THE POPE'S JUBILEE TO-DAY.

SPLENDID CEREMONIES AND GIFTS TO MARK THE ANNIVERSARY.

Pope Leo XIII. and his Career—President Cleveland's Present of a Vellum Copy of the Constitution of the United States and Other Rich Gifts—Services in this City.

In every part of the civilized world to-day loyal Catholics will celebrate the completion of the fiftieth year of Pope Leo XIII.'s entrance into the priesthood. It is just ten years since the late Pope Pius IX. celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his accession to the Episcopal office with great pomp and circumstance. The Catholic Church has greatly increased in material wealth since then, and Catholics all over the world confidently expect that to-day's grand celebration in honor of Pope Pius's successor will surpass in splendor and popular in-

POPE LEO XIII.

terest anything ever before known in the varied history of the Church. In every city in America and throughout Europe the churches and cathedrals will vie in beautiful and impressive ceremonies.

In the Vatican itself the celebration will be one of unprecedented magnificence. It is announced that the Pope himself will celebrate the mass in person. It has been estimated that fully $200,000 will be expended in furnishing the Vatican and in arranging the splendid musical programme for the mass. It has also been announced that to fitly commemorate the day the Pontiff will found a memorial university in Italy, to which an agricultural college will be attached.

It will be the loyal and agreeable duty of the Catholic clergy in every church throughout the world, where jubilee services are held, to recite from the pulpit to the faithful Catholics who gather to participate in the service the story of the life and work of Pope Leo XIII. It is a life that is full of romantic interest for Catholic and Protestant and pagan alike.

Pope Leo was born on March 10, 1810, when Pope Pius VII. was in captivity. He was an offspring of an old and noble family, his father Count Louis Pecci, who served at one time in the French army as Colonel. His mother was Anna Prosperi, a daughter of a noble of Cori, near Carpineto, the future Pope's birthplace. Pope Leo's baptismal name was Vincent Joachim Pecci, and he was one of a family of six children. Of his four brothers, Joseph also studied for the priesthood, and attained celebrity as a theological student. His two sisters made happy marriages. The palace in which young Pecci spent his babyhood was a very humble sort of a palace, and is still an object of historic interest to thousands of Americans who travel in Italy. When only 8 years old he was sent to the Jesuit College at Viterbo to be educated for the priesthood. He was soon transferred to the Jesuit College in Rome, where he quickly made a mark as a precocious and brilliant scholar. In the Jesuit College he studied law and diplomacy as well as theology. One of his instructors in theology was the noted Father Perrone. His theological education was finished in the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics.

He attracted the attention and admiration of Gregory XVI., who appointed him one of his household in March, 1837. Pecci was then only 26 years old, and the youngest man upon whom such a marked distinction had ever been conferred. On Dec. 24 following, in the chapel of Saint Stanislaus in the Vatican Church of St. Andrea, the young man was formally ordained priest by Cardinal Odescalchi, and in the chapel he celebrated his first mass with his elder brother Joseph as an assistant. He rose rapidly to distinction in the priesthood.

He was appointed delegate to Benevento when smuggling and brigandage were rife there, and suppressed the disorders. His first chance he had had to show his aptitude for a governing office in the Church, and it gained him promotion to the Archbishopric of Damietta. He went as Nuncio to King Leopold's Court in Brussels, where he soon won the affectionate regard of the King. In 1846 he was appointed to the See of Perugia, and on Dec. 19, 1853, he was made a Cardinal. He presided over the See for thirty-two years, and then in 1877, upon the death of Cardinal De Angelis, Pope Pius IX. summoned him to Rome, and made him his Chamberlain. In the following year Pope Pius IX. died, and Cardinal Pecci was chosen to succeed his successor by the College of Cardinals, and crowned as Pope Leo XIII. on March 3, 1878.

In his leisure, Pope Leo has written some noteworthy poems in Latin and Italian. His two most famous Church papers are his reply to Renan's attack upon the divinity of Jesus, and his masterly letter on "The Church and Civilization." He is known, too, as a most intelligent patron of the high arts and of the sciences.

For months past gifts for the jubilee have been pouring in to the Vatican from every part of the world for the Pope, and one of the most imposing features of the festive jubilee celebration will be the public display in the Vatican of the costly gifts. Potentates and famous private citizens have joined in making these gifts to the ruler of the Catholic Church, and for many weeks ambassadors have been going from all parts of the globe bearing offerings from the churches. The ambassadors have been the bearers of gorgeously illuminated addresses of congratulations and gifts of large sums of money. Many pilgrims have journeyed to Rome, too, moved by a devout ambition to witness the magnificent Papal jubilee mass in the Vatican, and to secure the plenary indulgence be offered at that time to all who have partaken of the sacrament. Nearly 7,500 pilgrims recently arrived in Rome from France, several thousand from America, and many from Ireland. It has been announced that the Papal interest in the struggle of his Irish friends for constitutional independence will be substantially typified by the laying of a corner stone of a church in the Eternal City to be dedicated to St. Patrick.

The most beautiful and costly of the vast collection of gifts to the Pontiff are, of course, those from the rulers of other countries. The most interesting of all to Americans is the copy of the American Constitution that President Cleveland sent to the Vatican by Cardinal Gibbons. It is printed on vellum in richly illuminated English characters, and bound in white and red. It is enclosed in a case of purple plush with gold hinges, and bears this autographic inscription by President Cleveland:

Presented to his Holiness Pope Leo XIII., as an expression of congratulation on the occasion of his sacerdotal jubilee, with the profound regard of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, through the courtesy of his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Upon the next page, beneath an American eagle printed in gold, is this inscription:

The Constitution of the United States. Adopted Sept. 17, 1787.

The page bearing this inscription and all the fly leaves are of exquisite watered silk.

The gift of the Sultan of Turkey is a pastoral ring of antique design, and set with precious stones, valued at $50,000. The Queen of Spain sent another ring, set with a single brilliant sapphire, estimated to be worth $15,000. From the Emperor of Germany was a mitre wrought of gold and studded with rubies, emeralds, sapphires, and diamonds. It cost 20,000 francs. The Empress, on her part, sent a set of gorgeously embroidered vestments that cost 30,000 francs. The titled ladies of Vienna joined the Austrian Emperor in the gift of a pectoral cross that cost 100,000 florins. China joined in remembering the Pontiff, too, and the clergy and laity of Paris raised 150,000 francs to purchase the superb tiara that represents Paris's share in the jubilee gifts. A cross and chain that cost 7,000 rupees was received from the Catholics in Syria.

Among the American gifts in the Vatican exhibition is a splendid collection of sacred books and vessels sent by Louis and Nicholas Benziger of this city. Included in this gift is a superb chapel made entirely by New York artisans. The chapel consists of a chalice, ciborium, crosier, oil stocks, and Bishop's candlestick, all elaborately chased and ornamented, and enclosed in a handsome morocco case. In a similar case are twenty-four pyxes for the Blessed Sacrament, each of a different design. The Sisters of Mt. St. Vincent College sent an illuminated address of great beauty of workmanship and an album containing the names of the 30,000 graduates and students of the college.

The Pope is under no obligation to keep all of these costly presents, but is at liberty, if he so chooses, to dispose of any of them for the increase of his own exchequer or to raise funds to be dispensed in charity. The most imposing of the celebrations of the jubilee in this city will be the grand high mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral in Fifth avenue. Archbishop Corrigan will preach, and his theme will be "The Papacy and the Life of Leo XIII." An enlarged choir will render the music of the mass, and will sing together both at the altar and at the cathedral entrance the great Te Deum that was sung in Rome upon the occasion of Pope Leo's accession to the Papacy.

While Americans are thus honoring the Pontiff, he, himself, will be the host at the Vatican, and will give audiences to ambassadors and representatives of all the foreign powers who will crowd to the famous building to offer royal congratulations.

In announcing the "golden jubilee" of Pope Leo XIII., Archbishop Corrigan prescribed a solemn Te Deum to be sung in all the churches on or after Dec. 31. This is the only celebration service prescribed by the church for this occasion, although a number of the churches throughout the country have held, or will hold, special services in celebration of the anniversary. The Canuchin Churches of St. John the Baptist in West Thirtieth-street and Our Lady of Sorrows at Pitt and Stanton streets were the first to begin the celebration by holding services yesterday morning. In the evening in the former church the Rev. Bonaventure Frey, ex-Provincial of the order, preached a commemorative sermon, the Rev. Luke Rasch, rector, and the Rev. Fathers Anastatius and Francis participating in the services. In the church of Our Lady of Sorrows in the evening a sermon in German was preached by the Rev. Father Lawrence, followed by a Te Deum rendered by a large choir of male and female voices directed by Organist John Schaffer.

At the Church of St. Frances Xavier, in West Sixteenth street, the special thanksgiving service in the evening was elaborately conducted by the priests of the Jesuit order. The celebrant was the Rev. Father J. J. Murphy, rector of the college; deacon, the Rev. Father W. F. Gregory; sub-deacon, the Rev. Father P. J. Cormican. The sermon on the text, "Ecce Sarcerdos Magnus," was preached by the Rev. Father F. T. McCarthy. A choir of male and female voices, under the direction of the Rev. Father J. Young and Theodore Thomas's full Philharmonic orchestra and Organist Dr. B. O. Klein, rendered these musical selections:

Overture, "Athalie." Mendelssohn; "Adestes Fidelio," Novello; "Ecce Sarcerdos Magnus," De Witt; "Hodie Christus Natus," Dr. B. O. Klein; "Veni Creator," Kretschmar; "Te Deum," De Witt; "O Salutaris," Dr. B. O. Klein; "Ave Maria," Carl Greith; "Tantum Ergo," Silas; "Pestlude," Gounod's mass in honor of Jeanne d'Arc.

The latter was rendered for the first time in this country.

At the cathedral to-day the special services will begin at 11 A. M. with a solemn mass. The sermon of the occasion will be preached by Archbishop Corrigan himself. He will speak on the subject of the Papacy and on the life work of the present head of the Catholic Church. At the end of the mass a grand Te Deum will be sung by both choirs. The mass will be Haydn's No. 2.

Among the deputations that will be present will be the Papal Veterans. They will be in full uniform, and will be under the command of Capt. Kerwin. To these veterans the occasion will have special significance, for among their numbers are men who took part in the defence of Perugia against the Garibaldians at the time when the present Pope was the Bishop of that city.

At the Cathedral on Monday at 10½ A. M. the New Year mass will be celebrated, at which all the men's societies of the Holy Name throughout the city will be present. The sermon will be by Father Jeremiah O'Connor.

The Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, on East Third street, will celebrate the jubilee with probably more pomp and ceremony than any other Catholic church in the city. Over $500 has been spent in decorating the church. A large oil painting of the Pope over the main entrance is a feature of the outside decorations. Third and Fourth streets are very profusely decorated with green rosettes and flags, the Papal and American flags predominating. If the weather permits, there will be a procession of all the societies attached to the church, the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the societies forming the guard of honor. Fifty young girls with gold wreathes, with figures from one to fifty on their breasts, will march in the procession.

A demonstration of the Roman Catholic laity of New York city in honor of the Pope is to be held in Cooper Union's large hall on the evening of Jan. 4, under the auspices of the St. Francis Xavier Society and with the approval of Archbishop Corrigan. The Catholic clergy are to be invited, and what room is left after the clergymen are seated will be taken by laymen of prominence. Eugene Kelly will preside. P. S. Gilmore's band will play. Four Papal flags entwined with the Stars and Stripes will be draped at the rear of the platform, and a picture of the Pope will be prominently displayed.

Among those who are to speak are Judge Joseph F. Daly, F. R. Coudert, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, John C. Maguire, David McClure, and Eugene S. Ives. Among the officers will be Thomas G. Glover, Henry L. Hoguet, Gen. John J. Milhau, ex-Mayor Grace, William Hildreth Field, President of the Francis Xavier Society; Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan, William Lummis, J. G. Beales, Commissioner James S. Coleman, James Lynch, James Oliver, Bryson Lawrence, Henry Amy, C. Austin McMahon, James F. Mosher, Carl V. Formes, James Thoron, William Lalor, James J. Phelan, J. C. Crane, W. D. Guthrie, and James R. Floyd.

Who is the Accused Member of the Brooklyn Board of Education?

The Grand Jury of Kings county, which has been in session for the past fortnight, will be discharged on Tuesday next. Last week more than sixty witnesses testified in the Board of Education bribery case, the majority of whom are teachers. Among them was Miss Harriet N. Morris, Principal of Public School 39, who was recently dismissed. She was invited to make a statement of her case, and did so at some length. When she was asked if she would like to have a hearing before the Board in her defence, she said she would, or would like the Board to pay her the money due her from the Board. Miss Morris claims that moneys are due her for back salary. At the Board of Education rooms it was stated yesterday that all the employees of the department have been paid in full. It is believed that the teacher who made the charge of bribery will be before the Grand Jury on Tuesday, and the Brooklyn public will subsequently hear what it has been waiting some time to learn, that is, who the accused member of the Board of Education is.

THOSE FORGED LETTERS.

FOUR PAPERS THAT DECEIVED THE CZAR PRINTED AT LAST.

Prince Ferdinand Made to Say that Germany is His Friend—The Czar Knows the Criminals, but Refuses to Make Them Suffer.

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BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The text of the forged documents which deceived the Czar appears in to-night's *Reichsanzeiger*. M. Vionigale, Assistant Secretary in the Russian Foreign Office, brought them to Berlin and examined them in conjunction with Count Herbert Bismarck. He returned to Gatschina on Sunday and reported to the Czar the result of the inspection. The Czar's assent to the publication of the documents was obtained by pressure from M. de Giers and Gen. von Schweinitz.

The *Reichsanzeiger* prints four letters, three of which purport to have been written by Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to the Countess of Flanders, sister of King Carol I. of Roumania. The first of these three letters is dated Aug. 27. In it Prince Ferdinand says he would not have gone so far if he had not received the most satisfactory information from Berlin through a note written by Prince Reuss, German Ambassador at Vienna, explaining the secret views of Prince Bismarck. Prince Ferdinand enclosed this note to the Countess and begged her to induce King Carol I. to use his influence at St. Petersburg.

The second document is a forged letter to Prince Reuss saying that Prince Ferdinand's taking possession of the Bulgarian throne was a question of personal initiative, to which the German Government cannot for the time being give official support. It was not, however, to be concluded that the German Government would not give unofficial encouragement to Prince Ferdinand's enterprise. "However unfavorable or hostile," says the letter, "the acts of Germany in the mean while may appear, the sentiments secretly cherished by her may one day be made apparent."

The third forged document is a letter from Ferdinand to the Countess of Flanders, under date of Sept. 16. He says that in spite of the open war that Germany is urging against him, he receives assurances every few days from German agents that Bismarck's policy may change openly in the most favorable manner, Germany's attitude depending upon the issue of a grave question with Russia.

In a fourth letter Ferdinand informs the Countess that, according to a communication he has received from Berlin, the fate of Bulgaria has been discussed at meetings between Bismarck, Kalnoky, and Crispi, and that the result was favorable to Bulgaria. The central powers, he says, hope that Bulgaria will give no occasion to the powers to modify their friendly attitude.

Prince Ferdinand denies that any of these documents are authentic. He says there was never any correspondence between him and the Countess of Flanders.

The *Reichsanzeiger* says:

"The sole purpose of the forgeries was to sow distrust among the powers. If the statements of the fictitious letters were well founded, the German policy might have been reproached with duplicity and dishonesty, as the German Government has always regarded and still regards Ferdinand's venture as a violation of the treaties. The appearance of the documents does not add much to what is already known of their contents. The statement that the fabricators have not been discovered is untrue. The Czar knows whence the forgeries proceeded, but refuses to punish the perpetrators."

NEWS FROM GERMANY.

War Still Believed to be Imminent—Bismarck and the Crown Prince.

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BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The year closes without the relations between Russia and the allied powers showing any symptoms of amelioration. The *Cologne Gazette* has a vague announcement that mutual explanations will soon be made, which promise to avert all danger of war, but reliable advices from St. Petersburg deny that there is the slightest change in the tension of affairs.

Gen. von Schweinitz, the German Ambassador, has had frequent interviews with M. de Giers, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, one result of which has been an arrangement for the publication of the forged documents; but judging from the tenor of an article published in the *North German Gazette*, the interviews have left the situation unimproved. Something is hoped to result from the prospective mission of Baron Mohrenheim, Austrian Minister of Finance, to St. Petersburg. His visit appears to be dependent upon the Czar's reception of the proposals transmitted through Prince Lobanoff, Russian Ambassador to Austria, for the revision of the treaty of Berlin. The Russian press concur in declaring that if these proposals imply the definite absorption of Bosnia into Austria Russia will never concur.

The concentration of Russian troops in Poland appears to be suspended. The whole country lies deep in snow and ice. The roads are blocked and railway traffic is retarded. Galicia is in a similar condition. If an order were given to-morrow for the mobilization of the Austrian troops it would be impossible to execute it, except within a small radius of Vienna; but a few weeks hence, when the snow storm has abated and the surface of the country is settled into its winter's hardness, military operations could be easily effected. It is the opinion of military authorities that Austria and Germany will agree upon winter as the best time for a campaign in Poland, and that if war must be it should either commence in February or be deferred until June.

While the movements of troops in Poland are ceasing, forces are being concentrated in Bessarabia, and this fact leads to the belief that Russia either mistrusts Roumanian neutrality or has other plans than a campaign in Galicia. The forces now massed along the Bender and Odessa lines are estimated at 85,000 men. The stations are crowded with troops and artillery transports. Several corps in southern Russia are already fully mobilized and echeloned along the Pruth and Dniester Rivers and the railways converging to Roumania.

The Black Sea fleet is being hurriedly equipped for active service. Four gunboats have been sent to the Kilia arm of the Danube, and a numerous flotilla of vessels designed for river service is being concentated at Odessa. The formidable extent of these preparations give rise to the suspicion that the Czar contemplates a sudden descent upon Bulgaria, while acting on the defensive toward Galicia.

Reports emanating from Paris attribute to the Czar the intention to announce peace or war on the Russian New Year's Day, and war is predicted as Russia's choice. In discussing the issues the Russian press confidently assumes the defeat of the Austrians.

Gregor de Wolan, recently Russian Consul at Pesth, publishes a brochure, under the permission of the St. Petersburg censor, predicting that Hungary will become a Russian province. A map shows Hungary as a part of Russia, all the towns having Slavonic names. The phamphlet, which is quoted by the Hungarian press, increases the eagerness for the final arbitrament of war.

M. Lobanoff, in an interview with Count Kalnoky to-day, repeated his recent pacific declarations. He stated that aggressive designs were foreign to Russia's policy, but no specific importance is attached to these assurances while the military position remains unchanged.

The reports concerning the Crown Prince's condition present the best aspect possible. Since Bismarck renewed the pressure for a regency no adverse reports regarding the Prince have been permitted. The opinion of the Berlin experts that the disease is cancer has not altered, and Dr. Mackenzie's latest diagnosis failed to dispel the belief that an ultimate cure is impossible.

Prince Bismarck's appeal to Crown Prince Frederick William to consent to the establishment of a regency, although repulsed, will now be renewed, in view of the danger of an outbreak of war. The best men in political and military circles feel the necessity there being in the event of war active, working regent, competent to perform all political duties, and in touch with the army. It is impossible for the Crown Princess to act as regent.

Official circles, in discussing the question of the regency, put the Princess entirely out of consideration. Prince William is now in prime health. His old ailments have disappeared, and he is showing himself an energetic worker for his coming trust of Germany. Only a small court party will continue to oppose a regency if the Crown Prince remains an invalid.

The Missing Steamer Arrives.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 31.—The British steamer Lord Gough, from Philadelphia Dec. 15, arrived here to-day and proceeded for Liverpool. The Lord Gough experienced terrible weather on the passage. For eight days the passengers were not allowed on the upper decks. The hatches were battened down, but, despite this precaution, a quantity of water penetrated below the steerage from the seas shipped by the steamer. To add to the miseries of the voyage the oil gave out, and at night everything was in darkness. All the coal in the starboard bunkers was consumed, and the steamer, when she arrived, had a heavy list to port.

Threatened by Boycotters.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—There is much excitement in Kildysart, Ireland, over the threats made against persons who aid the boycotted people. Tradesmen, bakers, and merchants have been notified that they will be blown to death if they furnish supplies to the police.

France Seizes the Wallis Islands.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A French protectorate has been proclaimed in the Wallis Islands, and M. Chavrot, the French Resident, has been appointed Minister to the native Queen.

THE CIGARMAKERS' FIGHT.

The International Union Bound to Keep Down Tenement House Work.

President Strasser of the International Cigarmakers' Union arrived in this city from Buffalo yesterday in answer to a call sent to him by the local unions of this city, who are on the verge of a strike. Mr. Strasser is a man in the prime of manhood, well-set, and above medium stature. He has a thick black moustache, is intelligent looking, and a pleasant talker. Yesterday afternoon the delegates of the local unions held a meeting at 52 Stanton street.

President Strasser was present, and next to him sat Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who is himself a prominent member of the Cigarmakers' Union. The meeting was a secret one. Mr. Strasser afterward said that it was the unanimous feeling among those present that they must fight a reduction of wages or the proposed return to the tenement house system. "That means," said President Strasser, "that we will oppose both with all the means in our possession. Cigarmaking in tenement houses means disease to smokers, sickness among those who make them, especially women and girls, and in the end means a reduction of wages."

When asked if there would be a strike, he said: "The bosses must move in the matter first. Even then it will take a week before a strike will be instituted. When more than twenty-five men ask permission to strike, the whole International Cigarmakers' Union are to decide. Every member must cast his vote under penalty of a fine, and the result throughout the country must be sent to the Executive Board, which has its headquarters at Buffalo. All the balloting is secret, and if the two-thirds of the vote cast are in favor of a strike, then a strike is ordered. It requires a two-thirds vote of all the unions to enable any union on a strike to order its men back to work."

Mr. Strasser said that an agent is sent to the scene of the strike, and he must report to the Executive Board once or twice a week. He said that the great strike in Cincinnati last year cost the International Union over $200,000. Speaking of the strikes ordered by the Knights of Labor, he said: "They overdo the thing, and only hurt the trade. Why, there are three times as many cigarmakers employed in Boston, for example, than worked there before the Knights of Labor began to order strikes on the slightest pretence. The Cigarmakers' International Union is in excellent shape to sustain a strike. We have spent comparatively little on strikes during the year 1887, and our membership is stronger, and there is more money in the treasury than there ever was."

Mr. Strasser will go to Paterson to-day. Mr. Strasser has ordered 100,000 lithographs from a New York firm, which will be hung up in the headquarters of every union throughout the country. They will be of large size, and will picture Chinese, convict, and tenement house work, with the union blue label in the centre. In two weeks 500,000 posters will be put up throughout the country setting forth the evils in writing, as pictured on the lithographs.

The Strike Committee of the union met last night at 332 East Eighth street. It was reported by the shop committees that these firms would engage in the manufacture of tenement house cigars: Lichtenstein Brothers & Co., Kauffman & Bondy, Mendel Brothers, Kauffman Brothers, Sutro & Newmark, S. Jacoby, Levy Brothers, Foster, Hilson & Co., Kerbs & Spies, J. Brussel & Co., Jacoby & Fromme, and Bondy & Lederer.

This committee will confer with the Progressive International Cigarmakers' Union committee to-day. There are thirteen other firms who have been manufacturing their cigars in tenement houses.

PERHAPS IT WILL FALL ON MEANEY.

He and his Family Living in a Condemned and Fenced-in House.

Last October the north wall of the three-story brick building on the southeast corner of Third avenue and Thirty-first street, adjoining the Third Avenue Theatre, bulged, and the Bureau of Inspection of Buildings declared the premises unsafe. The top floor lodger got out, but Saloon Keeper Patrick Meaney refused to go. He lived over his saloon with his family. The owners of the building, heirs of W. C. Higgins, tore down the wall of the upper stories fronting on Thirty-first street, and Meaney, who has a lease that does not expire until a year from next May, contested in the Common Pleas Court their right to tear down the building while he held a lease. The Court decided in his favor, and ordered the owners to restore the wall. They shored up the wall from Thirty-first street and put props up in the saloon. But on Friday Superintendent D'Oench decided that the building was in danger of falling, and ordered Police Captain Ryan to take the necessary precautions. Capt. Ryan fenced in the sidewalk of the building, both on Third avenue and Thirty-first street, and put a policeman there.

The Fire and Police Boards are exercised over the outcome of the owners' fight with Meaney. Meaney sold drinks last night to customers who came into his saloon through a gap in the fence in front of the door. He said that after he won in court the owners had had plenty of time to put back the wall before cold weather set in, but they wanted to demolish the whole and rebuild, and were trying very hard to freeze him out.

"It will be a cold day when they do," said Meaney. "I feel perfectly secure here. I've got my family up stairs."

JUDGE RAPALLO'S FUNERAL.

Impressive Ceremonies Over the Remains of the Dead Jurist.

In the Forty-second street Presbyterian Church at 10 o'clock this morning the remains of the late Judge Rapallo lay enclosed in a rosewood coffin, with heavy silver handles, covered with flowers.

The singing of "Lead kindly light" opened the exercises. The Rev. Dr. Paxton, the pastor, read the Episcopal service, and the Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Taylor of the Broadway Tabernacle delivered the funeral oration. He said that the example the dead jurist had set during his career as a lawyer and a Judge was one that young men aspiring to the legal profession might ever endeavor to imitate. The sterling honesty and unquestioned integrity that have characterized his official acts, as well as the great ability he displayed, have tended to increase the confidence and respect of the people in the wisdom of the bench and the justice of its decisions."

The choir sang a funeral anthem as the procession, led by Chief Judge Ruger, Judge Andrews, Judge Daly, Judge Finch, and Judge Peckham of the Court of Appeals, who acted as pall bearers, passed out.

Among the Judges, lawyers, and other distinguished men present were: Chief Justice Van Brunt, Judge Brady, Judge Patterson, and Judge Cullen of the Supreme Court; Judge Van Wyck, ex-Judge Spencer, Judge Bookstaver, Judge Cowing, ex-Judge Noah Davis, ex-Judge Arnoux, ex-Judge Tracy, District Attorney Martine, ex-Gov. Hoffman, ex-Gov. Hoadly of Ohio, Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean, David Dudley Field, Cyrus W. Field, Bourke Cockran, Clarence Seward, H. E. Sickles, Waldo Hutchins, Julian K. Davies, Robert Sewell, George De Forest Lord, and Wm. Allen Butler, President of the Bar Association.

The body was borne to Greenwood.

A BAD NIGHT FOR LEGS.

Wholesale Fracturing of Them in All Parts of the City.

The telegraphic apparatus at Police Headquarters was kept pretty busy last night clicking out the details of a long series of accidents that were the result partly of the slippery condition of the sidewalks and partly from the fact that it was New Year's eve. The list runs as follows:

Morris B. Lawrence, 45 years old, 433 East Ninth street, fell on First avenue, near Sixth street, and broke his right leg.

John Cannon, 55 years old, of 96 East Fourth street, fell at Sixth street, while getting off a Fourth avenue car, and broke his left leg.

Lizzie Knight, 36 years old, of 158 Chrystie street, was picked up on the corner of Forsyth and Hester streets with a fracture of the left ankle.

Charles Miller, 25 years old, of 509 Grand street, fell at the corner of Jay and West streets and sprained his ankle.

Eugene Elliott, 22 years old, of 22 Varick street, fell in front of 201 Broadway and broke his left arm.

Bridget Canfield, 60 years old, of 326 East Fifty-first street, fell in front of her house and broke her left ankle.

John J. Blackstock, 38 years old, of 158th street and St. Nicholas avenue, fell on Tenth avenue, near 136th street, and received a fracture of the right leg.

Bertha Authenrith, 33 years old, of 416 East Sixty-fourth street, fell at 161st street and Delmonico place and broke her leg.

The Old South Church Chandelier Falls.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The fine chandelier that has hung since the beginning of the century from the ceiling of the Old South Meeting House fell a day or two ago, and was dashed into a thousand pieces. The chandelier appears to have been fastened to the ceiling very insecurely. Two small hooks were finally bent out straight by the continued strain of the burden of some 400 pounds, and the valuable pendant dropped to the floor. Mr. John Sweetser, a prominent Boston merchant at the close of the last century, was an active member of the Old South Church, and proposed to make it a present of a chandelier. He died without carrying out his intention, but his widow supplied it as a memorial of her husband. It was first hung and lighted in 1802. The cost was $800, and it was the admiration of the town in that day. It was really a beautiful piece of cut-glass work, probably of French manufacture.

TRAGEDY IN A COURT ROOM.

CULMINATION OF A FEUD BETWEEN SOUTH CAROLINA LAWYERS.

They Blaze Away at Each Other in a Court Room, Killing the Justice and Wounding Each Other and Two Bystanders.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 31.—The details of the tragedy at Sumter are even worse than at first telegraphed. There had been a feud between the Keels and Bowman families for some time. The Keels live in Sumter Court House, and the Bowmans in Bishopville, a village about twelve miles distant. D. E. Keels and the two Bowmans were lawyers, who were engaged in a lawsuit representing different parties. The quarrel arose about the fees which were to be allowed Keels. About a fortnight ago the Bowmans came to Sumter and beat Keels, no weapons being drawn. A week later Keels and his father went to Bishopville, and another fight ensued. Pistols were used this time, and one of the Bowmans was wounded in the hip. On Friday the vendetta terminated in a bloody tragedy at Sumter Court House.

The two Keels, father and son, were warned that Bowman and his friends were out gunning for them. The Mayor of the town got wind of the affair and swore out a peace warrant against all the parties. The Sheriff arrested them, but did not disarm them, and brought them before trial Justice G. E. Haynesworth. No sooner had the parties entered the court than they began shooting and cutting. The Justice was the first victim. He fell pierced through the brain with a bullet. When the battle was over it was found that John R. Keels and D. E. Keels, father and son; K. Pennington, P. G. Bowman, and Walter I. Harby were all desperately wounded.

It is difficult to arrive at the truth, most of the witnesses of the affray leaning to one side or the other. John R. Keels says that when arrested he objected to going to the Trial Justice's office unarmed, fearing an attack, but the Sheriff insisted on his giving up his arms, and he acquiesced. When they reached the office of the Trial Justice, P. G. Bowman was walking up and down the floor. After a moment or two he turned suddenly with a pistol already drawn, and, at a distance of about five feet, fired three times at D. E. Keels and once at him (J. R. Keels). Somebody then knocked Bowman down, and the deponent ran out of the office to his own office and came back with four pistols, but was stopped before he had reached the scene of the shooting, and was arrested.

Bowman, on the other hand, says: "I heard of threats that Keels had made about making me bite the dust the next time he came to Sumter, and as I was standing on Main street in front of my office Keels rode up the street in an omnibus, glaring at me in a most threatening manner as he passed. I stepped down on the sidewalk expecting an attack, but he turned into his son's office before he reached me. About half an hour after this I was arrested and taken to the trial Justice's office, where I was told that I would be required to give a peace bond. While the bond was being prepared Sheriff Sanders brought in John R. Keels and his father, D. E. Keels. As the latter entered the room he fixed his eyes on me and put his hand in his breast. There were several persons standing between us, and he waited until the way was clear, and then drew a pistol. Without waiting any further developments, I drew my pistol and commenced firing as rapidly as I could. I was anticipating trouble, but did not want any one else in it."

Haynesworth, the murdered Justice, was one of the best-known men in the county. He was a graduate of the State Military Academy, and was the man who fired the first shot of the war at the Star of the West as that vessel was seeking to relieve Major Anderson at Fort Sumter.

WED ON HER MOTHER'S WEDDING DAY.

Miss Clara McClave Becomes the Wife of Mr. Gideon Granger.

Thirty years ago yesterday Mr. and Mrs. John McClave were married, and last night their second daughter, Clara, was married to Mr. Gideon Granger, son of J. Albert Granger, in the Central Baptist Church, Forty-second street, near Broadway. The church was decorated with palms and tropical plants. At 8 o'clock the wedding party entered the church. The bride wore white moiré, with front drapery of white lace. The corsage was sleeveless and V shaped, with orange blossoms on the shoulder. The bridal veil was point lace, and was fastened by a Marguerite of diamonds and pearls, which was presented by Inspector Steers. She also wore a diamond crescent which was presented by the groom. She carried a bouquet of white roses and forget-me-nots.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry M. Sanders. The bridesmaids were Miss May Church, Miss Minnie Harris, Miss Mamie Brown, and Miss Mamie Albert. They carried bouquets of roses. Percy Knapp was best man, and Miss Ella Cregier maid of honor. The ushers were Mr. Alexander Granger, Mr. John Granger, Mr. Charles Dunn, and Mr. Ralph Ives. After the ceremony a reception was held at Commissioner McClave's residence, 156 West Seventy-second street, where the bridal bouquets received were placed under a floral bell. Mrs. McClave, the bride of thirty years ago, wore a corn-colored satin and moiré costume trimmed with black thread lace. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. M. McClave, Mr. S. Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Wydemeyer, Mr. Harry Wydemeyer, Miss Wedemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Cregier, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Coman, and Roscoe Conkling.

M'CARTHY PLAYS IT SHARP.

Put in Two Six-year Clerks and Left Justice Goldfogle Out in the Weather.

The new Civil Justice, Henry M. Goldfogle, was angry last night. The retiring Civil Justice, John Henry McCarthy had appointed his brother-in-law, Dr. Duane, a veteran army surgeon, to be clerk of his court, and James Sheils, ex-Alderman Tommy Sheils's brother, who was a deputy sheriff, to be deputy clerk. The salaries are $3,000, and they run for six years. In order that the court might thus be stuffed with appointees of the retiring Justice, Thaddeus McCarthy, his brother, and W. W. Collins, who supported Goldfogle, resigned, although they had two or three years yet to serve.

"There is all sorts of talk going around the district about these appointments," said Justice Goldfogle. "More than three weeks ago I heard of these proposed appointments, but I was powerless to prevent them. The law is so constructed that there is no way to interfere, and what your predecessor will do appears to depend on what kind of a man he is."

A visitor to Goldfogle's house said last night that it was reported that Thaddeus McCarthy got $7,500 and Collins got $4,500 for resigning. This was denied by the friends of both these men.

The retiring Civil Justice, William H. Kelly, has appointed Philip Ahearn clerk and Abram Bernard deputy clerk in the court which Samson Lachman has been elected to preside over. Mr. Lachman, who presided at a dinner to the Ashland Tribune last night given to Justice Kelly, said that it was with his approval that Ahearn and Bernard were appointed.

A MISSING MINISTER.

The Rev. Edward F. Miles Disappears After a Fortnight of Revival Work.

The Rev. Edward F. Miles, minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Reformation at 130 and 132 Stanton street, has been strangely missing since Friday afternoon. His disappearance was reported at Police Headquarters yesterday. He is about 60 years old, and has been connected with the church four years. During the past two weeks there have been revival meetings at the church nightly. Mr. Miles has been working very hard, and it is conjectured that his mind became affected.

About 2:30 Friday afternoon the sexton of the church saw the minister in his study which is attached to the church, and spoke to him. Soon after that Mr. Miles went away, leaving word that he was going to visit a sick woman belonging to the congregation who lived in Stanton street near the East River. He did not return to the church, and it was learned that he had not gone to the sick woman's house. Since then nothing has been heard of him.

Mr. Miles is a married man and has a family. The latter are unable to account for his absence. His address is given in the directory as the Arnold flats, 113 East Fourteenth street. Upon inquiries being made there, it was said by the janitor that Mr. Miles had moved away last spring.

A Keg of Dynamite for Comedian Powers.

When J. T. Powers, who acts the particularly heavy Anarchist in "Madelon," at the Casino, got to his rooms in West Nineteenth street last night, he was confronted by a suspicious-looking keg in which a long fuse was sizzling. He crawled under a table. It seemed about six hours before the fuse burned out, but it did at last, and there was a terrific bang and the keg was knocked endwise. Mr. Powers howled, and a dozen fierce-looking men rushed into his rooms, and surrounding him exclaimed "Blood!" Mr. Powers cried "Blazes!" Then the fierce-looking men took off their red beards, and proved to be friends of his.

A SCHOONER LOST IN THE BLIZZARD.

The Tug Morse Spoke her, and Next Day Passed her Deck Load Adrift.

The tug B. W. Morse, which returned yesterday from a cruise after Mr. Leary's log raft, was on her way back on Wednesday morning when she sighted the schooner Sophia T. Winterton. The schooner had a deck load of hard pine boards, from Hatteras for Salem. The seas were very high, and she appeared to be rolling heavily. She carried nothing but mainsail and jib. On approaching her Capt. Blair of the tug saw that her other sails had been carried away. The wind was about sixteen miles an hour. The Morse approached within hailing distance. Three seamen were aft, and a negro was forward kindling a fire in a caboose stove. When hailed the Captain came to the schooner's side.

"Have you seen any logs?" called Capt. Blair.

"No," was the reply; "but do you know where we are? We have lost our bearings."

Capt. Blair gave the seaman his bearings and went on to the northwest, the schooner following. The place of meeting was ninety miles south southeast of Davis south shoal lightship. Toward evening the wind freshened into a gale. It blew so hard that the tug had to lie to. About 8 o'clock, the Winterton overtook the tug. She was lying over under