The Sun.

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FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

THE BULGARIANS DISPUTE EVERY INCH OF THE GROUND.

Prince Alexander Leads his Troops Against the Servians at Silvitzna—Conflicting Accounts of the Result of the Battle—A Rumor that the Prince was Wounded—The Porte Sends a Protest to the Powers.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Reports from Bulgarian sources received by way of Vienna this morning said that the Bulgarians, after desperate fighting, had carried every one of the Servian positions which were menacing Silvitzna, and that Prince Alexander led the Bulgarian columns in person. Later reports from Servian sources were to the effect that an official despatch relative to the engagement between the Servians and Bulgarians near Silvnitza says that after heavy fighting Prince Alexander was forced to retreat before the Servian advance and retire to Silvnitza. Both sides lost heavily. Sharp fighting occurred on the left of the Servian advance line, where both forces hold their positions.

A despatch from Sofia to-night says: "Troops are arriving here from Roumelia. Twenty-five thousand Servians were engaged yesterday near Silvnitza, while there were only 15,000 Bulgarians in the engagement. There was desperate fighting at Silvnitza to-day. The Bulgarians forced the Servian right wing back at the point of the bayonet for several kilometres with great losses. It is reported that Servians fired upon the Red Cross ambulances. A militia force from Widdin has made a successful inroad into Servia, capturing 150 prisoners. The Servians retreated in disorder from Butchino, Smoitcha, and Tuden."

The following Servian account is from Tsaribrod: "The Servians found the Bulgarians of unexpected strength at Silvnitza. The Servians, after continuous fighting for eighteen hours, are slowly pressing Prince Alexander toward Sofia, the Bulgarians disputing every inch."

From the mass of conflicting reports that have been received, military experts here deduce the theory that the Servian operations in front of Silvnitza are intended merely as a feint. Silvnitza is only fifteen miles northwest of Sofia, and its possession is not absolutely necessary to the capture of the capital. The Servians are established in force at Dragoman, ten miles north of Silvnitza, and on all the roads leading to the south. The attack upon Silvnitza, the experts think, has been made to mask an advance on roads further to the east, and a rush upon Sofia.

The Servians carried Bresnik by assault yesterday, capturing eighteen lines of trenches and 161 prisoners. The Bulgarians abandoned the town in great haste, leaving eight guns behind in their flight. The Bulgarian commander, Gen. Philipoff, fled, leaving his military papers behind him. The Bulgarian volunteers, with their leader, also fled.

Belgrade despatches say the capture of Bresnik leaves the road open to Sofia, and that the Bulgarian army of the Widdin district may be considered as being completely destroyed and dispersed.

A despatch from Belgrade says Queen Natalie has received a telegram from Zaithchar announcing the fall of Widdin. The same despatch says that a portion of the Morava division, after a severe fight, captured Radomir. Four hundred prisoners have arrived at Belgrade from the front.

The Prefect of Trn announces that the Servian inhabitants of that place who took refuge in Servia are at liberty to return.

Snow is falling in the campaign districts, but will not affect the advance upon Sofia.

The Bulgarian force at Widin has blocked the Danube River.

The Porte to-day sent to the powers a formal protest against the Servian invasion of Bulgaria. Turkey reserves the right to take military action in the matter. Turkey's formal protest against Servia's action was handed to the Servian Prime Minister in Belgrade to-day. It is reported that a Turkish army corps has concentrated at Kumanovo, near Uskub, at the junction of the Nissa and Sofia roads, and has thrown out outposts on the Servian and Bulgarian frontiers.

Official Servian reports say that on King Milan's arrival in Tzaribrod he was welcomed by the inhabitants as the liberator, and that the Servians have met with enthusiastic receptions at every place in Bulgaria, the people making many complaints against the Bulgarian administration, especially against its tribunals.

The meagreness of the war news from the Bulgarian side is accounted for by the rigorous censorship over both the telegraph and the post which is maintained by Bulgaria. Servia also intercepts most of the press despatches sent by correspondents, but her own officials have been sending long accounts to Vienna of all the Servian victories.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The *Daily News* has a despatch from Sofia confirming the report of a Bulgarian victory. The Servians lost ten guns and 356 horses, and it is estimated that 3,000 Servians were killed or wounded. The Bulgarians on Tuesday captured 200 Servian cavalry. The Bulgarians have again repulsed attacks upon Dragoman.

The *Daily Telegraph* says: "It is almost certain that Greece will go to war. A Captain of the Greek navy has started for London to purchase men-of-war."

The report that the Bulgarians recaptured Bresnik appears to be doubtful authenticity.

It is reported that Turkish troops will occupy Roumelia to-morrow, the Porte asking the Consuls of the powers to accompany them.

The latest advices from Tsaribrod say that the united Servian divisions are marching in the direction of Sofia.

SOFIA, Nov. 18.—A telegram received here states that Bulgarian troops have recaptured Bresnik and dispersed the Servians. No fears are entertained at present for the safety of Sofia.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—The *Neue Freie Presse* has a report that Prince Alexander has been wounded.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—It is reported here that the army divisions in the Kieff, Kharkoff, and Odessa districts have been ordered to prepare to mobilize at any moment.

THE MOLAHAFFE MURDER.

A Doctor Led Blindfolded to a Cave to Attend a Wounded Moonlighter.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The police reports of the moonlighter outrage at Molahaffe last Friday night state that the ruffian Sullivan, whom Mr. Curtin was reported to have shot dead just before he received his own death wound, is not dead. They say that he was badly wounded in the shoulder, and that he shammed death in order to get carried away from the house. As soon as his comrades bore his supposed corpse out doors Sullivan spoke to them, and was taken to a place of concealment in a cave. Here he was attended by a doctor, who was forced by threats from a squad of moonlighters to submit to being blindfolded while going to and from the cave.

The police have questioned the doctor, who admits having dressed a gunshot wound in the shoulder of a man whom he did not know. He says he did this from motives of common humanity, but he asked no questions for fear of his life, and he had no idea of the location of the cave. The police, however, have other clues and believe they will soon ferret out the wounded bandit.

Another illustration of the condition of affairs in county Kerry is shown in the treatment of Lord Kenmare's bailiff. This man was once paramount throughout Killarney and its neighborhood, but for the last few months he has been boycotted unmercifully. When he enters a chapel the whole congregation immediately leaves the building. The boycott has even extended to his children. They attend the national school, and because they are taught there all the other pupils, except two, have deserted the school. Their parents declare that they shall never return there until the bailiff's children are excluded.

British Success in Burmah.

RANGOON, Nov. 18.—The British forces have carried the forts in the vicinity of Minhla and captured the city after three hours' firing from the floating batteries, the armed launches, and the heavy guns on board the steamers. The British lost 4 men killed and 27 wounded. Minhla was the most strongly fortified position on the river, and by its capture the way is cleared for the British advance to Mandalay, as the forts at Ava, twelve miles from the Burmese capital, are only slight structures in comparison with those at Minhla.

Queen Victoria Dissolves Parliament.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Queen to-day signed the proclamation dissolving Parliament, writing in a bold, distinct hand at the top of the broad parchment. A special edition of the *Gazette* containing the proclamation was issued to-night. The writs for a new election have been printed.

The Small-pox Epidemic.

MONTREAL, Nov. 18.—Eight cases of small-pox were removed to the hospital to-day. Twenty-six new cases were reported, and ten verified. A French Canadian named Donniere was sent this afternoon for ten days to jail for refusing to allow the sanitary officers to remove his sister, who is sick with the small-pox, to the hospital.

COCAINE AS A POISON.

A Woman Said to Have Died of its Effects in Kansas—Experiences of Physicians.

At the regular meeting of the Medico-Legal Society held in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, last evening, Prof. Doremus, the Chairman, brought up the subject of cocaine as a poison. He read a letter from a young doctor in Kansas, who related that he had been called to attend a lady whom he found in a critical condition. She was in convulsions, the pupil of her left eye was dilated, her left arm was powerless, and there was great salivation. Three hours later she died. The day before she was in her usual health, except that she was suffering from a severe toothache. She applied a 4 per cent. solution of hyperchlorate of cocaine to the gums on the left side of her face, where the decayed teeth were, and a few hours later was taken with the symptoms described. The Kansas doctor sent to Prof. Doremus the phial containing what was left of the cocaine, and the Professor had it on the table before him last evening.

As soon as the Professor received the letter he set on foot a series of investigations as to the effects of cocaine, and the result was that in a large number of instances the symptoms were similar to those developed in the case of the Kansas woman. There were some discrepancies.

"But," said the Professor, "there are wide differences in the symptoms of arsenical poisoning, in some cases arsenic having produced the usual violent convulsions and vomiting, and in others it has even acted as a narcotic. I am forced to the conclusion that the Kansas lady died from cocaine poisoning. It is a drug we as yet know little about, and great care should be exercised in making use of it. Druggists should be required to label it poison. A friend of mind said: 'Why label it poison? It is not a poison. People even acquire the cocaine habit.' I replied to him that people also acquired the morphine habit, and that surely no one would deny that morphine was a poison."

Dr. William F. Holcomb said he had heard that a fatal case of cocaine poisoning had occurred in one of the city hospitals within two or three days. He himself had used it recently without bad effects in removing a cinder from a lady's eye. She went to sleep and suffered no pain whatever during the operation. It was interesting that the case of fatal poisoning reported from Kansas was from a local application, and it would be of value to hear from Dr. Douglas the result of his experience in applying nearly every day for many months a spray of cocaine to Gen. Grant's throat. A friend of his from Peru had told him that in that country, where the people have the cocaine habit, and where they keep up on it for days without food, deaths with symptoms similar to those described in the case of the Kansas lady were not uncommon. He did not think it proved that the drug was one that required great care in handling and that druggists should label it poison.

Dr. Boldt related some interesting experiments he had recently made upon dogs and cats with cocaine. Death had resulted under heavy doses in a few minutes, and the symptoms were analogous to those described in the Kansas case. One of the effects upon dogs was intense salivation, coupled with fear of water, as in hydrophobia. Dr. Boldt had had recently a case of cocaine poisoning from a fifteen minutes' local application to a human being, which, but for prompt measures, would have resulted unfavorably.

THE HIRSCHMAN HOUSE SUICIDE.

Disappointment in Love Not the Cause of Young Evans Taking his Life.

SCRANTON, Nov. 18.—John W. Evans, who killed himself in the Hirschman House, New York, on Monday night, came to Scranton from Wales one year ago last summer. He worked in William T. Smith's store until six weeks ago, when he resigned. Several months ago Evans fell in love with Miss Mary Wickheiser, a handsome blonde of 18, who lived with her aunt, Mrs. Joseph Sanborn. Mrs. Sanborn has gained a great deal of notoriety as a spiritualistic medium, and séances were often held at her house. Evans was a regular attendant at the séances. He was very loving to Miss Wickheiser, and she seemed to admire him. Evans told his friends that he and Miss Wickheiser were engaged to be married. It was said at that time that an uncle of Evans had died and left Evans some property in the southern part of the city. Evans spoke Welsh, English, and German, and was a good business man. When Mrs. Sanborn moved to Wilmington, Del., a few months ago, Miss Wickheiser went with her. Evans seemed to be lonely and dejected after the young woman had gone. He gave up a good situation here, and four weeks ago he went to New York, as he said, to begin work in a store. One week later he wrote to a Scranton friend from Wilmington, whither, he said, he had gone to pass a few days, as the store in which he was to work in was not ready to be opened. That was the last that his Scranton friend heard of him until his death was reported.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 18.—Mary Wickheis was discovered late to-night in this city, where she is living with her aunt, Mrs. Fannie W. Sanborn, a clairvoyant, at 810 Shipley street. The visit of the reporter was the first intimation the Sanborns received of Evans's suicide, and Miss Wickheis does not yet know of it.

Evans visited them on Saturday, Nov. 7, and remained here until the following Wednesday. He was then in the best of spirits, and on the evening before his departure led a company in singing and social games at the house of his friends. The object of his visit here was to see Miss Wickheis, of whom he was very fond. His feelings were reciprocated, but the lovers were not yet engaged. Evans's relations with the Sanborns was of the pleasantest character, and when he left here they urged him to remain longer. They looked with favor on his suit for the hand of their niece. Yesterday morning he left a letter addressed to the following letter from him, which she, as usual, showed to her aunt. It reads:

UNION HOTEL, 86 AND 88 BOWERY, }
NEW YORK, Sunday, Nov. 15, 1885. }

MY DEAREST MOLLIE: I hardly know what to write, but write I must. There is no one I think more of than you. I write to tell you not to write to this hotel any more, as I shall leave here to-morrow morning, first thing. I will write as soon as I get fixed elsewhere. I trust I have not been the means of creating hard feelings between you and Tom. If you write him tell him it was all my fault. I would write more, but I'm in a hurry. Kind remembrance to all. With fondest love, I remain your ever devoted, JACK.

WAS MRS. WEBBER KILLED?

Her Husband Says that While Throwing a Plate at Him she Fell and Struck her Head.

Nellie, 30 years old, the wife of Adolph Webber of 1,442 Second avenue, died suddenly at 10¼ o'clock on Tuesday night. Deputy Coroner Herold gave a certificate of death, and the funeral was ordered for to-day. Wm. Casey and Patrick Cronin, who live in the same tenement, reported that night to Capt. Gunner of the Fifty-ninth street station that Webber and his wife had had a row on the night of Mrs. Webber's death, and that they expected foul play.

Webber was arrested. He told Capt. Gunner that his wife was in the habit of getting drunk, and when in that condition would throw cups, saucers, plates, and any other articles that she could get hold of at him. She was drunk on the night of her death, and, while in the act of throwing a plate at him, fell off of a trunk and struck her head upon the floor, and died almost immediately. He reported the case to Dr. Herold.

Capt. Gunner, who examined the body, says that the woman's neck appears to have been broken. He will ask the Coroner to investigate the case.

Straiton & Storm's Boycotted Cigars.

The report of the cigarmakers' committee sent to Massachusetts to find out why Straiton & Storm's cigars are still boycotted says that while Straiton & Storm's cigars are still boycotted the cigars manufactured in tenement houses of this city are sold in Lynn, Haverhill, Brockton, Marlborough, and other places. They are made by non-union cigarmakers, who receive $1 to $3 less per thousand than is paid by Straiton & Storm. The committee say they have evidence that one man in particular had assumed to be an officer of a labor organization in this city, and had written letters urging the workingmen in these Massachusetts towns to boycott Straiton & Storm's cigars, and had then introduced the cigars of these tenement house manufacturers. The committee say they urged upon the workingmen of these towns the absolute necessity of removing the boycott upon the cigars of Straiton & Storm, and they promised to do so.

The Bridegroom Did Not Come.

Bertha Woltz, a pretty 19-year-old girl, was to have been married on Monday night to Howard Westner, a clerk in a dry goods house in this city. The ceremony was to have been performed at the residence of Miss Woltz's parents, on the Dallytown road, West New York. Invitations for the event had been sent to a number of the friends and relatives of the Waltz family, and at 8 o'clock, the hour set for the marriage, the house was filled with guests, but the expected bridegroom did not come. Miss Woltz cannot account for her lover's action. She is prostrated with grief.

Colored Gamblers Arrested.

Capt. Williams last evening raided a gambling house at 442 Sixth avenue. The police found twenty-five colored gentlemen playing faro and poker. Among them were John Howard, a caterer, who is said to own the place. Capt. Williams seized two lay-outs, 2,500 chips, three tables, 150 packs of cards, and other furniture. The gamblers were locked up.

A Chance of a Lifetime.

Visit the great clothing sale of A. H. King & Co. Men's overcoats at $2.50; men's pants at 85 cents. 627 and 629 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts.—*Adv.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh and also cures consumption in its early stages. Sold by druggists.—*Adv.*

AN OIL STILL EXPLODES,

THE BURNING OIL FALLING UPON THE MEN AT WORK BENEATH.

Three Men Burned to Death, and Three Others so Badly Burned that They Cannot Live—A Boy's Body Taken from the Ruins.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—For some time past the Philadelphia Lubric Company's works on the Delaware, at the foot of Moore street, have been running to their full capacity, and early this morning a gang of men numbering about fifteen were set at work to repair a stone foundation under a large iron still which contained 150 barrels of crude oil. The repairs had been partly completed, and several of the men were plastering up the interior walls, when the manhole of the still was blown off, setting the oil on fire, tilting over the still, and causing the burning oil to fall on the men below. The explosion was followed a few seconds later by a second report. Considerable time elapsed before any of the fire apparatus reached the scene, by which time the oil which still remained in the tilted tank and the portion which had flowed to the ground was burning fiercely.

A few minutes afterward the work of rescuing those who had been injured was begun. An elderly man, whose name could not be obtained, was found lying against the fence which surrounds the works, about seventy-five yards from the exploded tank. He was unconscious, and was terribly burned about the head and face.

Joseph Robinson, aged 35, was found lying on the ground close to a pool of burning oil. His clothing was saturated with the oil, a portion of which had been burned off. He was so terribly burned that a portion of the flesh of the right leg came off while a surgeon was cutting off his pantaloons. He has since died.

Alexander Banks, aged 40, had charge of the gang, and was working immediately under the tank when the explosion occurred. While the rescuing party were searching around for the victims, his body was seen lying on the ground close to the foundation wall, and surrounded with blazing oil. Michael Cavanaugh volunteered to rescue him, and, notwithstanding the protests of his companions, crawled along on the ground, after one of the firemen had saturated his clothing with water. When within reach of Banks he grasped his right foot, and when he made an effort to draw the body out the man's foot parted from the body. Cavanaugh dropped it and hastily reached a place of safety, leaving the body to the flames. Cavanaugh's face and hands were badly burned. A few minutes after Cavanaugh escaped the tank fell, and Banks's body was hid from view.

Charles McLean, aged 24, and Arthur Gruber, aged 28, were also found lying close to the burning still, the former being unconscious, and both terribly burned. Gruber has since died, and McLean probably will not recover. Patrick Boyle, aged 26 years, laborer, was frightfully burned and will die.

The body of Charles Marshall, a boy, aged 12, who was at work with the men under the tank, was recovered from the ruins.

Several other men who were working close to the still at the time of the explosion were also burned, but their injuries were comparatively slight. The injured were taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where their wounds were dressed.

Soon after the explosion occurred the burning oil, which had run from the still when it careened, flowed along the ground, and, coming in contact with two wooden tanks partly buried in the ground, set them on fire. Those tanks contained 600 and 700 barrels of refined oil, respectively. The oil was soon ignited, and the flames spread to a large iron tank which contained 800 barrels of tar, which also took fire, and at one time threatened the destruction of the entire eastern end of the works. At 1 P. M. the fire was well under control. The loss will reach about $30,000; insurance, $17,000.

THE MAINE RESURRECTION STORY.

Interesting Confession of the Young Woman who Invented It.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 18.—Diligent investigation of the resurrection story telegraphed hence last week has resulted in the discovery that it was all a mistake. Blanche Edwards, who told the story, has made an interesting confession. She loved one Charles Archibald of Cape Elizabeth, in 1884, and for some unknown reason he courted her under the name of Joseph L. Dyer. At the time and place she describes he received injuries from which he died. Miss Edwards attended the funeral and wore mourning until very recently. Her parents objected to her wearing mourning for one whom they had never seen, and their daughter then produced three photographs, which she said were portraits of Dyer's father and mother and of herself when a child. She then wrote letters to himself, signing them "Mrs. Dyer," in order that she might be allowed to mourn her lover. In one of these letters it was stated that Dyer had left her $5,000, to be paid when she became 20 years of age. This, of course, became a matter of interest to her parents.

Before long the young woman was forced to substantiate her story in some way. She resorted to the startling narrative about the grave giving up its dead. Blanche certainly did not anticipate the interest such an announcement would awaken, but she stuck to her story until it was proved false in some of the alleged evidence. Yesterday she made a clean breast of it. Several reporters confronted her in the presence of her family with the evidence which they had collected disproving her statements.

The reporters had found the originals of the photographs detected to be other people than represented by the girl. This and other points were presented to her, and she broke down, saying that she was led into the deception by her devotion to her lover's memory, which her parents had been inclined to ridicule. Miss Edwards is a bright girl of 19.

DEATH OF GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

The Sudden Development of Peritonitis After a Week's Sickness.

George H. Andrews, a resident of this city from his birth, and known to old New Yorkers as a journalist, State Senator, and more recently as a Tax Commissioner, died of peritonitis at the Westminster apartment house, Sixteenth street and Irving place, at 9 o'clock last evening. Mr. Andrews had been confined to his home a week from inflammation of the bowels, which suddenly developed into peritonitis.

Mr. Andrews was born in this city Sept. 3, 1819, and when 17 years old entered the office of the *Courier and Enquirer*, then the leading newspaper in the city. He succeeded Mr. James Watson Webb as editor and proprietor of the paper, and was contemporaneous with the elder Bennett, Henry J. Raymond, and Horace Greeley. He sold his interest in the paper in 1858, and moved to Springfield, Otsego county, where he gratified a long cherished wish to become a farmer. The love for his old profession returned, and he originated the *Hop Growers' Gazette*. He was elected State Senator in 1862, and served two terms as Chairman of the Committee on Cities and Villages.

In 1865 Mr. Andrews returned to this city, and in 1866 he was appointed Tax Commissioner for six years. He was reappointed in 1872, but in 1876 the office became distasteful to him, and he resigned. Subsequently he became Comptroller of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and on the death of President Winston last summer he became First Vice-President of the company.

Mr. Andrews leaves a widow, a widowed daughter, Mrs. K. H. Bailey, and another daughter, the wife of Phillip H. Farley.

$2,000,000 More of City Bonds.

The Aqueduct Commissioners yesterday authorized the Comptroller to issue $2,000,000 of bonds to run twenty years at 3 per cent. The following inspectors were appointed: William J. Riley, John Michel, Charles Blankenhorn, Frank E. Clark, William D. Phelan, T. F. McCauley, Wm. W. Wheeler, and J. J. Arthur. The Commissioners decided to run the aqueduct through Gould's swamp by means of a siphon tunnel.

Commissioner Squire insisted that that portion of the aqueduct within the city limits must be built under the supervision of the Department of Public Works, and said he was officially advised to that effect. The majority of the Board, however, held a different view. The Aqueduct Commissioners will visit the aqueduct to-day.

Did Thos. Peckham Try to Wreck a Train?

Thomas Peckham, who escaped from the Queens county jail, is suspected of being the man who attempted to wreck a train at Bettpage Junction a day or two ago. He is known to have been in the vicinity, and his unmatched shoes fit the tracks of the man who did try to wreck the train. His previous arrest was by a man he had been found in a lumber yard with a little girl. He is thought not to be of sound mind. It is also said a man of his description was put off a train near Bethpage Junction on the day the iron rail was fastened across the track.

He will Have to Pay Rossa's Liquor Bill.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 18.—When O'Donovan Rossa came here to lecture to empty benches last winter, the first man he met was a constable at the Gaff House, who arrested him on a bail writ sued out by a local whiskey firm for a debt of $62. Rossa would have gone to jail but for the interference of John Gillen, a saloon keeper, who went on his bond. The dynamiter thanked his friend eloquently for the service, and bade him good-by with tears in his eyes. To-day Gillen was sued in the Court of Common Pleas for Rossa's debt, and will have to pay it.

Druggists Should Not Fail

To keep Neuralgine. If your druggist fails to keep Neuralgine on hand order direct. Price 50 cents per bottle.—*Adv.*

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Slosson Beats Schaefer by Ninety-nine Points—Winner's Average 18 6-33.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The third game of the giants' tournament and the first between Schaefer and Slosson brought out the largest audience yet assembled in Central Music Hall. The burly French expert, Vignaux, had his first off night, and occupied a place in the box with his pretty wife, who had during the preceding nights watched his contests with Slosson and Schaefer. When the men appeared they received an ovation, and on taking their places at the table preparatory to the "bank," the applause was deafening. Schaefer won the "bank," and, as on the previous night, scored a brilliant goose egg in the rushing style peculiar only to himself. Slosson followed with runs of 12, 40, and 41, and at the beginning of the fifth inning the score stood 90 for Slosson and 11 for Schaefer.

Schaefer continued to fail in all his efforts to get the balls together, and from the start appeared discouraged, with Slosson looking like a winner. The latter played steady billiards, and did not appear to be alarmed, when, in the sixth inning, Schaefer, after a series of round-the-table shots, got the balls together and started in to play nurse with 15 the best of it. Slosson, however, slipped up on an easy cushion carrom, and sat down beside Billy Catton, the picture of disgust.

At the close of the eighth inning the game stood Slosson, 202; Schaefer, 91. In the latter half of the ninth inning, when Slosson passed the fifty mark and gathered the balls by a combined massé and cushion draw, generous applause greeted the play, and when he took his seat with 57 to his credit he received an ovation. In the tenth inning Schaefer played steady billiards until he reached the 49 notch. The balls refused to get together at the touch of the "wizard" until, by a brilliant masse, he got them in hand and kept them clicking until he had placed 80 to his credit.

Slosson followed with his ringed cue, and by hard work got the balls in hand on the upper rail. Point after point was called by the marker, and when the "student" quit, 83 buttons were added to his string. At the close of the tenth inning the score stood: Slosson, 342; Schaefer, 171, just two to one.

The next four innings netted Schaefer 15 and Slosson 26, each man playing in a nervous and amateurish manner. The old hopeless look of "I can't get there" settled on the little Dutchman's face when in the eleventh inning the "student" increased his score with a run of 62. Schaefer followed with 12, and Slosson, by hard open table work, disconted it with 24.

In the nineteenth inning the hopes of the friends of the "Wizard" revived when he succeeded in getting the balls in hand and passed the 30 notch, with no sign of letting down. His bad luck followed him, however, and he quit with 71, slipping up on an easy carom by a miss-cue, leaving the balls together for Slosson. The leave netted Slosson 20, and then Schaefer started the twentieth inning with the biggest run of the evening, 85, all made by hard, close, billiard playing. He quit just when he succeeded in getting the balls in hand, missing on an easy carom through a miscue. The score is as follows:

Slosson—12, 0, 4, 5, 41, 30, 17, 38, 27, 57, 83, 8, 10, 0, 8, 62, 24, 0, 14, 2, 0, 2, 0, 10, 0, 34, 24, 7, 4, 2, 3, 8, 0, 3, 0.—Total, 600. Average, 30 1-19.

Schaefer—0, 0, 1, 1, 13, 42, 5, 15, 18, 0, 80, 15, 0, 0, 0, 0, 12, 19, 3, 71, 85, 2, 12, 0, 1, 1, 4, 3, 0, 0, 4, 1, 18, 79—Total, 501. Average, 15 9-19.

Time of game, 2 47.

JOE DION INSANE.

Placed Under Restraint at Bellevue Hospital Last Evening.

Joseph Dion, the billiard player, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night and placed in the insane ward. Dr. George Cliff, under whose treatment he has been since his return from Woodberry, L. I., four weeks ago, says that he is insane. Mr. D. H. Hawthorne, Dion's father-in-law, who accompanied him to the hospital, gave this letter to Warden O'Rourke:

This is to certify that Joseph Dion of 100 West Thirty-eighth street is suffering with acute delirious mania, is insane, and liable to do bodily harm to either himself or his family. I recommend that he be placed by the authorities in one of the public institutions for a few days, until his family can take steps to have him committed to a private institution for the insane.

Mr. Hawthorne said that he thought that Dion's brain had been affected by an overdose of stimulants.

Dion had stopped drinking entirely more than a month ago. It was the sudden stoppage of stimulating drinks that produced his trouble.

HE WISHES TO ESCAPE TRIAL.

Dr. Mosher Promises to Marry the Girl he is Charged with Assaulting.

TROY, Nov. 18.—In August, 1885, Miss Clara Miller, daughter of an Episcopal clergyman, was visiting friends in Schaghticoke, where she made the acquaintance of Dr. Elmores Mosher, a rising young physician. It was alleged that the latter induced Miss Miller to enter his office while escorting her home, and that when inside the building Mosher locked the door and maltreated the girl. The case was brought to the attention of the Grand Jury, and an indictment for rape was found against the Doctor. He pleaded not guilty and was admitted to bail. This afternoon great surprise was occasioned in the Supreme Court when District Attorney Rhodes, at the request of Miss Miller, asked Justice Peckham to consent to a dismissal of the indictment against Dr. Mosher for the reason that he had promised to marry Miss Miller. Judge Peckham declined to do so, saying that it rested entirely with the District Attorney. The latter said he was placed in an embarrassing position, as it would be almost impossible to substantiate the charge in the indictment with his principal witness as the wife of the accused man. The matter then dropped, but a nolle prosequi will be entered, as it is understood that Miss Miller will be married in a few days.

Nothing in Judaism Against Sunday Services.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18.—At the session of the National Rabbinical Convention of the Reformed Hebrew Church this morning the subject of Sabbath observance was discussed at some length, and a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring that there is nothing in the spirit of Judaism or its laws to prevent the introduction of Sunday services in localities where the necessity for such services appears or is felt. In the preamble to the resolution the importance of maintaining the historical Sabbath as a bond with the past and as a symbol of the unity of Judaism the world over is recognized.

After recommending the formation of societies for the propagation of the Reformed Jewish doctrines among the poorer classes, the Convention adjourned to meet in Cincinnati on the first Monday of May, 1886.

Dr. Gustav Gotthell, Rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, 521 Fifth avenue, said last night: "I am in sympathy with the reform. I have no doubt that the platform adopted by the Rabbinical Convention at Pittsburgh embodies the principles which have long been recognized as true by the reformed Hebrew Church. Diversities of opinion, however, may arise in the interpretation of the different paragraphs.

The Shoe Lasters' Strike.

BROCKTON, Mass., Nov. 18.—The labor troubles here continued unsettled. The Knights of Labor have joined the Lasters' Union in their fight, with the forty-two shoe manufacturers in the association, and everybody is out. Attempts have been made by joint labor Boards and by District Master Workman A. A. Carlton to secure a conference with the Manufacturers' Committee. They have all failed, as the committee think the time is not yet ripe when the best results could be obtained by a conference and arbitration. A vast amount of interest in this strike exists in all the shoe towns of New England. Committees of shoe manufacturers from Lynn, Brockton, Haverhill, and Marlboro' met at the Shoe and Leather Exchange, Boston, to-day, and held a conference for over three hours. Some of the manufacturers announced their willingness to close their factories, pending a settlement of the Brockton strike. Apparently well-founded rumors are in circulation for the immediate formation of either a Massachusetts or New England Manufacturers' Association, having for its principal object the equalization of prices paid for labor on shoes.

New Brunswick Republicans Happy.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 18.—The contest between the former Republican police force and the Democratic City Council was decided to-day in favor of the former by the Supreme Court, sitting in Trenton. The decision was that the Police Tenure of Office law passed by the last Legislature is constitutional. It allows policemen under 45 years old to hold office during good behavior. Counsel for the city say the case will be carried to the Court of Errors and Appeals. The old force and their Republican friends are very happy.

Collector Saltonstall's Official Axe.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The new Collector of the Port of Boston, Leverett Saltonstall, will enter upon his duties at 10 A. M. on Monday next, and his first act will be the instant removal of Deputy Collectors Gen. John L. Swift and Gen. Joseph H. Barnes. The first change is made in the exercise of a general good judgment, and the second because of a demand from the leading merchants of Boston on account of alleged uncivil treatment.

Dixey Served with a Summons.

Between the first and second acts of "Adonis" last night a deputy sheriff visited the Bijou Theatre, and served a summons on Henry E. Dixey to appear at Jefferson Market Police Court to-day, for infringing the law by permitting several boys under the age of 14 to take part in the performance. Mr. Dixey will obey the order, and be defended by Mr. S. G. Barnard.

Overcoats for the Million

For men, youths, boys, and children at cut prices. Vogel Bros., Broadway and Houston st., 6th av., cor. 42d.—*Adv.*

TRYING GOODE FOR MURDER.

THE SLAYER OF POLICEMAN NORTH UNMOVED IN COURT.

Miss Masterson's Graphic Story—Very Strong Testimony Against the Prisoner—The Defence to be that he Acted in Self-Defence.

The coolest prisoner that ever sat at the bar of the General Sessions is Samuel B. Goode, the colored janitor who is charged with murder in the first degree in stabbing Policeman James North to death, at Broadway and Wall street, on the evening of Aug. 21. Goode is short in stature, but of herculean build. He has a singularly erect bearing. Indeed, his square, set chin projected forward and upward, seemingly at an angle of 45 degrees from his throat. His lips are large, but the habit of projecting his chin makes them a doubly prominent feature of his round, coal-black face, half encircled with a stubbly black whisker. His big black eyes are steady and full of determination. His muscular arms are crossed constantly upon his broad chest. He wore yesterday a Prince Albert coat, waistcoat, and trousers of black diagonal cloth, and a black silk scarf. Throughout the day his eyes were fixed upon the witnesses, as they succeeded each other upon the witness stand. Their testimony seemed to fall upon his ear unheeded.

SAMUEL B. GOODE.

Many colored men were among the spectators, and reporters representing the three weekly newspapers that are specially devoted to the interests of the colored colony of this city sat at the press table.

In striking contrast to Goode, the impassive prisoner, was his counsel, ex-District Attorney Reed of Chicago, who defended Charles J. Guiteau in his trial for the assassination of President Garfield. Mr. Reed seems to be the embodiment of a double set of Western nerves. To him an instant's quiet of mind or body appears to be an impossibility. He is a fine-looking man of middle age, with flashing eyes and a spreading moustache that a guardsman might envy. His dress is natty, and diamonds glisten in the pin that ornaments his white scarf. He is an alert and acute lawyer, and Recorder Smyth took occasion, in ruling upon an objection to one of his questions, to compliment him, though ruling against him, upon the ability of his defence of Goode. He got no help in the way of reminder or suggestion from Goode. Not once did Goode address him while he was cross-examining a witness. It might have been another man's trial for all the interest that Goode seemed to take.

EX-DISTRICT ATTORNEY REED.

District Attorney Martine and Assistant District Attorney Nicoll represented the people at the prosecutors' table. In the enclosure for women witnesses sat a sweet-faced little woman in widow's weeds. She was the widow of the dead policeman. At 11¼ Mr. Nicoll concluded his opening for the people. Then he called:

"Mary Ann Masterson, to the witness stand!"

A plump, pretty brunette, with very black eyes and very rosy cheeks, came from the enclosure reserved for witnesses from the Houses of Detention. Every eye was fixed upon her, for she was the object of the contention between Goode and Policeman North that led to the killing of the latter. She did not apparently mind the gaze of the spectators the least bit. She seated herself in the witness stand and arranged the folds of the skirt of her tight-fitting gray gown with an unmistakable regard for appearances. To Mr. Nicoll's preliminary questions as to her name and residence she replied in a clear, firm voice, giving the House of Detention as her present place of abode.

MARY ANN MASTERSON.

"I came from Ireland," she testified, "in April last. I got here on April 12. On the 14th I left Castle Garden and went into service with Mrs. Edward Coogan of 87 Maiden lane. I got acquainted with Officer North because his post was near Mrs. Coogan's house, and we used to speak to when I met him. About the middle of August I made up my mind to go back to my people in Ireland. On the 19th I bought my ticket, and intended to sail on the City of Chester on the 26th. On the evening of Friday, Aug. 21, I went to the Battery with a friend to hear the concert. I walked up Broadway, on my way home. I reached Broadway and Pine street at about twenty minutes past 11 o'clock.

"Officer North was at the corner, and he spoke to me. We turned into Pine street and began to converse when we were a few feet from Broadway. I told him that I was going back to Ireland, and he gave me a message for his brother, who lives in Westmeath. We had been talking about twenty minutes when a citizen—a white man—came to the corner of Broadway and called Officer North. I stood where I was because I didn't want to listen to what they had to say.

"A colored man—the prisoner—whom I had never seen before, had been standing on the north side of Pine street, nearly opposite to us. He crossed the street, and, coming close to me, said: 'There's a key in the store door.' Officer Goodwin then left us. He pointed toward Pine and Nassau streets. I said: 'I don't know you and you don't know me. If you don't go away I'll call the officer.' Goode didn't stir, and I sort of screamed. Officer North came around the corner of Broadway and said to Goode, who had one foot in the street and one foot on the sidewalk: 'Why did you insult this young girl? She gave you no cause.' Goode made some reply that I did not hear. Then Officer North slapped his face and kicked him. Goode backed toward the north sidewalk of Pine street, and said: 'I'll report you to your Captain for this.' North turned away from him, and, shaking hands with me, told me good-by, and not to forget his message to his brother in the old country.

"We then walked slowly down Broadway toward Wall street. His club was under his left arm, and his hands were folded behind his back. At Wall street he stopped and leaned against the railing of the United Bank building, with his back to me.

"About three minutes afterward I saw Goode run toward him on his tiptoes. I believed that one of two men that were coming up Broadway was Officer North's Captain, and that Goode was slipping past North to complain to him, or I should have cried out to North. But as soon as he was near enough I saw Goode strike Officer North in the back. There was a struggle, and they disappeared around the corner of Wall street, and I saw no more."

Mr. Reed's searching cross-examination did not alter Miss Masterson's testimony in a single iota, nor did it bring to light anything new. She denied that she had any more than a speaking acquaintance with Policeman North. She also denied that she was walking in Broadway with North, chatting and laughing, at 7 o'clock on the same evening.

Edward C. Frizzel, night