WITNESSES IN A TANGLE.

HROUSICH AND MRS. LYONS VARY THEIR NARRATIVES.

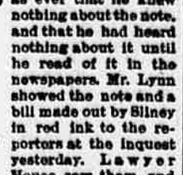
Sliney Confronted With the Fact That He Kept His Books in Red Ink and Used Paper Like That of the Bessy Note.

Who wrote the note in red ink that Bob Lyons, the murdered Cherry street butcher, gave a few minutes before he was killed to his boy, Frank Hrousich, to be carried to Father Kean? Assistant District Attorney Lynn has devoted all his time since Monday to this inquiry. He had brought to his office all of Sliney's books and papers that could be found. He discovered first that Sliney kept his books in red ink. He found that Sliney's handwriting before the murder was not exactly as it was shortly after the murder, when he furnished samples of it to the police. The difference, however, was not so great that it might not be explained by Sliney's nervousness. He also found a decided similarity between the handwriting in the note and Sliney's hand, as shown in the books and bills he had kept. He found, also, that Sliney had used billheads of the same size and quality as the paper on which the note was written and ruled in the same way.

Sliney, confronted with all these things, maintained as sturdily as ever that he knew nothing about the note, and that he had heard nothing about it until he read of it in the newspapers. Mr. Lynn showed the note and a bill made out by Sliney in red ink to the reporters at the inquest yesterday. Lawyer House saw them, and went at Sliney hammer and tongs, with no better success than had attended other efforts. Late in the day Mr. House said that he would certainly be able to prove that Sliney did not write the note. If he can do that Sliney undoubtedly will be cleared.

FATHER KEAN.

A bigger crowd than ever from Cherry street gathered at the Coroner's office yesterday. They were all Sliney's friends, and they spoke encouragingly to him. The witnesses from the House of Detention were brought in, headed by Frank Hrousich. He went directly to the stand. Lawyer House startled him by demanding first that he write his own name and address. The writing was scrawly and shaky. Then the lawyer demanded that he write the name of the Rev. Father Kean, and finally that he write the words of the note that Bob Lyons gave him the day of the murder. There was a very great difference between the handwriting in the name and that of the note he wrote; so much that the average person would not say the two were written by the same hand.



HROUSICH WRITING.

All the specimens of handwriting were put in evidence, and then the boy was asked about his previous history. He said he was born in Broome street in 1875, and went to school until he was 13 years old. He had worked since then for these people, but he only remembered the name of James Love and Lyons. He forgot his first boss he said.

James Love is the man who says that the boy called at his stand in Catherine Market the morning after the murder, and said that the red-ink note was given to Bob Lyons by a tall young man with a red face. Hrousich had testified on Monday that he did not know where Lyons had got the note. He was asked about Mr. Love's statement. He grew very red in the face and fidgeted in his chair. There was perfect silence in the court room during the wait for his answer, and every eye was turned on him. Then the question was repeated bit by bit, and there was another long wait. It was repeated a third time, and he took refuge in the answer, "I don't remember," but he wasn't trapped into admitting that the note was given to Lyons by a tall man. He said in answer to that question, "I cannot answer."

He said that when the little girl, Loretta Collins, came into the store he was there alone and waited on her. Loretta Collins was the next witness, and she swore that when she went into the store Sliney, Lyons, and the boy were there. She insisted, too, that she was telling the truth about it. Lyons gave the note to the boy in her presence, she said. When she was in there Sliney had the cleaver in his hand, and she took it and illustrated how he held it, with the blade resting on the block.

"HE HELD IT THIS WAY."

The Rev. Father Kean testified that he had not written the mysterious note or anything like it, and that he had no red ink in his house. He said that Sliney was a member of his congregation and went to confession.

"Sliney, stand up," said Mr. House. "Now, Father, in so far as you know, what is that boy's character?"

"From all that I have heard of him and what I know of him, I have been very favorably impressed. He is a good young man."

Mrs. Mary Maier is the woman who is responsible for the story that a tall young man, with red face, was seen running out of the shop and up the street at about the time of the murder. The reason no one has been able to find her in Cherry street was that she has been locked up in the House of Detention since the night of the murder. She proved to be very ignorant and totally unable to comprehend the questions put to her. She was a German, but could answer questions in neither German nor English. She was opposite the butcher shop the day of the murder, she said, and she saw Sliney leave the shop. She thinks it was about four or five minutes later that she heard Bob Lyons cry out. She told a story of two men whom she said she saw run from the shop after the cries. Then she went to pieces entirely. She couldn't understand anything, and was finally let go. Before that, though, she had said once that Sliney walked from the shop, once that he ran, and once that he bounded out.

MRS. MAIER.

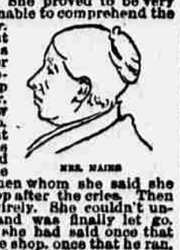
Dr. George Kerr, the physician who was called to see Lyons before he died, illustrated with a blotter and Mr. House's neck the kind of wound Lyons received, and said it was undoubtedly struck from behind. It was his opinion that Lyons might have been able to speak two minutes after the blow was struck, but he wouldn't swear that he could speak at all.

DR. KERR.

Nellie Burke, 9 years old, testified that she was in the shop just before the murder and saw Sliney in there, and was in again just after the murder. Then Mrs. Lyons was called. She was heavily veiled and wore glasses. She appeared unable to see her way to the chair. She told a very straight story on her direct examination. The main points in it were that it was about 3½ o'clock when she saw her son before she saw him cut, and at that time she heard Mickey Sliney speaking to him. Just before the murder she called out for Frank, the boy, to come and get her a scuttle of coal, and Sliney's voice replied that Frank had gone to the Sisters'. It was ten or fifteen minutes after this, she said, that she saw Bob with the terrible cut.

That was too long to suit Mr. Lynn, and he took out his watch and asked her to call a minute. She said the minute was up at the end of eight seconds, and Mr. Lynn smiled at the jury, and thereafter spoke of "those minutes of yours."

She did not recognize her son, Mrs. Lyons said, when she saw him coming toward her after he had been cut and she said to him, "Why, man, go out." He replied, "Get me a doctor." She said again, "Go out to the corner drug store and you will find a doctor." He turned, and then she recognized him. "Oh, Bob!" she cried, "who did it?" and Bob answered, "Mickey Sliney," and fell over in her arms. She screamed at the top of her voice for Mr. Wells, who lives up stairs over the shop. She had never had any trouble in her family.



MRS. LYONS.

Mrs. Lyons insisted into her testimony at every question that she was telling nothing but the truth, and wouldn't wrong either side. On cross-examination she denied that her son had given her the black eye she had on the day of the murder. Then she admitted that she had told Coroner Messemer that Bob had given it to her. "He struck you?" said Mr. House. "No," said Mrs. Lyons, "he only shoved me."

"He struck you in the eye with a steak?" said Mr. House.

"No, it was only a little bone," said Mrs. Lyons.

"Some years ago, in the house of your sister-in-law, you tried to strike your husband with a chair?" said Mr. House.

"No," said Mrs. Lyons. "I didn't have a chair. I had an umbrella."

The boy had testified that when Mrs. Lyons called for him to get coal he told her that he would get it when he had finished tying up the chickens. When Mr. House repeated the boy's testimony, she said: "No, it wasn't the boy, it was Bob who said that he could come as soon as he got the chickens tied." She had just said that Sliney answered her.

JAMES LYONS.

Mrs. Lyons concluded her testimony by admitting that Sliney and Bob Lyons were excellent friends, and had never had any quarrel.

James Lyons, the murdered man's brother, closed the case for the day. He is a manly looking young man, and proved a complete alibi for himself. There was another reception to Sliney before he was taken away to the Tombs. The inquest will be concluded to-day.

So far in the case the only persons who have contradicted themselves on cross-examination are Mrs. Lyons and the boy Hrousich.

MR. BEDLOW LOVED APPLEJACK.

It Was His Wont to Sit on the Cracker Barrel and Discuss Public Affairs.

Further evidence of the peculiarities of Alfred Bedlow, who left his estate to Miss Sarah A. Stillwell instead of to his wife and children, was adduced in the short session yesterday of the contest over his will. Lawyer Richard M. Bruno, counsel for the proponent, retired from the case the night before because of illness, it was said, and George W. Stephens appeared in his place yesterday. When the contestants rested their case about noon Mr. Stephens said he had been retained at 9 o'clock the night before and was not prepared to proceed. The case was then adjourned until Monday.

Frederick W. Armstrong, brother-in-law of Bedlow, testified to the habits of Bedlow at Morristown in the summer of 1890. They lived about five miles from the village, whither Mr. Bedlow walked every day. There he spent his time in a grocery store discussing public affairs. He was accustomed to sit on a barrel while he smoked his pipe and drank applejack. Armstrong believed that Bedlow was weak in mind, but he said that, "drunk or sober, Mr. Bedlow was always a gentleman."

Mrs. Mary Sadler, a cousin living in Brooklyn, said she had known Mr. Bedlow forty years. She believed he was easily influenced, and unfit to attend to business. He had been addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors all his life. She was asked several questions whether he had kept intoxicating liquors in his house, and Surrogate Ransom interrupted, saying:

"Don't waste any time over that. I have kept liquors in my house all my life and always will."

On one occasion the witness asked Mr. Bedlow what part of a dollar seventy-five cents was. He took it for a joke and said: "By George! Mame, that's a good one." He repeated it as a joke to others. In 1879 it had taken him two days to compose a letter of eight lines to Gen. Graham, Surveyor of the Port, asking for a place in the Custom House.

Alfred Bedlow, Jr., testified that when he wanted to see his father he went to a saloon on lower Broadway. The witness admitted that while he had been in the employ of Broker Howard P. Frothingham, his brother-in-law, he had been accused of forging Mr. Frothingham's name to a check. He further admitted that he had spent thirteen months in a reformatory.

Lawyer Duer, in behalf of the contestants, interpolated that the other side was not satisfied with getting all Mr. Bedlow's money, but must in addition blacken the character of his son.

ON FIRE IN THE RIVER.

A Lighter Full of Blazing Cotton Towed Out from a Brooklyn Dock.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out among the cotton bales on the lighter Ellen F. Bobbins, discharging at the Harbeck stores, near the foot of Pierrepont street, in Brooklyn. There were about 500 bales of cotton on the lighter at the time and three times that number on the dock.

Instead of sending out the alarm from the stores, a messenger was despatched to notify the nearest fire engine company, whose station is in Furman street, about a quarter of a mile distant. The messenger was out of breath when he got to the station, and he represented the situation at the dock as of such a serious nature that the foreman in charge sent out three alarms in rapid succession. These brought a dozen engine companies to the spot in quick time, but to their surprise even the firemen who were first to arrive found that there was nothing for them to do, the lighter with its cargo of burning cotton having already been towed out in the stream by two tugboats. Assistant Chief Engineer Dale, who had command of Brooklyn's fire brigade, could not suppress his disgust as he stood on the end of the pier and watched the lighter drifting with the tide under the bridge, with the flames shooting up over half a dozen of the forty feet. It was some satisfaction to him, however, to observe that the Seth Low, Brooklyn's plucky little fireboat, was alongside the lighter, pouring several streams of water on the burning cotton.

Engineer Dale criticised the people in charge at Harbeck stores for not sending out the alarm from the stores and for cutting the lighter loose. He was confident that his men would have stopped the fire before the flames could have extended to the cotton and other merchandise on the dock. The superintendent at the dock, however, said that sparks from the blazing cotton bales were flying in all directions, and the ship Thomas Hyland, loaded with jute, which lay at the dock, had already caught fire before the lighter was towed out. The crew on the Thomas Hyland stopped the fire with a few buckets of water after the lighter had brushed past her.

The 500 or 600 bales of cotton on the lighter were either burned or ruined by water. The lighter was badly damaged. She belongs to Robbins & Wright, of this city, and has been in use for thirty-three years. When the fire was extinguished the lighter was towed to the Erie breakwater. The loss was about $6,000.

O'BRIEN DECLARED A DRUNKARD.

His Father Left Him $100,000 Which a Committee Is to Handle.

Peter T. O'Brien, whose father, Peter O'Brien, a contractor, left him $100,000 by his will, was yesterday declared an habitual drunkard by a jury before Judge McAdam in the Superior Court. The father was one of the contractors who built the Grand Central Station and he left a large estate to his children. His son Peter, who is about 40 years of age, did not show the effects of liquor in his appearance in court yesterday.

When the jury returned its verdict Mr. O'Brien made an address in which he said that the proceedings were part of a scheme arranged by his relatives to ruin him. He said he had not been notified of the proceedings and desired another trial at which he would have an opportunity to secure counsel.

"That is not necessary, Mr. O'Brien," said Judge McAdam; "you are enough of a lawyer yourself. I do not think there is any plot. Your relatives are taking this step in your own interest. After a year or two of rest you will come out into the world entirely restored and able to enjoy your fortune."

Application based on the verdict will be made to have a committee appointed to care for O'Brien's person and estate.

ON A DOUBLE TRACK ROAD.

Up-town and Down-town Broadway Cars in Collision With a Great Smash.

At 6¼ o'clock last evening, Broadway car 116, driven by Terence Mackin of 121 West Forty-sixth street, was racing up town jammed with passengers. Both platforms were crowded. Car 156, driven by Thomas Whalen of 948 Eighth avenue, was coming down town, also well filled. At the Bleecker street switch the cars collided with a terrific crash of glass and the platform passengers were thrown into the street. Those inside the cars were piled up against the front doors. Nobody was seriously hurt. Fisher Hansen of 141 East Fifteenth street hurt his left wrist.

The up-town car had run off on the Bleecker street switch and the driver was unable to apply the brake in time. The switchman says the up-town car jumped the track. The dashboards of both cars were smashed in and all the forward windows were broken. The collision caused a block of fifteen minutes. Hansen was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital in a cab to have his wrist dressed.

COMSTOCK MINING FRAUDS.

Revelations of Dishonesty in the Hale & Norcross Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The Comstock mining stock gamblers are nearing the last ditch, if one may judge from the San Francisco market and the revelations made in the Hale & Norcross suit here and in the mines at Virginia City. In the suit brought by M. W. Fox against the officers of the Hale & Norcross mine for $2,000,000, which, he asserts, has been stolen from the stockholders, he has proved from the mine and mill records that in the three years which his suit covers, one shipment that assayed $3,500,000 was shipped to the Nevada mill, while only $1,800,000 in silver bullion was returned. It was proved that the mill company worked for its own benefit what were called tailings, but these included rich concentrates fraudulently allowed to run into the mill. It was also proved that President Levy of Hale & Norcross received a regular bonus from President Hobart of the mill company for which no one could explain the purpose, but assumption is that it was a sop to prevent him from exposing the fraud on the stockholders he is paid to protect. These admissions were all wrung from Superintendent Evan Williams of the Nevada mill. Both President Levy and Superintendent Keating of the Hale & Norcross Company skipped to Nevada and evaded a subpœna.

During these last three years, while the books of the mine show that sufficient good ore was extracted to pay quarterly dividends, assessments were regularly levied on the Hale & Norcross, and the stock was kept down to a low figure. Levy and Keating are now on the Comstock, and they have exercised their power there to bulldoze the two daily newspapers of Virginia City, and prevent them from publishing reports of the Hale & Norcross suit under threat of withdrawing the advertising patronage of all mines. Of course, it is upon this advertising that the papers live, and not a line of the damaging revelations made for over a week in this San Francisco suit has been printed in Virginia City.

It is well known among quartz mill employees that the mill owners, mostly composed of Comstock Mining Company directors, do not desire to save a large percentage of assay value of ore. If they did, it would materially decrease the value of the tailings, which form the principal source of the mill owners' revenue. Hence the process whereby a greater percentage of assay value of ore is saved than by the present method will be adopted.

All these revelations of fraud have crippled the mining stock market here. There is not a stock on the list which sells for $5 per share, and the commissions on all the daily transactions in both Boards won't pay the rent of a single broker's office. Business is practically dead, as no outsiders can be induced to put money into mining stocks.

John W. Mackay was on the witness stand this afternoon. His testimony clinched several points made by the plaintiff, and corroborated the theory of fraud in milling ores. Mackay is acknowledged by all to be without a superior in practical knowledge of working ores. He declared that there should not be a difference of more than 10 per cent. between the assays at the mine and at the mill. Fox has shown that the difference at the Hale & Norcross was 35 per cent. Mackay also testified that there was good profit in milling $15 ore, whereas no Hale & Norcross ore under $40 ever paid the expense of milling.

DIDN'T KNOW SHE WAS BRAVE.

Mrs. Schoenchen Collars a Big Thief, and Then Wonders How She Dared.

Mrs. George Schoenchen came home to her flat over her husband's drug store on the northeast corner of Ninth avenue and Forty-fourth street at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She found the door burst open and one of the two locks lying on the floor. In the bedroom she was confronted by a big negress, who had piled a bundle of clothing on the bed.

Mrs. Schoenchen is 28 years old and of ordinary size. The negress is tall and weighs 200 pounds. Mrs. Schoenchen grabbed her by the throat and screamed for help. The negress then grabbed Mrs. Schoenchen by the throat.

The two women struggled in the room for a while, and then the negress forced the other out into the hall and down stairs.

Druggist Schoenchen, in the store underneath, heard his wife's cries and got around just as the women reached the foot of the stairs. He collared the negress. A passerby called a policeman and the negress was secured. She said she was Julia Johnson of 213 West Thirty-fifth street.

Mrs. Schoenchen was a good deal exhausted by the struggle, but came around all right and seemed to be proud of the fact that she had not let the thief escape. What puzzled her was to know how she had dared to tackle the big thief. She couldn't remember hesitating about it at all, and yet she had always considered herself timid.

There was $2,500 worth of jewelry and money within easy reach of the thief.

The negress has a number of pretty sneak thefts in this neighborhood, and Capt. McEvoy thinks the negress is responsible for them. The door she burst in by main force was a heavy one of oak and the two locks were in first-rate condition.

WHY THE PARNELLS DID NOT SAIL.

Creditors Said to be Putting Obstacles of Some Sort in Their Way.

Mrs. Delia T. S. Parnell and her son John Parnell are still in New York city, and Mrs. Parnell states that it is impossible for her to say when they will be able to return to Europe. She says it is very necessary that they should be at Avondale, county Wicklow, upon the settlement of the estate of Charles Stewart Parnell.

Mrs. Parnell says they ought to have left New York a month ago, but the illness of her son, who was in Georgia while Mrs. Parnell was in New Jersey, delayed their departure. They prepared to sail on the Majestic on Wednesday, but were again disappointed.

Mrs. Parnell gives no very definite reason for this latter disappointment. She intimates, however, that their financial affairs are not in as good a condition as she would like to have them. There are people interested in delaying their departure, and some of these people are bringing claims against herself and her son. Some of these claims are unjust, she says, and she adds:

"They seem to think money is raining down upon us, but it is not. These people know that we must get to Avondale, and they think we will settle claims whether just or not, rather than be delayed. I cannot tell when we shall leave for Europe."

Mrs. Parnell is sojourning with Mrs. W. J. Knoud at 770 Amsterdam avenue.

Probably the Trolley for Brooklyn.

The Railroad Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen last evening concluded the hearing on the applications of the various surface railroads for permission to substitute the electric trolley system for horse power. A few more protests against the trolley were received. When Chairman Coffey called for further objectors and none appeared, President Lewis of the City Railroad Company made a closing argument in favor of the proposed change. Unless the committee is again appealed to by opponents of the trolley there will be no further meetings. It is believed that the committee will report in favor of the application, and that the report will be approved by a decisive majority of the Board of Aldermen.

Officers of the Sons of the Revolution.

The Sons of the Revolution met for the election of officers yesterday afternoon at Fraunce's Tavern, in the long room where Washington bade farewell to his officers on Dec. 4, 1783. These officers were elected: President, Frederick Samuel Tallmadge; Secretary, James Mortimer Montgomery; Treasurer, Arthur M. Hatch; Registrar, Charles Isham; Chaplain, the Rev. Brockholst Morgan; Board of Managers—Asa Bird Gardner, Bradish Johnson, Charles H. Woodruff, William Carpenter, R. L. Belknap, Robert Olyphant, John Canfield Tomlinson, Robert Ludlow Fowler, and Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith.

Lassoed with a Horsewhip.

Eleven-year-old John Williams of 63 Lawrence street, Brooklyn, was the victim of a peculiar street car accident last night. The boy was playing with some companions in front of Hyde & Behman's Theatre in Adams street when car No. 364 of the Seventh avenue line was passing. The driver lashed his whip in the air to frighten the boys, but it wound itself around Williams's neck, and he was dragged under the car, and when extricated it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the frontal bone of the head.

Many Inquiries at Dr. Hall's Door.

The recollection of the recent narrow escape of the Rev. Dr. John Hall from the bullets of crazy John George Both led many people who passed Dr. Hall's house in Fifth avenue yesterday to start when they saw crape on the door. Friends of Dr. Hall and members of his church began making inquiries just after the crape was displayed, and kept coming until late in the evening. There were several hundred callers. Dr. Hall's stepson, Major John Irwin, was dead.

Play "Innocence Abroad."
The popular new game of travel—4dp.

ALL ABOUT THEMSELVES.

BITS OF AUTOBIOGRAPHY FROM THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

Jerry Simpson Ignores the Source of His Fame—Peffer Studied Law During the War—Senator Palmer's Story the Longest, Miller's the Most Romantic.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Congressional Directory which will be issued next Monday will contain the usual proportion of humorous autobiography furnished by Senators and Representatives. The Farmers' Alliance Representatives are especially interesting contributors.

Among the members of the Kansas delegation John Grant Otis causes it to be known that since the war he has been "a most uncompromising Greenbacker and advocate of a new American monetary system in the interest of the industrial classes." Besides he has "always supported prohibition and equal suffrage." John Davis, "as editor of the Junction City *Tribune*, through correspondence in the *Journal of the Knights of Labor* and other mediums," says he has become "widely known as an able and fearless writer on economic subjects." He also rejoices in the fact that in 1873 he was President of the first distinctive farmers' organization in Kansas.

Jerry Simpson leaves out the most interesting portion of his biography by making no reference to his interior pedal decorations, and contents himself with saying that, beginning at the age of 14, he followed the fresh water seas for twenty-three years. During his life as a sailor he had command of many large vessels on the Great Lakes. He served in the army until he became ill. He "drifted" to Kansas in 1878, and for twelve years "has been voting and affiliating with the Greenback and Labor Union parties."

William Alfred Peffer has been a school teacher, a soldier, a farmer, a lawyer, an editor, and a statesman. He is perhaps the only soldier on record who "studied law at odd times during the war," and his name will go down to posterity as the founder of the Coffeyville *Journal*.

Many write themselves farmers, but it remained for Joseph H. Beaman to say that he "was brought up on a farm, and has spent much of his life in active participation in agricultural pursuits."

Senator David Bennett Hill "became Governor in place of Grover Cleveland." William J. Coombs of Brooklyn "is one of the pioneers in the business of exporting American goods." John De Witt Warner of New York city "entered Cornell the first day it opened." Michael D. Harter of John Sherman's town is not afraid to say that he is a member of the Cobden Club and that he has used his voice and pen in the interest of tariff reform for many years. Eli Thomas Stackhouse of South Carolina has devoted himself since the reconstruction era to improving his farm and educating his children; yet he has found time to enlighten the world through the agricultural press, and this fact, he modestly assumes, caused him to be elected President of the State Alliance.

John Benjamin Long of Texas is a Farmers' Alliance mogul and a Presbyterian ruling elder, but he is, first of all, a Democrat, and he "secured the nomination over some of the most prominent and best men of the State." He admits that "his education is ordinary." B. H. Clover of Kansas "received his education in the common schools of his native State and the school of experience." He says that he was married on All Fools' Day in 1859 and has seven children," and admits that he has twice been Vice-President of the National Organization of the Farmers' Alliance. Herman W. Snow of Illinois writes that he has travelled extensively in the United States and is a good Latin, Greek, and French scholar. Walter C. Newberry of Chicago is proud of the fact that he entered the army as a private and came out a Brigadier-General by brevet.

The longest biography in the book is furnished by Senator John McAuley Palmer of Illinois. In 1835 he spent a year in college, "paying his expenses, which were small, by his labor." In the Illinois State Senate he opposed the Nebraska bill and left the Democratic party on that issue. He helped nominate Fremont, and was beaten for Congress by the reaction caused by John Brown's raid. After serving through the war and reaching the rank of Major-General, he became Republican Governor of his State, and then went out with Horace Greeley, the Democratic "visiting statesman" to Louisiana in Hayes's time, and was three times beaten for the Senate before his election in 1890.

William McMahon McKaig of Maryland has knocked about the world a bit. He has "boated coal" on the canal, has studied law, has ranched, hunted, and trapped in the Pike's Peak region, has kept hotel in Denver, and mined for gold in California. Then he ran over to South America and came home only to fail to get a nomination for State's Attorney.

James Sedgwick Gorman, the one-armed Michigan member, began his education in a log-schoolhouse and developed into "a practical everyday farmer." Byron Gray Stout exhibits a remarkable case of suspended political animation. Starting life as a Republican, he left the party to run against Austin Blair, the War Governor of Michigan. Since then he has run for every office on the political gamut, and has been downed in turn by Senators Conger, Ferry and Palmer. Now he has come to Congress.

The most romantic story in the directory is that of Lucas M. Miller of Oshkosh, the son of a Greek chieftain, who was killed by the Turks during the Greek revolution. Soon after this his mother died, and he was cared for by a woman who found him in an abandoned town soon after a battle had taken place in its streets. She applied to Col. J. F. Miller for assistance. The Colonel was an American who joined the Greek army at the beginning of the revolution, was commissioned as Colonel, and distinguished himself as a brave and efficient officer, and rendered very material service to the Greeks by securing the detention of several vessels laden with provisions and clothing by the citizens of this country for the benefit of the destitute people of Greece. The Colonel, learning the history of the orphan boy, concluded to adopt him, and when he returned to this country settled in Montpelier, Vt. Lucas attended the schools of the town until he was 16. At the age of 21 he took out naturalization papers, was admitted to the bar, and soon after moved to the Territory of Wisconsin, settled in Oshkosh in 1848, and engaged in farming.

During the Mexican war he was appointed Colonel by Gov. Dodge. In 1853 he was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature. At the time he was nominated for Congress he was in Vermont, and did not hear of the nomination until the day after the Convention adjourned. Had he been at home he would not have accepted the nomination. He remained in Vermont until two weeks before his election. On his return home he informed the people of his district that he had been nominated contrary to his wishes; if elected he proposed to attend to their interests, and if not elected he proposed to attend to his own business. He was elected.

FIRE IN PLAINFIELD.

Houses and Business Buildings in Flames—Loss, $150,000.

PLAINFIELD, Dec. 3.—This city was visited to-night by one of the most disastrous fires in its history, and the total losses will foot up $150,000 or $200,000. The fire started in some unexplained manner at 6 o'clock in a frame barn on the Huff estate on Park avenue and burned with great rapidity, communicating with the coal and lumber yard of the David J. Boyce estate and 400 feet of covered trestle work owned by Levi Hatfield. All of this property was entirely consumed. Cook Bros.' lumber yard, on the opposite side of the railroad, caught fire, and for a long time the entire business quarter of the city was in danger. All the reserve fire apparatus in this city, North Plainfield, Scotch Plains, and Westfield was brought into service.

Runyon & Sons' undertaking establishment on Park avenue, N. W. French's brick barn, T. O. Doane's carpenter shop, and E. C. Milford's brick barn were destroyed. A dozen dwelling houses also caught fire, and all were more or less damaged. The Boyce estate loses fully $100,000, half covered by insurance. The other individual losses are not yet obtainable.

Married Greek Priests Ordered Home.

WILKESBARRE, Dec. 3.—The Greek Catholic priests of the United States held a convention here to-day. Some of the priests wanted to cut off all allegiance to Rome and establish an Episcopacy of their own. The trouble arose from an ultimatum from Rome, ordering all Greek priests who owe allegiance to Rome and who are married to return to Europe. Rome's object is to place only celibate priests in charge of congregations in the United States.

Assaulted and Left to Freeze to Death.

MAHANOY CITY, Dec. 3.—The dead body of Mrs. Agnes Lawrence, a widow, was found on the mountain side, half a mile east of this city, to-day by three boys. The ground in the neighborhood showed evidence of a struggle. Her clothing was torn and her body mutilated. She had been assaulted, and had frozen to death.

Linens
for the
Holidays.

Hemstitched & Embroidered
Bureau covers,
Sideboard cloths,
Toilet mats,
Buffet scarfs,
Centre pieces,
Lunch sets,
5 o'clock Tea cloths,
Silk and Linen cloths,
Silk and Linen Carving
cloths etc,
Novelties in Mourhoir cases,
Tie and Glove cases, Head
rests, Stools, Cushions, Japanese scarfs, Art squares etc.

Lord & Taylor.
Broadway & 20th St.

THEY ASSESSED MR. E. BANANAS.

Philadelphia's Disgraced Appraisers Dismissed from Office by a Judge.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The five mercantile appraisers, Edward W. Patton, Harry Hunter, Samuel F. Houseman, James F. Bell, and Albert Crawford, who were charged by City Treasurer Wright with malfeasance in office, were dismissed to-day from office by Judge Finletter in the Quarter Sessions Court after they had pleaded guilty to two bills of indictment charging them with illegally classifying merchants and storekeepers in the mercantile tax lists and improperly exempting persons from the mercantile tax in violation of law. When the cases against the accused officials were called District Attorney Graham presented to the court a report from Joseph P. McCullen and Thomas A. Barlow, special counsel designated by him and City Treasurer Wright, saying that no legal evidence of a corrupt nature on the part of Messrs. Hunter, Houseman, Bell, and Crawford, making the illegal classifications and exemptions, could be obtained, and that in the case of Mr. Patton, who was President of the Board, there was no evidence of corruption outside of the three instances of limitations, except in one case in which there was no proof that he actually received money. In view of the difficulty in proving this specific case, the District Attorney said that he had decided not to separate the four defendants from the fifth, and he asked Judge Finletter to enter judgment against all the defendants, and under the common law to sentence them to dismissal from office.

The Judge said that as the District Attorney and City Treasurer had made exhaustive investigations into the matter he would adopt their views on the subject, and accordingly he imposed the sentence of dismissal from office. This carries with it the placing of the costs of prosecution on the defendants. Several other bills of indictment against the Appraisers and several against J. Frederick Volk, ex-State Clerk in the City Treasury, charging him with fraudulent conspiring with Appraiser Patton, were submitted, and verdicts of not guilty taken upon them. One of these men assessed Mr. Bipe Bananas as a merchant once.

A POLITICAL TOUGH HANGED.

John McManus, the Philadelphia Repeater, Took Off His Shoes on the Scaffold.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—John McManus was hanged in Moyamensing jail at 10:08 o'clock this morning. After he had ascended the scaffold he sat down and took off his shoes, having declared that he would "never die with his boots on." He then stood up and asked for forgiveness, and said that he freely forgave everybody. While the priests were praying for him the drop fell. He died of strangulation.

John McManus was one of the most notorious men that ever disgraced Philadelphia. The crime for which he was hanged was killing Eugene McGinnis on Feb. 21, 1890, in a fit of jealousy on account of Amanda Cross, known as the "Queen of the Slums." McManus and the woman were living together. He found her in company with McGinnis, and, after a few words, shot the latter, who died the next day. When McManus was arrested he attempted to shoot the policeman, but was overpowered.

McManus was 40 years old, fair and slim, and did not appear to be a desperate character. In his early life he shot and killed a sailor, and served five years in the penitentiary for it. He fatally shot Barney Reilly in a Democratic mass meeting in December, 1870, and made an attempt at the same time to shoot Squire McMullen. McMullen was Randall's well-known political friend, but he was thrown out of a window before he could accomplish his purpose. He was acquitted of this crime for want of direct evidence. Riots, brawls, and numerous attempted murders led up to the fatal shooting of McGinnis. McManus was the leader of a gang of Republican repeaters and toughs.

Too Excited to Handle a Pistol Safely.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—A sensation was caused in the law office of Scrivener & Schell to-day by the accidental shooting of Jacob A. Fisher, a prominent mining man, who is named as co-respondent in the Liebes divorce case. Several weeks ago Herman Liebes, the fur millionaire, who is manager of the North American Commercial Company, in which Steve Elkins is a silent partner, was sued by his wife for divorce. She alleged cruelty, which consisted in groundless charges of adultery made by her husband. Liebes replied to the complaint that the charges were true, and he named Fisher as the man she was intimate with. When Liebes's reply was read to Fisher to-day in the lawyer's office he became wildly excited, and swore he would shoot Millionaire Liebes. He fumbled for his pistol, and his excitement was so great that he discharged the weapon while drawing it from his pocket. The bullet just grazed the front of his abdomen, causing a painful flesh wound. Fisher soon recovered sufficiently to drive to his home.

A Good Word for the Chilian Junta.

The following is part of a letter, dated Nov. 4, received by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions from one of its missionaries in Chili:

"The administration of the Junta, or Provisional Commission, has been deserving of high praise. For the first time in Chilian history an election of Congressmen was as free from official interference as any ever held in the United States. The present authorities are doing all they can to maintain order, and they are succeeding.

"There is a general feeling against Americans. I do not think it need be a serious hindrance to our work. We shall have to be a little more cautious, until this feeling wears off, about holding public meetings."

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side.

They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Beware of Imitations and Ask for CARTER'S and see you get G-A-R-T-E-R-'S.

ASSIGNMENTS.

CITY COURT OF NEW YORK.

ASSIGNMENT OF TERMS AND OF JUSTICES FOR THE YEAR 1892.

General Terms for the hearing and decision of appeals from orders and judgments will be held during the year 1892 on the last Monday of the months of January, February, March, April, May, September, October, November, and third Monday (19th) December.

Appeals will be heard in the order of time when the appeal was taken, which must be specified on the note of issue. A separate calendar will be made up for appeals from non-enumerated orders, and which will be heard first.

Notes of issue must specify the name of Judge whose order or judgment is appealed from. The rules of the Supreme Court concerning papers to be furnished on all appeals, and the time and manner of service thereof, will be strictly adhered to.

GENERAL TERMS.

January.....SIMON M. EHRLICH, C. J.; HENRY P. McGOWN, J.; ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, J.
February.....HENRY P. McGOWN, J.; ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, J.; JOSEPH E. NEWBURGER, J.
March.....SIMON M. EHRLICH, C. J.; JAMES M. FITZSIMONS, J.; JOHN H. McCARTHY, J.
April.....HENRY P. McGOWN, J.; JOSEPH E. NEWBURGER, J.; JOHN H. McCARTHY, J.
May.....HENRY P. McGOWN, J.; ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, J.; JAMES M. FITZSIMONS, J.
September.....SIMON M. EHRLICH, C. J.; ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, J.; JOHN H. McCARTHY, J.
October.....SIMON M. EHRLICH, C. J.; JAMES M. FITZSIMONS, J.; JOSEPH E. NEWBURGER, J.
November.....HENRY P. McGOWN, J.; ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, J.; JOHN H. McCARTHY, J.
December.....SIMON M. EHRLICH, C. J.; JAMES M. FITZSIMONS, J.; JOSEPH E. NEWBURGER, J.

TRIAL TERMS.

Each and every Trial Term appointed shall commence on the first Monday of the month for which it is assigned, and may be continued until and including the Friday preceding the first day of the ensuing term.

PART I.

January.....HENRY P. McGOWN, J.
February.....SIMON M. EHRLICH, C. J.
March.....ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, J.
April.....JAMES M. FITZSIMONS, J.
May.....HENRY P. McGOWN, J.
June.....JOSEPH E. NEWBURGER, J.
October.....SIMON M. EHRLICH, C. J.
November.....JOHN H. McCARTHY, J.
December.....ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, J.

PART II.

January.....ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, J.
February.....JAMES M. FITZSIMONS, J.
March.....SIMON M. EHRLICH, C. J.
April.....HENRY P. McGOWN, J.
May.....ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, J.
June.....JOHN H. McCARTHY, J.
October.....JOSEPH E. NEWBURGER, J.
November.....HENRY P. McGOWN, J.
December.....SIMON M. EHRLICH, C. J.

PART III.

January.....JOSEPH E. NEWBURGER, J.
February.....ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, J.
March.....JAMES M. FITZSIMONS, J.
April.....JOHN H. McCARTHY, J.
May.....SIMON M. EHRLICH, C. J.
June.....HENRY P. McGOWN, J.
October.....JAMES M. FITZSIMONS, J.