LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

RIDDLEBERGER AGAIN ON THE RAMPAGE IN THE SENATE.

Another Attempt to Discuss the British Extradition Treaty in Open Session—Michigan Democrats Complain to Secretary Fairchild for Keeping Republican Politicians in Office—Capt. White's Title to his Seat in the House Confirmed—Speaker Carlisle Resumes the Gavel in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Mr. Riddleberger of Virginia succeeded to-day in doing what he threatened to do for several days. He discussed the British extradition treaty in open session. He submitted no very extended or coherent remarks, but delivered some very vigorous ones, and also made a successful and cutting thrust at Senator John Sherman, which struck home as closely as anything Senator Kenna said to that Republican statesman in his recent speech. Senators Hoar and Hale were having a little discussion about the coming centennial celebration of the adoption of the American Constitution. Something was said about extending invitations to the Presidents of the South American republics. This was a good enough international cue to Mr. Riddleberger, and he at once started in. He was allowed to proceed until he actually referred to the provisions of the treaty, when he was promptly called to order by President Ingalls. Mr. Riddleberger did not mind this. He was in a callous mood to-day. He seemed more flushed and excited than usual, and after he had been shut off by the presiding officer he smiled and said he would endeavor to proceed in order. Then he grew passionate, and his ire turned toward Mr. Sherman. He put several pointed questions to that gentleman as to what his course would be under certain circumstances. Mr. Sherman replied very reluctantly by saying that he could only answer by making the point of order that the Senator from Virginia was out of order. To give him any other answer would be to violate his oath, and Riddleberger had no more right to assume that he would do this than that he would rob or steal, or do other ungentlemanly things. Mr. Ingalls sustained Mr. Sherman's point, and cautioned Riddleberger to proceed in order.

"Yes, sir," he replied in a sarcastic, mock modest tone, which showed him to be almost wild with anger. Then he suddenly turned upon the Ohio Senator and hissed at him the charge of having betrayed executive secrets by writing a public letter announcing in advance his intention to vote against the confirmation of Mr. Lamar. This was a home thrust, and the Senator winced, while every member of the Senate grew nervous, not knowing what might happen before the reckless Virginian sat down. He did nothing worse, however, than to fling back with interest the charge that he had acted ungentlemanly. He said he had done nothing to warrant any such observation, and continued to talk in the most excited manner about the treaty, which he said every true American should repudiate. As he warmed up to his subject Riddleberger screamed and pounded his desk in a savage manner. Senator Sawyer, who sits next him, quickly glided away for fear of being hurt, and the Democratic Senators chuckled to see the consternation into which their Republican friends were thrown. In his wild peroration Mr. Riddleberger declared that this British extradition treaty was one that the American people would not dare to make in open session. At this point he was again called to order, but said he was ready to sit down, as he had finished. He retired to the cloak room, and had been there but a few minutes when Senator Sherman walked in, and the two gentlemen had quite a protracted conversation, during which Mr. Sherman seemed to be entreating his colleague to go with him, an offer which he declined.

Later in the day Mr. Riddleberger, who had made frequent trips from the Chamber, again arose and sent to the Clerk's desk a document, which he said was a copy of the treaty between Prussia and Austria, which he desired to have go to the people as a sample of the treaties ratified by the American Senate. He said it contained copious marginal notes of his own in pencil which could be omitted in the printing. Mr. Riddleberger would not state what disposition he desired made of his document. It therefore lies on the table. During the afternoon, as Riddleberger sat in the cloak room smoking, Mr. Ingalls entered, shook his hand warmly, and the two Senators laughed and chatted for several minutes about the incident of the day.

Senator Platt made a Republican campaign speech in the Senate to-day, and as an argument for protection it was a good one. The Connecticut Senator has the reputation among his brother Senators of being an able man, and, although he does not possess much eloquence, he approached that point to-day. He spoke for more than two hours. His Republican colleague and the occupants of the galleries were interested, but not a single Democrat gave him his attention. The first portion of Mr. Platt's speech was devoted to proving that the message of President Cleveland was a Simon-pure free trade document of the Cobden Club pattern, and quoted remarks of Frank Hurd, Henry Watterson, James Russell Lowell, and Henry George to prove it. Mr. Platt treated Mr. Lowell to a dose of sarcastic abuse, and chided him with the fact that when he praised Mr. Cleveland as a typical American he was not grateful enough to put in a word for his benefactors, Garfield and Grant, under whom he had held office. One remarkable statement made by Mr. Platt when he got down to the statistical portion of his speech was that the wage-workers in Connecticut and Rhode Island owned more property than all the wage-earners in the world outside of the United States.

A decision was rendered by the United States Supreme Court to-day in the case of the United States against Douglas Smith. Douglas Smith was a clerk in the office of the Collector of Customs at New York, and in 1886 he was indicted under section 5,490 of the Revised Statutes for embezzlement of public moneys. The Court below was divided in opinion as to the sufficiency of the indictment, and certified to this court the following questions:

First—Is a clerk in the office of the Collector of Customs for the city of New York, appointed by the Collector with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury by virtue of section 2,634 of the Revised Statutes, a person charged by any act of Congress with the safe keeping of public moneys?

Second—Was the defendant appointed by the head of a department within the meaning of the constitutional provisions upon the subject of the appointing power?

This Court, in an opinion by Mr. Justice Field, answers both of these questions in the negative, and holds that section 3,639 of the Revised Statutes concerning the safe keeping of public moneys does not apply to Collector's clerks, and that such clerks are not appointed by the head of any department within the meaning of any constitutional provision.

In response to a resolution of the Senate, the Commissioner of Agriculture to-day transmitted to the Senate the report of Prof. Swenson, in charge of the experiments in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum at Fort Scott, Kan. Prof. Swenson says that the sugar produced at Fort Scott averaged 2½ per cent. of being as pure as the best granulated, while the selling price has been about 1½ cents per pound less; but the most important point, he says, is the complete success of the experiments in demonstrating the commercial practicability of manufacturing sugar from sorghum cane. The value of the sugar and molasses obtained this year per ton of sorghum cane compares favorably with that of the highest yields obtained in Louisiana from sugar cane, and taking into consideration the much greater cost of the sugar cane, and that it has no equivalent to the two bushels of seed yielded per ton of sorghum cane, he says, without hesitancy, that sugar can be produced fully as cheaply in Kansas as in Louisiana.

Mr. O'Donnell of Michigan, from the Committee on Accounts, reported adversely in the House to-day upon two resolutions providing for additional employees. The report says that no more officials were needed in the House, and calls attention to the fact that at the opening of Congress there were 308 clerks, messengers, pages, and employees on the rolls, for which there was an appropriation of $896,468, which would be nearly consumed by the close of the fiscal year. Since Congress opened twelve more offices were added by order of the House, so that at present there were 320 on the rolls. The contingent fund of $30,000 had already been drawn upon in two months to the amount of $16,346, leaving only $13,659 to pay the expenses of the investigating committee already appointed.

Among the bills introduced in the House to-day were these:

By Mr. Williams of Ohio—Fixing the salaries of letter carriers at $850 for the first year, $900 for the second year, and any sum up to $1,200 for succeeding years, in the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

By Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio—Providing that all intoxicating and spirituous liquors shall pay a duty of 500 per cent ad valorem.

By Mr. Butterworth of Ohio—Providing for full reciprocity between the United States and Canada, excepting articles upon which an internal revenue tax is imposed by United States laws. The two countries are to be protected from the importation of foreign goods through either country to the other without payment of duty. The bill provides that all rights of commercial intercourse shall be enjoyed in all ports and harbors in Canada by American citizens as they are enjoyed by Canadians in the ports and harbors of the United States.

By Mr. Granger of Connecticut—Directing the Commission of Fish and Fisheries to make inquiry into the destruction of oysters by star fish.

By Mr. Candler of Georgia—For refunding United States 4 per cent. bonds into 2½ per cent. bonds.

By Mr. Lawler of Illinois—To protect the consumers of butter by requiring wholesale dealers to pay an annual tax of $500 and retail dealers to pay an annual tax of $1. Also to repeal the oleomargarine tax.

By Mr. Henderson of North Carolina—To divide the surplus money in the Treasury on July 1, 1888, among the several States and Territories, to be used in aid of common schools.

By Mr. Osborne of Pennsylvania—To define the necessary and legitimate expenses pertaining to the election of members of Congress, and to provide for the payment thereof.

When the call of States had been concluded in the House this morning, Speaker Carlisle entered the chamber and assumed the gavel amid loud applause from both sides of the House. Then Mr. Perkins of Kansas offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, tendering the thanks of the House to the Hon. S. S. Cox "for the courteous, just, and impartial manner in which he presided over its deliberations as Speaker, and for his expeditious and satisfactory despatch of public business." Mr. Cox received a round of applause, and in response to calls of "Speech!" he said:

MR. SPEAKER: It pleased the gentlemen to make me *your locum tenens*. I thank the gentlemen on both sides for their uniform good temper and for their forbearance toward one who was called fresh from the floor to perform the perplexing duties of the Speakership. I had not an opportunity to thank the gentlemen at the time I was elected, but I do so now, and I tender them my heartfelt acknowledgments.

Capt. White's title to his seat in the House from the Twelfth Indiana district was confirmed to-day by a vote of 187 to 105. The seat was contested by Mr. Lowry, Democrat, whom Capt. White defeated by about 2,000 votes, on the ground that the Captain, who was born in Ireland, had never been naturalized, or if he had, that there was no record of it in the courts. Capt. White stated under oath that he had taken out his papers and submitted other proof that he had been naturalized. The question for the House to decide was whether naturalization could be proved by parole. A majority of the Committee on Elections decided that it could not, and reported in favor of declaring the seat vacant until another election could be held in the district. The minority presented a report declaring Mr. White entitled to the seat, and the report was adopted by the House to-day. The following Democrats voted with the Republicans in the affirmative:

Anderson of Illinois, Bigby, Bliss, Bryce, Burnes, Burnett, Bynum, T. J. Campbell of New York, Chipman, Cockran, Collins, Compton, Culberson, Dockery, Enloe, Fisher, Ford, Forney, Glass, Hare, Laffoon, Lanham, Marbourg, Mahoney, McAdoo, McKinney, Meshane, Merriman, Neal, Nelson, O'Neill of Illinois, Phelan, Randall, Richardson, Rowland, Rusk, Sayres, Shively, Bowden, Springer, Stewart of Texas, Stone of Missouri, Tarsney, Tillman, Weaver, Whiting, and Wilson of Minnesota.

There was no especial significance in the vote. A large body of Democrats believed White entitled to the seat in equity, if not in law, and the majority report of the Election Committee was therefore rejected. The committee hardly expected to be sustained in declaring that White's failure to prove that he was naturalized made his election invalid, but it did not want to establish a possibly dangerous precedent by ignoring the fact.

Senator Hearst's wife gave a handsome luncheon to-day. The guests were asked to meet her friend, Miss Butterfield of California. The table flowers were pink and pale yellow roses. The company included Miss Thompson, Miss Wilson, Miss Stetson, Miss Sicard, Miss Mauro, Miss Biddle, Miss Langhorne, Miss Butterworth, Miss Ives, Miss Gorham, Miss Booth, Miss Mary Wilson, and Miss Corkhill. A pretty conceit was in scroll cards with the names, and each having a motto.

Col. Lamont's wife gave a tea from 4 to 6 to-day that had the novelty of being to an exclusively unmarried company. It was in honor of her guest, Miss Warner of Bridgeport, Conn. The tea was a revelation of a fact that, with all said to the contrary, there is no scarcity of young men in society. Mrs. Lamont's invitations to her unmarried friends brought them out in scores—men and women, from the débutante right on through the years not so youthful, but all single. The Chinese Minister seems to be included among unmarried men in official circles, and with his young Secretary, Mr. Lyang, was of the company.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Bowen and Miss Bowen were among those making calls to-day. They receive to-morrow at the Arlington from 3 to 6 o'clock.

The Secretary of State and the Misses Bayard gave a reception this evening that was a charming party. There were many diplomats and Congressional people among the guests. The Secretary and Miss Bayard received, and the Misses Florence and Louise Bayard were graceful hostesses in the supper room.

Miss Mary O'Donnell and Viscount Le Bassetier are to be married at St. Matthew's Church on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. The recent death of Miss O'Donnell's aunt in Baltimore will render the wedding a quiet one.

Senator McPherson of New Jersey introduced a bill to-day directing the Secretary of War to lease for ninety-nine years to the United States Hotel Company of New Jersey certain lands in Monmouth county, on the shore of Horseshoe Cove, 1½ miles south of the East Beacon Light on Sandy Hook. For this lease the United States Hotel Company is to annually pay the expenses of maintaining the three lighthouses and the two life-saving stations now on Sandy Hook. The intention of the proposed lessees is to make the place a summer resort free from gaming houses, liquor shops, and other objectionable surroundings.

The National Opera Company opened its Washington season at the New National Theatre to-night with a splendid performance of "Tannhauser"—in fact, one of the best performances of a Wagner opera ever given here. The house contained a notable audience, including many Senators, Cabinet officers, and Representatives, and nearly all the foreign Ministers. The President and Mrs. Cleveland had engaged a box for to-night, but were unable to be present on account of Mrs. Cleveland being in mourning for her uncle. The performance aroused great enthusiasm, the tenor Sylva, Mme. Pierson, Messrs. Ludwig, Vetta, and Stoddard being frequently recalled.

Following close upon the introduction of the numerous petitions in favor of prohibition in the District of Columbia, the temperance people have now begun a systematic recommendation to Congress to abolish all internal taxes upon alcoholic liquors. Large numbers of these petitions were presented in the Senate to-day, all coming from the Women's Christian Temperance Unions of the various States and containing thousands of signatures. The petitions say that this action is urged for the reason that the internal revenue law operates to render more difficult the enforcement of the prohibitory laws, and so postpones the day of national deliverance from the evils arising from the liquor crime.

Secretary Fairchild to-day received a call from a delegation of Western Democrats, who told him about the feeling that exists in their States on the subject of civil service reform. This delegation was composed of Representatives Fisher and Whiting of Michigan, Gov. Swineford of Alaska, and George W. Brown, a prominent lawyer of the Wolverine State. For a long time these Congressmen and their friends have been much hampered in their efforts to spread the cause of Democracy in their districts by the fact that a large proportion of the officeholders of the smaller class are Republicans. Time and again they have demanded the removal of these men on the ground that they had always been offensive partisans, and that their retention in office under a Democratic administration had a tendency to demoralize the party in the State. Their efforts have always been unsuccessful. Last week one of these Congressmen paid a visit to his constituents, and yesterday he returned here determined to have some action taken. After consultation with his friends it was decided to visit Secretary Fairchild and endeavor to have him see the force of their reasoning and take some action to aid them. The delegation therefore called on the Secretary at the Treasury Department this morning. Not finding him there, they went to his residence and talked with him for an hour. The particular class of Republican officials whose removal they recommended to-day are the lighthouse keepers. There are sixty of these men in Michigan, and the delegation forcibly stated to Secretary Fairchild the lamentable fact that out of this whole number only one is a Democrat. The other fifty-nine are old-time, party serving, active Republicans, who vote and work for the success of the Republican party. The gentlemen claimed that this one light keeper should have the company of other Democrats, and they are confident that Secretary Fairchild now sees the case as they do. They told him plainly that they and their constituents have no use for civil service reform, and that they cannot bear the sight of Republicans, who have always fought them, now enjoying the fruits of their victory. As a stroke of party policy they urged the removal of these men, and they forcibly represented to the Secretary that the success of the Democratic party in Michigan, now so promising, depends upon the inauguration of a good, straight-out Democratic policy. Mr. Whiting represents the Port Huron district, one of the largest customs districts in the United States. It has always been Republican until recently, and he means to keep it Democratic now by moving vigorously on the enemy's works all along the line.

Ex-Gov. Long to-day introduced in the House a bill which bears directly on the move for an international copyright, and has the backing of the authors who support the movement. It provides that all forfeitable imported books, seized hereafter by collectors for violation of the revenue laws, shall be destroyed by him in any way which he shall see fit. The supporters of the measure say they can show before the Judiciary Committee, to which the bill was referred, that for some time the practice of importing forfeitable books in this way, in order that after seizure they might be bought cheaply at auction sale, has been spreading for some time. Ordering the burning or tearing of the books, it is argued, will be likely to stop this.

STRUGGLES OF AN IRON KING.

Mr. Burton Would Not Go Through Them Again for a Fortune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 6.—John E. Burton, the Iron King, who made over $1,000,000 out of the Gogebic iron boom within the past three years, is reported to be in financial strains. Everywhere in the State his property is being attached by frightened creditors and the stockholders of his big mining company. The Bessemer Consolidated are preparing to thwart his scheme to bond the company's five mines for $600,000. It is said that if they succeed in defeating Burton there will be a tremendous crash in the mining stock market. The stockholders say they would be willing to vote for bonds in any amount if it were not for Burton's declaration that he will keep between $200,000 and $300,000 of the money after it is raised to reimburse him for alleged personal outlay in the development of the mines.

Burton is now in New York city for the purpose of raising enough money on his immense real estate holdings in Wisconsin to liquidate the most pressing debts of the company, and there was a rumor afloat this afternoon that he had secured $70,000 in cash on notes and mortgages. Secretary Kennedy, who has just returned from the East, says that the money is now on the way to the Gogebic country. The iron king, in a short personal letter to each stockholder, says:

"I would not attempt to endure the suspense, humiliations, and heart chalings of the past three months over again for a warranty deed of the Gogebic range; not that the senseless panic has depreciated values; not that the deal has been longer in closing than we expected, but simply because I look back and see 2,000 people who have invested in these iron properties and are all looking to this office for safety and waiting for good news."

Burton used to be an insurance man. He went into the iron country when the boom was at its height, and by shrewd manipulation and investment amassed a great fortune.

THE KINDERHOOK TRAGEDY.

"Bat" Jackson, the Young Negro Accused of the Murder of Miss Hover, On Trial.

HUDSON, Feb. 6.—The trial of Battice Jackson, colored, 23 years of age, for the murder of Gertrude M. Hover, was begun to-day. Miss Hover was familiarly known as "Aunt Margaret," and lived alone in a small cottage on the outskirts of the village of Kinderhook. Her nearest neighbors were several families of colored folks. On Sept. 8, 1885, she was found dead in her house, with her throat cut, and there were several wounds about her face and body. The walls of the kitchen, hall, parlor, and even the victim's bedroom, were bespattered, giving evidence of the desperate struggle which must have taken place. The object of the murderer was robbery. It was known that Miss Hover had money in the bank, and it was supposed that she had money and valuables in her house. After killing the woman the murderer locked the doors and made his escape. Miss Hover failing to be seen about the premises, it was thought she had been taken suddenly ill. Dr. Woodworth and others burst in the door and found her body lying on the floor in a front room.

The Sheriff of Columbia county offered a reward of $500 and the Governor offered a similar reward for the capture and conviction of the guilty party. Suspicion rested upon "Bat" Jackson, who had been seen acting in a strange manner around the premises, and who mysteriously disappeared. He afterward returned and was arrested. The warrant was based on the testimony of a witness at the inquest, that he saw blood stains on Jackson's shirt and that Jackson had quite a sum of money. Another witness testified that he saw Jackson going on his hands and knees along the fence near the Hover cottage, occasionally lifting his head to see if any one was watching.

THEY DEMAND MORE PAY.

Pennsylvania Railroad Employees Want to Share in Its Prosperity.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6.—The acquiescence in the demand of the employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad west of Pittsburgh for an increase of wages has encouraged those east of that point to make a similar petition to the company, and a committee representing the middle and western divisions of the main line went to Philadelphia this afternoon and expect to have an audience with President Roberts to-morrow. They will set forth that when a reduction of 10 per cent. was made some time ago it was allowed by the men on the promise that as soon as business improved the old rates of wages would be reestablished. The business of the road is now more extensive and lucrative than at any former period in the history of the corporation; in fact, the company's facilities for handling freight are taxed beyond its capacity, and a condition exists that was never known before. The company has been obliged to avail itself of several dollar between this point and Altoona for storing cars that it is unable to move. Heretofore a siding at Elizabeth furnace, near Altoona, has been found adequate to meet this service, but now it has been found necessary to resort to other siding, and last night fifty sections of twenty cars each were put on a siding this side of that point, and the engines that had hauled them half far were sent forward to move the cars stored at Elizabeth bound westward. All these things, the committee will insist, justify their demand for a return to the old rates, and the company has already indicated its disposition to accede to it. The result of the conference will be known in a day or two, and the employees of the road are confident that it will be in their favor.

WHISKEY IN NEW JERSEY.

Its Advocates Predict the Defeat of the Cold Water Men.

TRENTON, Feb. 6.—Whiskey got one blow between the eyes and two vicious little slaps on the jaw in the Legislature to-night. The Assembly Judiciary Committee made a favorable report, Col. Heppenheimer of Hudson alone dissenting, and both in the Assembly and the Senate the ministers who have acted as chaplains have sprinkled cold water liberally through their devotions. Nevertheless the whiskey men to-night predict that local option will be beaten. Before the session to-night the Judiciary Committee gave a public hearing on the bill to C. K. Landis, the man who founded Vineland, killed an editor, and otherwise distinguished himself. Vineland is a temperance town in a temperance county and is inhabited by strict prohibitionists, who never get drunk on anything but Vineland wine. It was on behalf of Vineland wine that Mr. Landis appeared to-night. He submitted a lot of amendments to exclude that wine and also beer from the provisions of the act. He also wanted the law made to give the local option to each town and city instead of to each county. These are a sample of the sort of amendments that will be showered at the bill from every direction when it comes up on second reading, which it may do to-morrow.

The graveyard insurance bill introduced this year in more objectionable form than ever, slipped through the Assembly last week, but to-night it was reconsidered and hustled back to a committee in short order.

Coal Men Will Discuss Wages.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 6.—The coal operators and miners, who will meet to-morrow to begin their Inter-State Convention, held several preliminary meetings to-day to arrange the business. The miners, it is apparent, will demand at least last year's rate in all districts, while the operators in some parts seem to consider a reduction necessary. The efforts of the combination of operators and miners to sustain uniform rates during the past year have been hampered by the failure of the southern Illinois operators to pay the established price on all coal. The Illinois operators are not taking part in the present negotiations, and the Indiana operators do not care, therefore, to bind themselves to sustain a certain rate and then be compelled to meet the Illinois men in the market. Hence it is thought that this may cause a hitch in the Convention.

Casting Great Armor Plates.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 6.—The Bessemer steel mill of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., at Homestead, will soon be a centre of attraction. The heaviest armor plates are to be made there. The ingots from which some of the plates are to be made will weigh 30,000 pounds, something hitherto unheard of in the history of steel manufacture in this country. The ordinary steel ingot weighs from 3,000 to 6,000 pounds, the latter weight being considered very great, though within the last year ingots have been cast weighing over 10,000 pounds. The 30,000-pound ingots at the Bessemer are to be each four feet square. They will be cast in sand moulds, instead of iron, but are made in the mould pit in such a way that the liquid steel flows from the melting furnace directly into the mould below.

Forger Heimbold Wanted in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Inspector Burke has gone to Rochester, N. Y., after Mason Pell Hdimbold, a clever young forger, who was convicted by a jury, in Albany, on Nov. 23, 1886, for passing forged checks in that city. Heimbold's term, which was a short one on account of the plea of insanity, has expired, and the authorities here want him for similar offences committed here, while claiming to be a representative of the New York banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. He used the name of Lanier in Boston.

MISS THURSBY'S ESCAPADE.

TAKEN TO A HOTEL BY JEWELLER EDWARD MORRO.

Subsequently She Stays Several Days in a Room Hired of Mrs. Brooks—The Latter Saw at Once that She was a Virtuous Girl.

Edward Morro, a jeweller of 117 Court street, Brooklyn, was before Justice Massey yesterday, accused of the abduction of pretty fifteen-year-old Lizzie Thursby, who lives with her widowed mother at 45 Douglass street. The girl disappeared from home on Sunday, Jan. 29, and returned on Feb. 3. She told her mother that Morro had taken her to the Cosmopolitan Hotel in New York on the night of her disappearance, where he left her, and that he called for her on the next morning and took her to a boarding house up town. It was subsequently learned that the boarding house was kept by Mrs. Brooks at 25 Greenwich avenue. Morro, who finally took the girl home, explained to Mrs. Thursby that he had placed her daughter under Mrs. Brooks's protection because she was tired of home, and wanted to make her own living. The girl said she had made an appointment to meet Morro, having got acquainted with him in his jewelry store, where she had gone several times to make purchases. She had never done anything of the kind before, but she was flattered by his attentions, and she thought he was a gentleman. He and Bernard Malone, a corset steel manufacturer of Tiffany place, took her to the business place of one of them. They had a pleasant time talking, and the first thing she knew it was midnight. She was afraid to go home, she said, and the two men took her to the Cosmopolitan Hotel in New York, where they got a room for her and a room for themselves across the hall. During the night the men tried to make her unlock her door. Some one in the hotel heard them, and they had to go away. The next day the men took her to Mrs. Brooks's house. There, she says, one of them made an attack on her, but she fought him off and Mrs. Brooks put him out. On Feb. 3, Morro took her home.

Morro was put under $1,500 bonds for future examination. Malone, who also had been arrested on a charge of abducting the girl, was put under bonds of the same amount.

The blotter at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Sunday, Jan. 29, bears three names—Edward Morro, James Morro, and Jenny Morro—all in the same handwriting. The clerk said yesterday that the girl's story was nearly correct. The party arrived after midnight. The girl was assigned to room 18 and the men to room 17 across the hall. The clerk said they hadn't been there more than half an hour when the night watchman heard some one trying to force an entrance into the young lady's room, and complaining because she would not let him enter. Then a second man tried it. The watchman notified the night clerk, and the men were put out of the hotel at once. The girl remained until morning, and when the men came around for her she went away with them.

Mrs. Brooks said last night that two men and a girl of about 17 called at her house, 25 Greenwich avenue, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, Jan. 30, and asked to let the girl stay there several days. The gentlemen were recommended to her by a friend, she said. The girl was shown to the front room on the second floor, and they visited with her until 11 o'clock at night, when they left.

"I didn't see the girl when she came," said Mrs. Brooks, "because I was sick. As soon as I looked at her I knew at once that I was convinced that she was a virtuous girl, and that she was doing wrong in receiving men alone that way. She said she knew them very well, and she called one of them Ed and the other Barney, familiarly. She said when she came that her name was Violet, but the men called her Lizzie, and she admitted that her name was Lizzie Thursby.

"She told me the men had not insulted her, but she wanted to stay because she was afraid of the censure of her mother if she went home. One of the men called on Tuesday, but there was no assault and no trouble whatever. I did not put the man out. He went of his own accord. The girl made me all sorts of trouble. I had to run out and get papers and books for her all the time. She said she had friends in Philadelphia and she wanted to go there. The men pretended to make arrangements to take her there. They didn't call every day, and when I finally insisted on it they took her home last Friday. I never locked her in her room while she stayed. I don't take boarders or rent my rooms for any great length of time."

RARE OLD BOOKS SOLD.

Treasures from the Trivulzio Collection of Milan at Auction.

Lovers of rare books had an excellent opportunity to indulge their expensive tastes at the sale of incunabulic treasures from the Trivulzio collection of Milan, Italy, and rare vellum manuscripts of the thirteenth to the seventeenth centuries, yesterday morning, at the Leavitt Art Gallery, 787 Broadway. An elaborate catalogue of some 1,450 lots has been prepared, and several well-known out-of-town dealers were present or were represented by local buyers yesterday. Mr. Brayton Ives of the Stock Exchange made several purchases through his agent, Bonaventure. Mr. Wright Duryea, the starch manufacturer, did his own buying. John Jacob Astor was represented by Mr. Harris. The Missouri Historical Society was also represented, and late in the afternoon Wayne MacVeagh watched the sale.

The crack book of yesterday's sale was a specimen of French binding, executed for Henry II. of France, and containing MS. "Chansons et Motetts." At the Double sale in Paris it was said to have sold for $1,250. It was captured by Mr. Ives for $600. One of the best bargains was a MS., "Horæ Beatæ," an original, on vellum of fine quality, containing fifty-three miniatures and forty-seven borders, which went to the same buyer for $280. A fourteenth century MS. of St. Boniface brought only $55. Among the more notable sales were a tall copy of the *Nuremburg Chronicle*, with engravings, for $85, to Mr. Duryea; a fifteenth century Codex of Virgil, on vellum, $105; a Franciscan Breviary, on vellum, $115; a fourteenth century prayer book, illuminated, $120; an illuminated fourteenth century French "Heures," $270; a Flemish "Horæ Beatæ," $330; a Burgundian "Livre D'Heures," $420; a vellum MS. of the Arthurian Legends, $640. The sale will continue throughout the week, morning and afternoon.

TOMMY AND THE GIRLS.

He Fought Hard to Escape the Ignominy of Sitting Among Them.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Tommy Riley is a sturdy, freckle-faced, twelve-year-old, who has been attending the public school in the country hamlet of Denton, near this town. The other day he was caught in some slight breach of discipline, and the teacher, a young fellow named Frank Piatt, as a punishment for the offence, ordered Tommy to go and sit with the girls. Tommy's soul revolted against the ignominy of sitting on the same benches with girls, and he refused to obey the order. Teacher Piatt undertook to move him across to the girls' benches by main strength, the result being that Tommy howled and kicked, and fought with such vigor and effect that the whole school was thrown into a turmoil, the little children crying and the big girls screaming in chorus.

The teacher at last succeeded in subduing the little rebel, but it is likely to prove a pretty costly victory for him. He has been called upon to answer a criminal charge of cruelly choking and beating the boy and a civil suit in the Supreme Court for $500 damages for the alleged injuries. Both sides have good legal counsel and interested friends and partisans, and the case will be fought to a finish in the courts.

Tamma Sutherland's Will Contested.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 6.—The contest over the will of Tamma Sutherland began in the Surrogate's Court to-day. The will was made on Nov. 3, and she died on Jan. 8 of cancer. It was proved that her actions were very singular in November and December. She would see pictures on the wall move, the wall paper looked different to her every day almost, and she would elude her nurses and disappear to other rooms. One time in the middle of the night she went up stairs to another room to see her brother Charley, who, she declared, was ill, whereas he died nine years before. During her illness she drank a quart of champagne every twenty-four hours, and also drank whiskey and porter. One night she was lost in the back room of her house. She left an estate worth nearly $50,000. Her brother, Mr. Bushnell of this city, whom she ignored in her will, is contesting it.

Cracks in the Boston State House.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—The *Traveller* to-day makes a sensational statement in regard to the stability of the State House, alleging that since Saturday the structure has settled, making large cracks in the walls and displacing steam and water pipes, &c., and giving it as the opinion of certain officials that the building will some day collapse if not provided with necessary supports. It is learned from competent sources that the appearance of several large cracks in the interior walls this morning, particularly where the woodwork is joined to the plaster, gave rise to the story. Sergeant-at-Arms Adams declared them to be of annual occurence, opening in winter by reason of the steam and closing in the summer.

SMALL COOKS AND CARPENTERS.

Manual Instruction in Two Public Schools Just Getting Started.

Superintendent of Schools Jasper detailed Assistant Superintendent Harrison yesterday to visit the grammar schools in Vandewater street (No. 1) and 129th street (No. 43) and observe the introduction in them of the manual training system. Several of the teachers who are to take charge of this work have been appointed. Mrs. Hope will have charge of the cooking department, which will be in practical operation by Feb. 15 in No. 1, and a week later in No. 43. Mrs. Niven and Mrs. Jessup will instruct the little girls in sewing, and will begin on Friday. The man who is to teach the boys how to do carpenter work will be appointed in a few days.

It is not intended to allow manual training to overbalance the studies that have been in force, but in order to make time for it it has been necessary to curtail the other studies. The time devoted to arithmetic, history, and geography has been lessened, and the lessons have been shortened where it was possible. The home work on these three studies has been especially cut into. While the new teachers will have practical charge of the mechanical departments, all the other teachers will also be required to fit themselves to and give oral instruction in the manual branches. In order to have the plan thoroughly understood by the teachers, the Superintendent has made up a book containing a complete sketch of the entire work in each school and instructions in the way of carrying each branch into effect. The book is now in the hands of the printer, but proofs have been sent to Principals O'Neill and Seebury. THE SUN reporter was allowed to examine them yesterday. Special attention has been paid to the mechanical departments.

The intention is to have the instruction thorough as far as it goes. Not only will the little girl learn how to cook, but she will also be taught what materials compose the tissues of the human body, how those tissues are constantly wasting, and the effects of food—how it renews, repairs, and sustains the tissues; that the food should contain the same elements as are lost from the body, and that cooking these foods serves to make them ready for digestion. They will learn what are the most nutritive foods, and why. In building fires for cooking the teachers will explain the effect of heat, what the best kind of fuel for certain purposes is, the effects of heat on water and how different temperatures may best be obtained, and all the practical effects of covered and closed cooking vessels. The result derived from applying heat in different kinds of food will be practically illustrated on all the food stuffs in common use. Why certain elements in materials to be used have bad effects—in fact, such instruction in chemistry as will be of value in cooking—will be carefully imparted. The reason why a beefsteak should be broiled in such a manner and why a board should be cut in a certain way will receive more attention than the actual operations. In the teachers' book of instruction the mechanical work for each grade is carefully mapped out, and, where necessary, illustrated.

Oral instruction upon these plans was given to the classes yesterday, but it will not be possible to make this thorough until the carpenters and laborers have finished the work of preparing the rooms for this department.

The time devoted to these branches will be not less than two hours a week for shop work in grades 1 to 5; not less than one hour a week for sewing in grades 8 to 4; not less than one hour a week for cooking in grades 2 and 3.

HOSPITAL AUTHORITIES TO BLAME.

Orderly Bennett Was not Responsible for the Death of Patient McLean.

Coroner Nugent held an inquest yesterday in the case of Charles McLean, a patient in the Roosevelt Hospital, who was shoved into an elevator shaft on Jan. 31 by Orderly Herbert R. Bennett, and who fell 25 feet to the bottom of the shaft and died in a few hours from his injuries. Bennett thought the elevator was at the level with the floor when he rolled McLean, insensible from ether, on a stretcher through the opening into the shaft. Bennett said afterward that he was watching McLean and not looking at the entrance to the elevator.

Orderly Mills, who opened the door into the shaft for Orderly Bennett to pass in with McLean, testified that after opening the door to the shaft with his key he rang the bell for the elevator and heard an answering ring from the elevator boy signifying that he would bring the elevator to the second floor, where Bennett was waiting. Then the witness left. A minute afterward Bennett told him that McLean had fallen down the shaft. The witness was not the regularly employed orderly, but was taking the place of the regular man, who was away from the hospital on that afternoon. The witness was in a hurry to get back to the operating room for another operation.

Herbert R. Bennett, the prisoner, testified that McLean was the first patient he had ever taken charge of at the hospital. McLean required all his attention, as he might recover consciousness at any time and try to get off from the stretcher. He thought the elevator door was all right, and wheeled McLean in.

Then House Surgeon George A. Tuttle of Roosevelt Hospital testified that any one taking ether is liable when recovering from the effects of an anæsthetic to become restless and try to get off from the stretcher.

Superintendent James R. Lathrop of the hospital testified that each orderly and head nurse had a key to the elevator shafts in the hospital. On Nov. 30 last an orderly met with an accident in one of the elevators by stepping into the shaft when he thought the elevator was there. He fell to the basement and received severe injuries. Bennett had not been warned of the danger in using the elevators.

The jury was out five minutes, and returned a verdict that the attendants in the hospital were not responsible for McLean's death, and recommended that the hospital authorities should take measures to have the elevators more efficiently attended to.

A LITTLE LOWER THAN THE ANGELS.

Mayor Hewitt Gives the Eighth Regiment Armory Contractor a Good Word.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners directed the Comptroller yesterday to sell at public auction the leases, shortly to expire, of the Roosevelt, Houston, Cortlandt, and Desbrosses streets ferries.

The leases for the Ninth and Twenty-second Regiment Armories were approved; also the contract with Isaac A. Hopper to build the new Eighth Regiment Armory for $283,000. Mayor Hewitt remarked that there was great pressure brought to bear to get the armory appropriation raised to $400,000, but, by holding out, a responsible contractor was found to do the work for the original estimate.

"Who is Mr. Hopper?" inquired Chamberlain Ivins.

"He is a responsible and experienced builder," said the Mayor, "and was very highly recommended to me for Fire Commissioner. The only objection I could hear against him was that he was not reliable politically."

"And was that the only reason you did not appoint him?" continued Mr. Ivins.

"No," said the Mayor with a hearty laugh, "he was not an angel. You know I was looking for an angel."

The Commissioners ordered on file the plan proposed by Simon Stevens for a municipal building, and approved a bill, proposed to be passed, authorizing the sale to the Church of the Redeemer of the much-talked-of lots at Fourth avenue and Eighty-second street.

NOT AFRAID OF MAY WILSON.

Supt. Jenkins Confident that the Firebug will Grow into a Healthy Girl.

Superintendent Jenkins of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was very emphatic yesterday in reiterating to a SUN reporter his belief that May Wilson, the alleged pyromaniac, was not a pyromaniac at all.

"She romps with the other children just as a child naturally would," he said, "taking part in all their sports and games. She doesn't act queerly a bit. The only thing remarkable about her is that she was kept three years in an institution when there wasn't any need of it. It seems that all they did to her there was to put a brace on her neck to cure its wryness, and I don't see why she couldn't wear that at home just as well as in the hospital. Of course the girl has the peculiar manners of a child who has been long in an institution. Its a great pity to keep a child three years in an institution unless it's absolutely necessary. I don't believe any physician who examines May Wil