in favor of adjournment.

The recess was devoted to a vain attempt to bring the recalcitrant Democrats into line. There was another attempt at adjournment when the Board reassembled, but this was defeated by one vote, as a full Board was in attendance. On a motion to lay the choice of a President pro tem. over for one week, Mr. Moran said that he was willing to get out of the race if the Democrats would all unite upon some other man, and organize the Board as a Democratic Board. This motion being defeated, Supervisor Byrne nominated John T. Moran for the position, and spoke against the coalitions now apparently popular in New York as well as in Brooklyn. Mr. Geo. W. Anderson, Supervisor of the Twenty-first Ward, was nominated as the independent Democratic candidate, and the Republicans nominated Edward Egoff. On the roll call, Mr. Egoff got a complimentary Republican vote, but before the result was announced the Republicans changed their votes. Supervisor Clark did not announce his change until the clerk had begun the count. His delay made the last minutes of the count exciting. Supervisor Byrne called to the Clerk to hurry up the count, but before the result was reached Mr. Clark had changed his vote, and Supervisor George W. Anderson was declared elected President pro tem. by one majority.

No extra salary is attached to the office, but it is important politically, as the man who holds it has the appointment of the committees of the Board.

Wanted—Females.

ARTIFICIAL LEAVES.—Good hands wanted at CALAHAN & ROSENBERG'S, 114 North 4th st., corner 3d, Brooklyn, E. D.

A SMART forewoman for a ladies' suit manufacturing business. Address A. K., box 176, Sun office.

BOOKFOLDERS wanted; none but experienced hands need apply. S. W. GREEN'S SON, 74 Beekman st.

BROWNING, KING & CO. want operators, hasters, and finishers on men's and boys' clothing and white vests at their factory, 541 West 23d st.

BROWNING, KING & CO. want operators on white vests; steady work. Factory, 541 West 23d st.

BROWNING, KING & CO. want finishers on pants, at home or at factory. 541 West 23d st.

EXPERIENCED operators on lace goods wanted. LOEWENSTEIN BROS., 121 and 123 Franklin st.

EXPERIENCED pressers wanted on ruffings. 29 Greene st.

FREE Sewing Machine School; open daily from 9 to 5, at Girls' Lodging House, 27 St. Mark's place, 8th st.

FEMALE COOK wanted. Restaurant 15 9th av., New York.

INFANTS' lace cap trimmers, first-class hands, wanted immediately at 623 Broadway. J. THOMAS.

OPERATORS, on calico collars; steady work to good hands; work given out. 547 Lexington av., Brooklyn.

OPERATORS and basters on alpaca and lined coats. 427 and 429 West 44th st., rear.

SEWING MACHINES rented, sold cheap; liberal terms; Domestic, Singer, &c., cabinet and half-case, $10 up. 23 Greenwich st., near Jefferson Market, and 137 East Broadway, near Canal.

SEWING machines, wholesale and retail; Howe, Home, Domestic, W. & W., Singer, &c., new, from $15 to $35; discount to dealers. BLUM'S 57 and 59 Murray st.

SEWING MACHINES, all kinds, $7; warranted for 3 years. 304 East Broadway, junction of Grand st.

WANTED—Hands to make drawers, undershirts, overalls, fancy and white shirts; work given out; references required. Apply at 11 Leonard st. V. HENRY ROTHSCHILD.

WANTED—Experienced straw sewers on block work; good wages. H. M. SILVERMAN & CO., 92 Crosby st.

WANTED—Hands on infants' caps and ladies' breakfast caps; also operators on fine lace goods. ARNOLD BRIT & CO., 490 Broome st.

WANTED—A young man about 17 years old; must be a good writer, and furnish unbounded references. Also, a collar and cuff washer. Apply before 9 A. M. at Troy City Laundry Co's, 424 Broadway.

WANTED—Experienced clothing cutters. Apply to CARHART, WHITFORD & CO., corner Canal st. and Broadway, entrance on Canal st.

WANTED—A stout boy, about 16, to run errands. S. McCAIN, 15 Spruce st.

WANTED—Cabinet makers for builders' work. 356 East 70th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—Two bell boys at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City; must furnish best of reference.

WANTED—A good cake baker. Call at 270 Bleecker st., from 9 to 11 P. M., Friday.

WANTED—Coopers at "Hudson" River Oil Works. Apply at works, Shady Side.

5 POUNDS best tea or coffee at wholesale prices. THE CANTON TEA COMPANY, 148 Chambers st.

5 POUNDS sample tea, $1; 5 pounds pure coffee, 50c. SAMPLE TEA CO., 293 Pearl st., and 40 Fulton st.

7 POUNDS fine tea, $1; 10 pounds pure coffee, $1; 10 pounds pure pepper, $1; all kinds spices. HENNESSEY'S, 186 Front st., near Fulton.

100 LABORERS and hand-trillers wanted. 158th st., 10th av. Boulevard. MICHAEL NOONAN.

Situations Wanted.

WANTED—By German girl, a situation to learn dressmaking. Apply at 37 Sullivan st., 2d floor.

271 1ST AV., between 15th and 16th sts.—A respectable woman wishes to go out by the day or week to cook, wash, and iron; has an excellent laundress; best city reference. Call for two days.

Amusements.

THE IMPERIAL PARISIAN CIRCUS AT THE NEW YORK AQUARIUM (Broadway and 35th st.)
ROBERT STICKNEY, FRANK MELVILLE, JOHN W. HAMILTON ..... Proprietors
COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 12.
The most elegant, chaste, original, novel, and gorgeous entertainment ever seen in a ring in this country.
The Aquarium transformed into the most magnificent resort ON THIS CONTINENT, with all the principal attractions retained.
Admission to everything but 50c.; children half price.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE, BROADWAY, BET. 30TH AND 31ST STS., Opposite Grand Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 5, 1880, production, for the first time here, of ..... Urso's comic military opera, FIRST LIFE GUARDS AT BRIGHTON.
Cast filled by the members of the American Comic Opera Company. The strongest operatic organization before the public.
EVENINGS AT 8 O'CLOCK. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2 O'CLOCK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. THE GALLEY SLAVE. A. S. G. GILMORE ..... Lessee and Manager. GRAND MUSICAL AND PICTORIAL PRODUCTION of the intensely interesting dual comedy drama by Hartley Campbell, Esq., author of "My Partner" and "Fairfax," THE GALLEY SLAVE, with a GREAT CAST, including Miss Maud Granger, Signora Melecchi, &c., and a POWERFUL PROFESSIONAL CHORUS. POPULAR PRICES ALWAYS. Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, 50c. or 25c. extra. Family Circle tickets, 25c. MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2.

STANDARD THEATRE, Broadway and 33d st. WM. HENDERSON ..... Proprietor and Manager. POSITIVELY FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY, RICE'S EVANGELINE COMBINATION, In their great opera bouffe extravaganza, EVANGELINE, EVANGELINE, EVANGELINE, EVANGELINE, EVANGELINE, EVANGELINE, EVANGELINE, EVANGELINE, with strong cast, new scenery, fine costumes, and all the original music. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 8th av. and 23d st. POOLE & DONNELLY ..... Lessees and Managers. Reserved Seats, 75c. Dress Circle and Balcony, 50c. MR. AND MRS. McKEE RANKIN IN THE PUREST AND BEST OF MODERN PLAYS, THE DANITES, THE WAGES OF SIN. By JOAQUIN MILLER, "The Poet of the Sierras." DANITES MATINEE ON SATURDAY. GRAND CONCERT ON SUNDAY EVENING.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE. Lessee and Manager ..... JOHN T. FORD. DOYLEY CARTE'S LONDON OPERA COMPANY. Second Week of GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S GREATEST SUCCESS, PIRATES OF PENZANCE. Produced under the personal supervision of THE AUTHOR AND COMPOSER. Every evening and Saturday Matinee. Seats secured four weeks in advance.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE. Broadway and 22d st. LESSEE AND MANAGER ..... HENRY E. ABBEY. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, PRONOUNCED SUCCESS OF MR. BRONSON HOWARD'S GRAND ORIGINAL COMEDY DRAMA, FAIRFAX. A LIFE IN THE SUNNY SOUTH. Seats can be secured by BELL'S TELEPHONE.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. Corner of 14th st. and 6th av. J. H. HAVERLY ..... Proprietor and Manager. EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AND AT WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2 P. M. THE TOURISTS IN THIS PULLMAN PALACE CAR, who will make their nightly trip in a SENSATIONAL SCENIC PLAY, NEW CAR, built expressly for this journey. SEATS CAN BE SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

VALE'S Popular Chickering Hall Series—Choice Programme—Humorous; Instructive; Entertaining! Monday Evening, Jan. 12, Mr. B. J. De Cordova. Monday Evening, Jan. 19, Mr. Charles Randolph. Friday Evening, Jan. 23, Mr. George Vandenhoff. Friday Evening, Jan. 30, Mr. Chas. Roberts, Jr. Monday Evening, Feb. 2, Mr. Chas. Burdett. Monday Evening, Feb. 9, Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr. Course tickets (reserved) only $2, on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union square, Tuesday, Jan. 6, at 9 A. M. C. S. VALE, Manager, 27 Chester Institute.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY. HARRIGAN & HART ..... PROPRIETORS. JOHN E. CANNON ..... MANAGER. THE STANDARD COMEDY THEATRE. MONDAY, DEC. 29, Every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, EDWARD HARRIGAN'S New Play, christened the MULLIGAN GUARD'S CHRISTMAS. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE, 587 Broadway. TONY PASTOR AT HOME. MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M. SHEEHAN AND DRISCOLL'S COMEDY SUCCESS, MRS. DRISCOLL'S NIGHT OUT. LENA TETTENBORN, FOUR ST. FELIX SISTERS. MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M. TILLS MARIONETTES, HARRY WOODSON, MLLE. BARETTA, GEORGIE KAINE, BONNIE RUNNELLS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Opera House, Broadway cor. 29th st. THOMPSON STREET FLATS, THE BARDRACK FAMILY, "THE VILLAIN STILL PURSUED HER." "THE SKIDS ARE OUT TO-DAY." The funniest entertainment in the world. SEATS SECURED. MATINEE TO-MORROW at 2.

N. Y. AQUARIUM. Broadway and 35th st. FIFTH AND LAST WEEK OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS. MONDAY, JANUARY 12, STICKNEY AND MELVILLE'S, HAMILTON'S IMPERIAL PARISIAN CIRCUS.

DALY'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway and 30th st. AN ARABIAN NIGHT, AN ARABIAN NIGHT. 38th to 4th time. Augustin Daly's latest comedy, The fashionable Sensation, ARIADNE, OR, AUTUMN NIGHTS. EVERY EVENING at 8. MATINEE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) at 2.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE. THIRD NOUT OF FRENCH PLAYS. In preparation ..... THE FALSE FRIEND.

KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL, 23d st. near 6th av. RUD. BIAL'S GRAND ORCHESTRA and the World's Greatest Cornet Virtuoso, J. LEVY. Admission 25 cents.

WALLACK'S. Opens 7:30; begins at 8. Mr. LESTER WALLACK. Every evening this week and Saturday matinee in Sardou's Comedy, A SCRAP OF PAPER. Next week, Boucicault's comedy, "London Assurance."

GUNTHER'S PAVILION, 280 Bowery, Houston st. corner, bank building. The Amusement Hall in this marble palace is the most elegant in the city. Ladies as cashiers. Sunday night, sacred concert. No more young ladies as cashiers wanted here.

BANJO, song and dance, jig and clog dancing, taught. J. BOGAN