HEAPS OF CHRISTMAS SNOW.

NEW YORK BURIED AND STUCK AND STUMBLING AND MERRY IN IT.

A Little Touch of the Sleet Storm, but Not Enough to Make Mischief—Trains Late—Teams Doubled and Sleighs Numberless.

It was 6:15 yesterday morning before there was any let up in the Christmas supply of snow. The crystal feathers dropped thick and fast and noiselessly, until the metropolis looked like a city moulded in marble. The snow had come down steadily for 9¾ hours. Church steeples rose like whitened pinnacles above the undulating plane of roof tops, the shipping on the river front was outlined in white, the Goddess of Liberty on the City Hall dome wore a soft white crown, the night patrolmen wore rubber overcoats, and the Brooklyn Bridge looked like an arch of marble supported by a silvery network of white cordage. The arithmetic man of the Liberal Club estimated that one hundred and eleven thousand million billion trillion snowflakes had fallen about New York. This didn't include the Harlem Flats, Hoboken, or the quantity that had gone into the river. The clerk of the New York weather shot up in an elevator to the top of the Equitable building at 7 o'clock in the morning, and, lighting a cigar, proceeded to take soundings. He picked his way out over the thick crystal carpeting of the roof, took down the weather gauge, melted the snow into rain water, and began to figure on a sheet of paper. In a few moments he announced officially that 8 3-10 inches of snow had fallen all over the city. Then he finished his cigar.

When four inches of snow had fallen it began to get uncomfortable for those who had to make their way through it. It got that deep by midnight. Eight-horse teams sent out by the car companies charged upon the increasing layer of white obstruction with great snow ploughs and sent the snow flying. It formed great embankments by the tracks, and when the four-horse car teams came along behind time through clouds of steamy vapor, belated passengers sank into those embankments as they tried to get aboard. Afterward they hung on to the crowded platforms, mostly by their eyelids, and let their wet feet dangle in the snow. Those who tried to get home by the elevated roads found that the trains there were delayed too. They ran on the east side half an hour behind time during the worst of the storm, passed some of the stations without stopping, or slid almost by with the brakes on. At daybreak the stoops of houses had entirely disappeared from view. The milkmen came along for once without their uncarthly rattle.

While the milkmen were toiling on their rounds snatches of a male chorus floated out above the ferryboats that cross the East River. There was a rattling accompaniment of scraping shovels and swishing brooms. One hundred and fifteen Italians in overalls, leaving the roadway and promenade of the big bridge and singing at their work, took nearly five hours to finish the job. It was a roundabout undertaking at the approaches. First the snow was dumped from the footwalk to the roadway. Then it was hoisted from the tracks over into the roadway, and finally shovelled up from the roadway into carts and dragged away by horses. On the rivers the steadily falling flakes were like a white fog. The pilots kept whistles tooting and went slow.

In the early snow hours the Elevated Road ceased everything that went on wheels had a doubled team or got stuck. Everybody who went about on foot went along the car tracks. Everybody who wanted to get anywhere on time got there.

Three hundred and thirty livery stable keepers looked out from their cosey offices upon the fields of white, and insisted in their protesting shrieks that the snow was beautiful. They haggled themselves and each other in the great sleigh rates, and danced in excess of happiness. "This means," cried one enthusiastically, "that every single sleigh that is to let in this big city will be hired to-morrow, and mostly at a premium. Nobody who has got $10 in his pocket in this morning will be able to resist the tempting snow. If he doesn't hire a sleigh at $10 in the morning he will probably have to pay $15 or $20 by noon. At 4 o'clock there won't be any to be got at any price. With an average of five sleighs to each stable and the lowest price they'll be hired at as a basis, there will be a nice little Christmas boodle of $16,500 to divide when we sit down to our Christmas dinner. I say the snow is beautiful that will do that."

By noon the streets were swept by a regular Christmas shoppers jostled each other good humoredly and pressed through the snow with rubber-shod feet. Down town the snow was churned into a sort of brown dough. The street-cleaning contractors gazed at it with concerted frowns. Early in the morning they had cleaned it all away from the principal thoroughfares. In half that time twice the quantity had piled itself up anew.

In the morning a gray-haired man tramped through the snow from an elevated station and climbed to room 15 of the Post Office building. He at once became embedded in a shower of paper snow in the shape of telegrams and pencil, pen and type-writer memoranda. He was Superintendent Jackson of the railway mail service. "The snow," said he, "has thrown the trains away behind. What are called the fast mails are all from three to six hours behind time. Other trains are from five to ten hours late over the New York and New Jersey Central roads. There are missing connections everywhere. Long Island trains are ploughing slowly through the snow banks, and will no doubt get here before to-morrow morning if they're in luck.

"Even with all improvements," he continued, "the railroads can't cope with it so they can conquer a big snow storm. It isn't the depth of the snow that causes the trouble, but the block it brings about in the big depot yards. The tracks get so slippery that the locomotives can't be started without a great deal of trouble. They reach a switch somewhere a little ahead or a little behind time, and interfere with the passage of some other train. Even a few seconds of time difference throws both trains out of time, and the first thing you know the whole blockade is in a tangle, and the seconds of delay grow into hours. That's why I'm surrounded now with this pile of all sorts of information about upset traffic, and the trains that ought to be here now will not get here until to-morrow."

There was one kind of travel that was not impeded. It was the sleighing. The up-town avenues, the boulevards, and the Park were full of sleighs. It was one inspiriting jingle of bells, clatter of hoofs, and swift flight of handsome carriers. Everybody who had a sleigh, or an apology for one, got it out and took a place in the swarm that swept along the whitened thoroughfares. Small boys who had sleds climbed hills in roaring droves, and cheered and screamed in delight at the finest coasting of the season.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon a flue sleet began to fall. It worked a brilliant transformation on the snow that had clung to the fronts of buildings by changing it all to hoar frost. The facades of all the buildings down town shone like frosted silver. The granite pile of the Post Office was nickel plated with it. People scrawled upon it with canes and umbrellas, and the writing looked as if cut in silver. When the night fell the sleet was still in the evening, the frost looked like spangled lace.

"The rain won't amount to much," said the Signal Service Sergeant from his perch away up in the fog. "It will clear away before morning, the observers say, and leave an ideal, old-fashioned, old-time, old-country Christmas."

"But there'll be no skating," said the Central Park lakeman mournfully. "It was doubtful Sunday. This big dose of snow settles it. The ice is twelve inches under snow now. The pond hall will be in retirement for a fortnight yet anyway."

The last learned of the weather yesterday was that it was 49° below zero out in the region of Medicine Hat, a frigid spot in British America, and that Old Probabilities was manufacturing another cold wave on the extreme Northwestern frontier. It won't get here for some time, though, even if it takes a short cut.

Paper Evergreens and Four-Inch Bridges.

A novelty for the holiday season is an artificial evergreen made of green paper, strung on invisible wire. The ropes are also made of red, blue, yellow, and other colored papers as well.

"It's a good thing," said a gentleman who was examining them, "and would save a heap of dust and trouble, besides preserving a perennial freshness like an unsaid sailor's knot, but I don't see that it will be a blow to Christmas greetings, and the consequent flirtations, and therefore never become popular."

Another novelty is a copper skeleton of the Brooklyn Bridge, about four inches long. At the New York entrance is a lens, at the Brooklyn end a photograph. When you look through the lens you get a perspective view of the bridge.

Christmas Cards in the Mails.

The mails were burdened yesterday with Christmas cards of all sizes and shapes. There was a perceptible diminution in the number for city addresses from last year, and it was thought that the fashion of sending these cards has been waning.

The foreign mails arriving yesterday afternoon brought many Christmas presents from Europe. There were small packages of mistletoe and holly sent from England and Germany. Home-knit gloves and other articles of wear came in quantities from Germany. There were a few presents from Ireland and Scotland.

Mr. Vanderbilt Buys Bay Window Room.

William H. Vanderbilt has paid $60,000 to Mrs. Julia B. J. Worsham for a lot on the south side of Fifty-fourth street, 100 feet west of Fifth avenue. A restriction is imposed that no structure other than bay windows shall be erected upon the lot within twenty years from date. Mr. Vanderbilt owns the Fifth avenue block adjoining, and is building upon it. The deed, which was recorded yesterday, also transfers to him the street in front of the lot.

Major Harrold Yet Waiting.

Major Harrold, who got a verdict for $30,000 from the New York Elevated Railway Company, has not yet got his money. There is a dispute between the lawyers. Yesterday Justice Pratt in Supreme Court, issued a temporary injunction restraining the payment of any money until the further order of the Court.

OUR GOVERNMENT AND O'DONNELL.

The Part that was Taken by the Secretary of State in his Behalf.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The President today transmitted to the House of Representatives the report of the Secretary of State relative to the trial, conviction, and execution of the late Patrick O'Donnell.

Under date of Oct. 5 Secretary Frelinghuysen writes to Mr. Lowell directing him to ascertain whether O'Donnell was a citizen of the United States, and if so, to do whatever was necessary to secure his proper defence.

In reply to a letter from John F. Finerty, Secretary Frelinghuysen wrote:

> It is not doubted that the accused will receive a fair trial according to the usual forms of law which in England are substantially those in force in this country, and that any proper aid to that end which it is within their power to furnish will be given by the representative of the United States in London. Such aid would be given, as a matter of course, without specific instructions from this department to any American citizen accused of crime in any foreign country where this Government is represented.

Under date of Oct. 9 Secretary Frelinghuysen sent to Mr. Hoppin the request of the Hon John A. Logan and others that Wm. F. Hynes and Wm. W. O'Brien be authorized to appear in court on behalf of O'Donnell. He enclosed his reply thereto, stating that he understood that Gen. Pryor and ex-Judge Fullerton of New York were to take part in the defence.

Mr. Lowell being absent from London, Mr. Hoppin replied that he had come to the conclusion that the certificate of naturalization produced by O'Donnell was either granted to some other person, or that it was fraudulently obtained by the prisoner. It seemed to him that O'Donnell's defence had been properly secured, and that it was not necessary for him to take any further steps in that direction. It was hardly necessary for him to show the immense inconvenience, if not "absolute impracticability," of providing professional assistance for destitute American citizens accused of crime in all parts of the United Kingdom. Such action would throw upon the Legation judicial duties which would materially interfere with its legitimate work, and would entail great expense upon the Government."

Under date of Oct. 23 Mr. Hoppin informed Secretary Frelinghuysen that he has made further inquiries concerning O'Donnell's alleged citizenship, and while it is impossible for him to give an authoritative opinion, he was impressed with the apparent truth of O'Donnell's statements.

The question of O'Donnell's citizenship is summed up in the following communication from the Secretary of State to the President:

> In response to your direction, I have the honor to inform you that no investigation was made of the right of Patrick O'Donnell to claim citizenship in the United States. The statements made in behalf of O'Donnell's right to claim American citizenship are conflicting. It is asserted that he is an citizen, first, by the naturalization of his father, Michael, while he, the son Patrick, was yet a minor; second, by reason of service in the Army of the United States during the late civil war; and, third, by naturalization on his own account, the claim being made for the three years next prior to his coming of age, and continuously thereafter up to the time of his making application for citizenship. Mr. O'Donnell has a certificate of naturalization. He may have obtained it by mistake of the Court or by his own mistake, or there may be some other good reason, which does not yet be an absence of fraud; and as the certificate is prima facie evidence of citizenship, and as I do not see the advantage that O'Donnell practised a fraud upon the Court, the United States legation at London has been instructed to consider O'Donnell's citizenship established.

Under date of Dec. 11, Mr. Frelinghuysen telegraphed Mr. Lowell of the action of the House of Representatives as contained in the resolution of Dec. 10, requesting his further instructions to consider the citizenship of O'Donnell established, and concluded by saying:

> There being in Great Britain no judicial examination or appeal of the proceedings at a criminal trial possible, redress can only be secured through a new trial and executive action upon the sentence. Therefore this Government is anxious that such careful examination be given to the proceedings in the case as to discover if error should one have been committed. You are, therefore, directed by the President to request a delay of the execution of the sentence, and that a careful examination of the case be made by Her Majesty's Government, and that the prisoner be permitted to present any alleged points of error.

On Dec. 15, Mr. Lowell telegraphed to Mr. Frelinghuysen, acknowledging the receipt on the 12th of his telegram of the 11th and stating that he immediately sent its substance to Lord Granville, who, on the 13th, acknowledged its reception and said that it had been referred to the proper authorities, and that on the date of his telegram, Dec. 15, Mr. Lowell received the final decision, as follows:

> SIR: With reference to my letter of the 13th inst., I have now the honor to state to you that the counsel for O'Donnell, having submitted such representations as he thought advisable on behalf of the prisoner, these representations and all the other circumstances of the case have been carefully examined and considered in the usual manner by the Secretary of State, and Her Majesty's Government find no grounds upon which they would be justified in advising the Crown to interfere with the sentence of the law or its execution.
>
> I have, etc., GRANVILLE.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

Miragoane Rebels Ask for Peace—Jeremie and Jacmel Successfully Resisting.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 17.—The news from Hayti is as conflicting as ever, but all accounts agree that the republic is lapsing into frightful misery. According to Government reports the vigorous bombardment of Jacmel forced the inhabitants of the lower town to flee to the upper town. The situation at Jeremie is growing worse daily. The Government organ at Port-au-Prince says that the bombardment of Miragoane destroyed the principal ramparts there, and that in consequence the rebel chief, Mathurin Legras, sent a letter to President Salomon asking for peace, and enclosing a letter from the foreign representatives at that place. After the death of Bazelais, Epaminondas des Roches took up the defence of Miragoane. A deserter reports that Des Roches recently shot himself, believing that the steamer La Patrie had been sunk, and that thereupon Legras took the leadership of the insurgents.

In Sicilian warfare, which is an offshoot of the revolution, the damage done by the bombardment of Jacmel was insignificant, the rebels having silenced the Government batteries one after another. The town is amply supplied. Jeremie is also resisting, and is fully provisioned for a long siege. The defenders of Miragoane have captured Forts Price and Morne Blanc. Communication between Cotes de Fer and Jacmel is still free.

According to reports brought by the British mail steamer Don from Jacmel to Kingston, the Government forces, while bombarding Jacmel, used up all their cannon balls and afterward loaded their cannon with stones. Several of their guns burst. Their cannon were dug out of the ground near Jacmel, where they had been buried by rebels ages ago, the war between Toussaint and Rigaud. The Don brought from Jacmel 183 passengers. The German corvette Freya has also arrived at Kingston from Jacmel with 250 women and children.

The American corvette Alliance and the British war steamer Grifton have arrived at Port-au-Prince to replace the Swatara and Dido, respectively, which have left the port.

The Haytian Government has bought the coasting steamer Bois Chene for $19,000—$10,000 in cash and $9,000 in Government bonds.

The National Bank of Hayti has sent to the French Government its protest against the issue of paper money in Hayti.

At a meeting of the diplomatic body at Port-au-Prince it was decided to appoint a mixed commission to consider the indemnities to be paid for losses sustained during the recent excesses. Five French men-of-war are momentarily expected at Port-au-Prince to support the claims of French subjects.

Among the men recently captured on the schooner Dareless by the Haytian steamer Dessalines, and subsequently shot, were two British subjects.

Mr. Stephen Preston, the Haytian Minister to the United States, has received the following cablegram:

> PORT-AU-PRINCE, Dec. 19, via Jamaica, Dec. 22.—Miragoane confirms Bazelais's death and asks for capitulation. HAYTIAN GOVERNMENT.

NOTES FROM THE SPANISH REPUBLICS.

A Budget of News from the South American States.

PANAMA, Dec. 15.—Mr. H. A. Woods, Superintendent of the Panama Railroad, goes to Venezuela to-day, having resigned his position.

Under a concession granted by the State of Bolivar, a cotton factory is about to be established in Barranquilla by a joint stock company.

The English steamer Severn exploded her boiler at Carthagena, killing seven men.

The Atlas steamer Athos arrived at Colon on Sept. 7, bringing 500 more West India laborers for the canal.

Robberies and burglaries are becoming alarmingly frequent on the Isthmus, and the police are unable to capture the criminals.

At Chimbo, a little village in Ecuador, the ground has opened in many places, smoke and flames have rushed out, and lava and ashes have been ejected. It is believed a new volcano is in course of formation. The whole region is in violent convulsion, and panic-stricken.

Some of the Church party in Ecuador have declared in convention that "the populace should kindly obey the Government, because much is their duty, while their only obligation is to protect municipal councillors."

It is reported that *El Ecuador* newspaper is about to be prosecuted by order of the Government for being "irreligious and heretical." Another paper, *El Cuidado*, has been excommunicated by the Archbishop of Quito, who has prohibited its circulation.

An account of the raid of Valparaiso is furnished by the arrival in that port on one day recently of sixteen sailing vessels, of which fourteen were British, one French, and one Italian; eight were in ballast, five with coal, and three with assorted cargoes.

On Nov. 15 a prolonged subterranean noise was heard in Tacna, and at midnight a sharp shock of earthquake was felt.

The Bank of Concepcion has suffered to the extent of $35,000 from the defalcations of a Chilian corn merchant, who has suddenly disappeared.

The Chilian *Times* says that on the march from Pacocha to Moquegua a number of soldiers belonging to the Marine Artillery Regiment and the Eighth of the line mutinied against their officers and plundered a hacienda. There was a large quantity of aguardiente in the establishment, and the soldiers had a revel and the houses were sacked and burned. As a punishment and warning, one soldier out of every ten was shot.

The Argentine Government is reported to be preparing a circular which will be forwarded to all the Governments of the Spanish Republics, proposing that a Spanish-American monetary union shall be established.

TWENTY MINUTES IN A STREET CAR.

Politeness, Perplexity, and Stern Discipline Commingled on Christmas Eve.

A pair of tired-looking horses dragged an eastward-bound car through slush and snow on Twenty-third street last night. The driver, a man of determination, stopped the car at Eighth avenue by violently whirling the brake around, and jerking at the mouths of the horses, which were only too willing to stop. There were no seats for the crowd which piled on board, and when the car started there was scarcely standing room. Seven persons were on the back platform. A young man in a beaver overcoat and sealskin gloves was planted square in the centre of the dashboard, and was flanked by a jolly old gentleman and a serious-looking man, who wobbled. There were also a district messenger boy, who was stealing a ride on the step, two merry girls, and a middle-aged Irishwoman, who clung tenaciously to a basket and several bundles. When near Seventh avenue the car stopped again. A group of nineteen were standing ankle deep in the snow, waiting to get on.

"Come right on board," the young man with the sealskin gloves called out hospitably. "There is stacks of room."

Two young women, one of whom carried a pocket fully as large as the Irishwoman's combined basket and bundles together, forced their way on to the platform. This made snug standing, and one of the Irishwoman's bundles pressed hard against the young man.

"Madam," said he politely, "might I inquire if there are eggs in that basket?"

"No, 'tis a ham," she said, "and you won't hurt it a bit."

"Where am I?" asked the serious person, suddenly.

"In a cross-town car, on the right-hand track, going east, on Twenty-third street, about 200 yards west of Sixth avenue," said the young man with the gloves.

"Strange," said the serious man, "and I wanted to go to Fortieth street and Second avenue. I have been trying to get there all night."

"From the country, I suppose," suggested the jolly old gentleman.

"Not a bit. I have driven and conducted a car and piloted a Broadway stage," said the serious man, solemnly, "and now I am lost."

"Look out for my bundle!" screamed the young woman who had just got on the car.

"Is it another ham?" inquired the young man with the gloves.

"No, indeed; it is a wedding dress," answered the young woman.

"You are going to get married!" said the lost man as if such a fact was a personal injury to himself.

"It's not I!" giggled the young woman, "but somebody else. It's coming off to-morrow night."

"Where am I now?" interrupted the lost man.

"At Broadway and Fifth avenue," said the young man with the sealskins, "about 190 feet from the entrance of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and in full sight of the statue of——"

"Jing a-ling, a-ling, a-ling ling ling."

"What's that for?" demanded the lost man.

"The driver wants the fares put in the box," replied the jolly gentleman.

"It's free we are riding, then," said the Irish woman, burying the ham deeper in the young man's coat. "It's not a cent that we'll pay.

"Put your arm around me, Maggie, before I fall off," cried one of the merry girls, as a man forced his way off the car.

Allow me, politely interposed the young man with the sealskins, as he performed the service himself.

At Lexington avenue the car came to a dead stand, and the driver sat on the rail of the dashboard. The off horse tried to sit down also, but the driver would not allow it. Five minutes passed without a motion. The male tenants of the back platform went forward and said:

"Why don't you move on?"

"Begorra, I'll not move a peg till every cint of fare is deposited in the box," answered the driver.

The passengers paid up, and the car went plunging riverward.

IMPORTED IMAGES.

Made by the Hundred in Italy—Fine Statues Without Celebrated Sculptors' Names.

In a rough, soft wood box in a marble dealer's store was an image of Cupid cut from marble, chunks of wood supporting the weak and delicate parts.

"It is a specimen of ready-made parlor statuary," the dealer said. "It has just arrived from Italy, and, when dusted, is ready for the parlor of a millionaire."

"Why do you call it ready made?"

"These statues are all made to order, but not as the term is commonly understood. In Florence, for instance, are a number of studios over which artists of ability and repute preside. In a moment of inspiration that Cupid was conceived and modelled in clay. Good workmen, whose inspiration lasts them from twelve to fourteen hours a day and for seven days a week, carve it from block as many copies of the model as the trade will bear. Thus the price of the inspiration may be distributed over twenty-five, fifty, or one hundred Cupids. If a man should hire the sculptor to make a single image, he would pay $500, perhaps $1,000, for the inspiration, besides the price of the block and the labor of the workman. The sculptor himself might put a fee on the statue and he might not, just as the exigencies of society permitted or his fancy dictated.

"In Sicilian marble, which is an oriental stone, we have many designs suitable for cemeteries and graves. These imported goods are not only superior to, but they are cheaper than, anything you can get in any other way. The prices of cemetery pieces range from $100 to $500, and of parlor pieces from $150 to $1,000. The difference between these statues and those costing from two to five times as much is simply that these have no great sculptor's name attached. The duty on these goods was raised from 25 to 35 per cent. by the latest adjustment of the tariff. That was not to protect home inspiration, but merely as a matter of revenue. On block marble the duty was raised from 58 to 65 per cent. We are not quite sure why this was done, but we know it was not to protect the infant quarrying business."

Business Troubles.

Porter, Crofut & Hodgkinson, manufacturers of hats at 104 Greene street, and at Orange, N. J., have suspended. The liabilities are currently reported at about $25,000.

R. B. Ball and Anthony Schaefer (R. B. Ball & Co.), tea packers at 80 Front street, made an assignment yesterday to James Day.

Sarah E. Decker, milliner at 87 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, made an assignment yesterday to Walter D. Dean. She is the wife of the Rev. Frank H. Decker, who preaches in the Brownsville Congregational Church.

Seymour S. Dexter, jeweler, said behind 261 Fleet place, Brooklyn, made an assignment yesterday to John I. Brooks, giving preferences for $3,000.

The schooner Fred yesterday in the insolvent assignment of John Lin Pace, artist and decorator, states his liabilities to be $10,811.97, nominal assets, $42,520.06, and actual assets $2,148.73.

Emory S. Parker of Baltimore made an assignment yesterday to George M. Boker for the benefit of his creditors. The bond of the trustee is for $40,000.

Lambert & Co., jewelers, of Allianee, Ohio, have failed. It is feared that other large interests will be embarrassed.

The liabilities of James Gilchrist of Brooklyn, the surviving member of Hubbard Brothers & Co., doing business as a banker at 60 Devonshire street, Boston, will amount to about $200,000. He made his contracts principally by borrowing money, for which the creditors had, in some cases, collateral as security. The individual liabilities of Mr. Gilchrist amount to only about $200.

At a meeting of stockholders of the Sunbury Smelting Works, held at Sunbury, Pa., yesterday, Manager Kinney made an official report that the company was financially embarrassed, and that $78,000 are needed to place it on a sound basis. Philadelphia capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of the lead mine and smelters.

Trouble About the Dorsey Cattle Ranches.

Reports received in this city state that James E. Temple has been appointed receiver of the Palo Blanco Cattle Company at Springer, New Mexico, and that an injunction has been granted restraining the company from disposing of any property or increasing its stock. Ex-Senator Dorsey and the President of the company, James M. Boeler of Pennsylvania, who died on Dec. 17, were the principal stockholders in the company. They had a dispute. Mr. Dorsey, who owns a third interest, deposed the manager, C. M. Woolworth. The latter alleged that Mr. Dorsey failed to keep his agreement to supply one-third of the money for expenses and extra stock; that the money had to be borrowed from President Boeler and that the proceeds of the sale of a large number of cattle had been taken to repay the money thus borrowed from Mr. Boeler. This, he says, was the cause of Mr. Dorsey's displeasure and prompted him to take forcible possession of the several ranches. The injunction proceeding is likely to be the beginning of a suit involving the ownership of over $300,000 in stock, ranches, improvements, &c., in Colfax county, New Mexico.

The Fishmongers to Get their Lease.

The Fishmongers' Association applied to the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday for a lease for twenty one years of the piers between Fulton and Beekman streets on which their market stands. Mr. Abel Crooke, who appeared for the association, said the Dock Department had protested against the lease, although the fishmongers had spent $150,000 and occupied the building for fourteen years. The Legislature had authorized the Sinking Fund Commission to make the lease. It was the only place fit for a fish market. The fish trade employed 1,000 vessels and thousands of men. The trade would go to other cities if the facilities for doing business in this city were increased. If the fishmongers got the lease they would expend $250,000 in improvements. Recorder Smyth's resolution was adopted granting the fishmongers' application, and directing the Comptroller and the Corporation Counsel to prepare the lease.

First Ambulance Call Under the New System.

George Barth, a laborer, was badly scalded by falling into a boiler at 1,577 Third avenue, at noon yesterday. The call for an ambulance was telegraphed from the Eighty-ninth street station of the Third avenue elevated railroad to the Houston street station and thence telephoned to the Police Central Office. An ambulance was summoned from the Presbyterian Hospital, and the patient was under treatment within twenty minutes from the time of the accident. This was the first call under the new system utilizing the elevated railway wires in the service of the police.

THE HIGHAM MURDER TRIAL.

Both Sides Put in Rebutting Testimony and Then Close the Case.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The defence in the Higham-Eames murder trial this morning swore Deputy Sheriff Seaton, to prove that when Higham surrendered he said that a man had been pounding him over the head and he wanted a doctor. The people objected, and the defence offered to show that Higham referred to Eames. The Court sustained the objection. The defence then rested their case, and Seaton, called by the people in rebuttal, swore that he identified property in the brake works called for by the inventory under the judgment of April 20, some of which was in the pattern room, where it was left. Seaton also swore to several iron bars lying around the room, which Higham might have used to protect himself instead of using his pistol.

Coroner Rexford testified that Eames's cane weighed 12¼ ounces.

Several witnesses were then sworn to sustain Mr. Townley's testimony as points where it had been contradicted by the defence. Dr. James D. Spencer testified to having made experiments with a revolver and cartridges similar to those used by Higham with relation to the distance the ball would carry powder to the point of contact. He described tests made at various distances, and testified that there were no powder marks on the face or overcoat of Eames. Dr. H. G. Spencer also testified that there were no powder marks on Eames's face or coat.

Wm. P. Holmes testified that he was clerk of the Grand Jury which indicted Higham, and that Frank Guyot, one of the strongest witnesses for the defence, made a statement, which was read over and signed by him, and which he contradicted on his cross-examination by Mr. Mills.

The Rev. Mr. Townley swore that he never said that both parties were out of his sight at the time of the shooting.

Several witnesses were sworn as to Eames's good character, and the judgment roll entered under order of the court, turning the brake works over to Eames from the possession of the Prossers, was put in evidence after strenuous objections on the part of the defence. The people then rested.

The defence placed Dr. A. S. Low on the stand to contradict the experiments made by Dr. James D. Spencer, and then closed their case. The summing up will consume the entire day to-morrow. The defence predict acquittal.

A MURDERER LYNCHED.

Taken from Jail by Masked Men and Hanged to a Tree in Front of his Victim's House.

VINCENNES, Ind., Dec. 24.—Mr. Charles Custin, a prominent citizen of Petersburgh, was murdered and robbed on the street on Friday night last by Charles Harvey, a loafer. Harvey was arrested soon afterward, and blood was found on his boots. Threats of lynching were made on Saturday, and an extra guard was placed around the jail. Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning a mob of about 75 masked men forcibly took the keys from the jailer, and, driving away the guard, led Harvey to the front of Custin's house and hanged him to a tree by the sidewalk, on the spot selected by the assassin to commit his cowardly crime. The mob was orderly, and made no noise, although the guards awoke a few citizens, who were the loiterers. Citizens were afraid to interfere. About 1,000 persons viewed the dangling corpse on Sunday morning. A card was placed in the murderer's hand, on which was written in a bold hand: "More to follow." There have been several dastardly crimes committed in Pike county during the past five years, and, with one or two exceptions, the perpetrators have es caped with light sentences.

Goatskin Rugs and Robes.

"The importation of goatskin rugs from northern China, Mongolia, and Thibet to this market amounts to quite a large business annually," a venerable dealer in Water street said, "and they are growing in popularity year by year. They are so nice to throw on the floor at a bedside to receive one's bare feet. As they come here they are sewed two together, each 5 feet by 2½ feet, about in the form of square robes, or nearly square. We cut them apart and sell them as rugs. 'Why do we import them in that way?' On account of the blessed intelligent system of duties. We have to pay 35 per cent on them as robes, but as rugs we would have to pay 45 per cent. Why goatskins of precisely the same size should pay 10 per cent more duty in one form than in another I don't pretend to know. They are mostly gray, as we get them, but some are clear white and other are very black. The latter are used here to a clear, glossy, shiny black. Some of the gray ones are also dyed in like manner. Dyed black rugs are worth $5 each at retail; the others $4. At wholesale, of course, they are much cheaper, not more than $2.50 or $3 and when competition has been particularly active robes have been sold as low as $3.50. Several houses are importing them now, and the prices are not much above those in them. They are first collected at Ten-Tsin, then sewed together and shipped to Shanghai, and there baled for shipment to this country and Europe. The hair on them, you will observe, is long, fine, and silky—for goats, at least—very different from the goatskins imported here in such great quantities from Spain. America, which are only fit for making into leather."

Hired to Look Up Tom Collins.

John Kohfahl rented rooms 12 and 13 at 243 Broadway and announced in one of the German papers that he had established a detective bureau, for which he wanted detectives. When applicants for places presented themselves, it is said that he took money from them as security for their proper behavior, and, giving them photographs of a man whom he called Thomas Collins, directed them to search for him. After an applicant had wandered up and down Broadway for several days, looking in vain for the original of the photograph, Kohfahl, it is said, would tell him to discontinue the search for a time, lest Collins should get to recognize him and suspect that he was on his track. The payment of wages, it is said, was postponed until the search should be resumed and progress made. In this way Kohfahl, it is said, got from George Katz of Jersey City $225, from Franz Hollenking of 195 Livingston street $255, from John Pacer, artist and decorator, sums and others smaller sums. Hollenking caused Kohfahl's arrest in his house in Brooklyn on Sunday. The others have been induced to appear against him, and he will be prosecuted on a dozen different complaints.

Twenty-four Hour Dials 300 Years Ago.

An iron post on the south side of Murray street, near Broadway, supports a clock with four dials. The dial which faces Broadway has a gilded surface with two sets of numerals. Those near the circumference are Roman, and range from I. to XII., as on the ordinary clocks. They are black on gold. The other set are Arabic numerals, running from 1 to 24, and are gilded on a narrow black circle just inside the other circle. A single gilded hand points out the time on both sets of figures. The clock is elaborately ornamented and represents the dial of a watch in Prince Pierre soltkoff's collection, which is believed to be fully 3 or 4 years old. The case of this watch is enriched, as is of gold and exhibits of most elaborate workmanship, the sides being of rock crystal. Its actual age is not absolutely ascertained, but from certain characteristics of the movements it is believed to date from the beginning of the reign of Henry II. of France.

Decimal Points Misplaced.

The most expensive railroad in the world must be the Canaresc road, which is only three and one-half miles long. According to the annual report, as published in a Brooklyn newspaper, the total cost of construction and equipment to date was $24,650,168, or over $7,000,000 a mile. The capital stock paid in is $147,500. The total earnings for the year according to the same report, were $3,067,950. As only 39,027 passengers were carried, each passenger must have paid over $10 for the three and one-half miles ride.

The transportation expenses were $2,465,011, leaving a surplus of $602,939. The cost of operating the road. This immense business was done with three locomotives and twelve cars, which comprises the company's equipment. In the expense account must be included one mile of new rails laid during the year, and an addition to the equipment of one engine, and two excursion cars, costing $5,340.

Mr. Porter Must Account to Mr. Kennedy.

Judge Van Vorst decided yesterday, in the suit of Harvey S. Kennedy against H. H. Porter and others, that Mr. Porter must account to the plaintiff for the latter's one tenth interest in 18,425 shares of the common stock and 6,000 of the preferred stock of the West Wisconsin Railroad Company. The parties were partners in a pool formed to deal in this stock, and, with the consent of other parties, but not of the plaintiff, Mr. Porter, at the conclusion of certain dealings in the stock, but while the copartnership agreement, as Judge Van Vorst holds, was still in force, claimed to have acquired for himself the whole interest in the stock held by the pool, and Judge Van Vorst holds that such purchase for his individual use was in breach of the agreement.

Mrs. Davis Tells About an East Side Ring.

Solomon Isaacs, a Suffolk street saloon keeper, was before Justice Duffy at Jefferson Market yesterday on the complaint of Lizzie Davis of 162 Division street. Mrs. Davis had a difficulty with a neighbor last week, and the neighbor went to Essex Market and procured a summons for Mrs. Davis. Mr. Isaacs delivered the summons to Mrs. Davis, who says he offered to settle the matter for $5. Mrs. Davis told Justice Duffy yesterday that there was a "ring" on the east side that made a business of settling neighborly quarrels in this way. Mr. Isaacs denied that he had proposed a settlement for $5. Justice Duffy paroled him for examination on Thursday.

No Hope Left for Graves.

Counsel for James Graves, who is under sentence to be hanged in Newark on Jan. 3, contended at his trial that he was an imbecile. Afterward they based an appeal to the Court of Pardons on the same claim. When the latter court refused to interfere, they petitioned Judge Depue to appoint a commission to inquire into the prisoner's mental condition. Yesterday the Judge decided that he could not do as he was desired without assuming a jurisdiction which has been forbidden by the Constitution of the State to the judicial department of the Government. He said that several experts have decided that Graves is sane.

Urging Rapid Travel in Tenth Avenue.

At a meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission, yesterday, Mr. Dwight H. Olmstead spoke of the necessity of building either a cable road or an elevated steam road along Tenth avenue to the insane asylum. Mr. C. H. Roosevelt thought the old Jerome Park Railroad could be built from the Croton River down. It was resolved that the Commission should decide upon a plan of action within thirty days. The meeting adjourned until Wednesday.

ANTI-MONOPOLISTS CELEBRATING.

Speeches by Col. F. A. Conkling, John B. Haskin, and John Swinton.

The third anniversary of the first meeting held to organize the anti-monopoly movement was celebrated at the Knickerbocker Cottage, 456 Sixth avenue, last night. Henry Nichols was chosen to preside.

Col. Frederick A. Conkling spoke of the difficulty he experienced in getting people to believe the truth of the statement he had made on the best authority that since 1860 Congress had given away 260,000,000 acres of public land. He said he had no doubt that every land grant to railroads by Congress had been made through corruption. As an illustration of the way the Pacific railroads are managed, he said that it costs $800 to send a car load of candles to a point 619 miles this side of San Francisco, although the same load may be sent by the same route to San Francisco for $300. Mr. Conkling said that the existence of such corruption as has marked the management of the Pacific railroads was calculated to create revolution. He quoted ex-Minister Pierrepont as authority for the truth of the statement that inequalities of condition are now even more marked in New York than in London. He prophesied that the political party that should take up the anti-monopoly movement would be sure to meet with the approval of the people of the United States.

John B. Haskin spoke. He deplored the growing inequalities among the people, and said that unless some reform should come about he feared revolution. He fully agreed with the prediction of Peter Cooper that unless something is done there will be a cry not only for bread, but for blood.

John Swinton spoke of the rapid progress of anti-monopoly ideas. He gave a picture of the existing poverty in this country as contrasted with the possession of individual wealth.

A resolution was passed appointing a committee to coöperate with the Chamber of Commerce movement for the preservation of the Adirondack forests.

AMUSEMENTS.

The New Park Theatre.

The New Park Theatre, Thirty-fifth street and Broadway, has passed into the hands of Messrs. Stevens and Murtha, and was opened by them last evening with Mr. Stevens's highly romantic and uncompromising melodrama, "Passion's Slave," in which, as the author, he has provided himself with a conspicuously heroic dramatic destiny. A most painstaking and effective presentation of the drama is afforded. It is well put upon the stage and well acted, and indicates on the part of the new managers an evident determination to succeed whether their old patrons follow them from the ruins of the Windsor in the Bowery or not. Miss Eleanor Carey of the Union Square Theatre company is in the cast of "Passion's Slave," and makes an unusually amiable and vivacious figure in a none too cheerful part. Miss Margaret Lanner acts very effectively and with no little force in a minor character, and Mr. Edwin Varrey, Mr. Hart Conway, and Mr. L. McCormack give all possible weight to the several characters.

Edwin Booth as "Othello."

Last night Mr. Booth played *Othello* at the Star Theatre. The house was only half filled, but Mr. Booth never acted with more spirit or effect. He was well supported by Mr. Eben Plympton as *Iago*, Mr. Lane's *Cassio* also received merited applause.

To-night Mr. Sheridan makes his second appearance as *Louis XI.* To-morrow evening he essays the character of *Othello* to Mr. Booth's *Iago*. On Thursday and Friday evenings Mr. Booth is to appear as *Shylock* and *Petruchio*.

The Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Rice's Surprise Party is engaged for the week at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and furnishes a most amusing and entertaining med