GUILTY, SAY THE JURYMEN,

AND MRS. HAYMAN GOES BACK TO THE TOMBS A CONVICT.

Annie Miller, the Thief Who Accused Her, Much Pleased With the Result—Mrs. Hayman Faints—Recommended to Mercy.

Annie Miller, the dishonest servant girl who has made a practice of hiring out as a cook and staying with her employers just long enough to rob them of whatever of value she could lay her hands on, and Mrs. Hayman, who, Annie Miller says, started her in this evil course of life, were together in the enclosure for women prisoners yesterday morning in the General Sessions before Mrs. Hayman's trial was resumed. Mrs. Hayman had spent the night in the Tombs, and was pale and anxious looking. This change from the cheerful confidence of the day before seemed to afford much gratification to Annie Miller. She laughed triumphantly in Mrs. Hayman's face until Mrs. Hayman could endure her company no longer, and asked a court officer to allow her to stand outside of the enclosure until she was called to the bar.

Lawyer Howe called more witnesses to show what an excellent reputation Mrs. Hayman and her husband, Ferdinand Hayman, a prosperous dealer in sponges at 80 Pearl street, have borne for fully a quarter of a century. Mrs. Hayman proved to be about the most impossible witness that ever sat in the witness chair in the General Sessions. Neither Mr. Howe nor Assistant District Attorney Macdona, nor even the Recorder, could persuade or intimidate her into giving an answer bearing even a remote relevancy to any question put to her. No matter what the question was, she contrived to get into her answer, before it was finished, the statement that "Davy," her son, whom Annie Miller charges with betraying her, is insane, and that Annie Miller is such a liar that nobody could possibly believe anything she said.

Mrs. Hayman said that she had been married about twenty-five years, and that she had assisted her husband in the sponge business, running the business when he was on the road. She denied that she had ever received any stolen jewelry or clothing or any other property whatever from Annie Miller. Annie Miller entered her employ as a nurse for her younger son, Walter, about twelve years ago. When Walter got old enough Annie went into other employment. Annie married a shoemaker named Hoch, but Hoch deserted her. This excited the witness's sympathy for Annie, and whenever Annie was out of employment she gave Annie shelter and food, and Annie did housework for her.

About the 10th of November Annie appeared at her home at 39 Bridge street. She did not want to take Annie in, because she had read in a newspaper that Annie had served a term for stealing. Still, because Annie pleaded her destitution, she allowed her to stay two nights. On Friday, Nov. 17, Annie appeared at the store and begged for a night's lodging. She allowed Annie to sleep in the back hall bedroom. The next afternoon Detective Sergeants Grady and Dowling arrested Annie in the store.

"Now, Mrs. Hayman," said Lawyer Howe, "Annie Miller has testified that she gave you the pawn tickets for the diamond earrings stolen from Mrs. Bertha Jaburg, a three-stone diamond ring, claimed by Miss Cornalba, and a gold watch owned by Mr. Abry of Cranford, N. J.; that the she has been in the habit of either giving you what she stole or pawn tickets representing her stealings."

"That's a lie," exclaimed Mrs. Hayman. "That wretch cannot tell the truth. I never saw a pawn ticket or a pawnbroker in my life, and I was never in a pawnshop. Then she said yesterday that I gave Davy $20 to redeem Mrs. Jaburg's earrings from the pawnshop. That's another lie. Davy is insane. She got poor Davy to take $26 out of the cash drawer and that's the reason he was put in the asylum."

At that instant a loud, scornful laugh rang out from the enclosure for women prisoners. The spectators turned and saw that it was Annie Miller who had laughed. A court officer promptly checked her mirth.

In summing up Lawyer Howe said that the jury should not destroy by an adverse verdict the fair fame of a woman, a wife and a mother, upon the perjured testimony of a self-confessed thief like Annie Miller. Assistant District Attorney Macdona said that Mrs. Hayman had shown, in not making way with the jewels, that she was hardened and daring. She tried to elude the detectives and get to her home before they did, so that she could hide the jewels, and her husband had endeavored to aid her by keeping the detectives in conversation at the store. But the detectives had followed her too closely, and being cornered, she had assumed the bold front of an experienced criminal. Mrs. Hayman wept during Mr. Macdona's address.

The jury retired at 3 o'clock. At first Mrs. Hayman was confident and chatty, and was the centre of a circle of well-dressed friends. But when the time lengthened and the jury did not come back with a verdict of acquittal that she had seemed to expect, she became anxious. Her husband, whose failure to testify in her behalf was strongly commented upon by Mr. Macdona in his summing up, appeared. Then Mrs. Hayman began to weep unawares, and finally her groans sounded through the court room. At 5:45 the jury resentered the court room, and Mrs. Hayman was supported to the bar by two court officers to hear the verdict. The jury found her guilty of receiving stolen goods, but recommended her strongly to the mercy of the Court.

Mrs. Hayman fell back into the court officer's arms in a faint. She was carried down to the Chambers street entrance to the building, and there she revived sufficiently to ask that a carriage be sent for to take her to the Tombs. But neither her husband nor any one of her women friends complied with her request. In a few moments, when she found that no carriage was to be called, she consented to walk to the Tombs, held up on either side by a court officer.

She will be arraigned before Recorder Smyth on Tuesday for sentence. The extreme penalty under the conviction is imprisonment in the penitentiary for five years. Annie Miller seemed to be much pleased.

FLORENCE BURIED IN GREENWOOD.

His Grave Surrounded by the Graves of Other Well-known Actors.

The remains of William J. Florence, the actor, were finally interred yesterday afternoon in the family plot at Greenwood Cemetery. About seventy-five people were present to witness the ceremony at the grave, which was short and simple. Besides Mrs. William J. Florence, the dead actor's widow, the other members of the family present were the three brothers of the actor—Inspector John Conlin, Peter Conlin, and Benjamin Conlin; Mrs. Barney Williams, the sister of Mrs. Florence, and Commodore Joseph H. Tooker and his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Tooker, Jr. Managers A. M. Palmer and Daniel Frohman, Harrison Gray Fiske of the *Dramatic Mirror*, and William Winter, the dramatic critic, were there. With the exception of Miss Lydia Burge, Miss Alice Payne, and Mrs. Theodore Van Beuren, who are actresses, the others present were private friends of the family. Joseph Jefferson, who is now playing in Detroit, sent a loving message to the Florence family, and expressed his regret at being compelled to be absent. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, the poet, who was a warm friend of the dead actor, sent a wreath of roses from Boston. Edwin Booth found himself too much indisposed yesterday to venture the trip to Brooklyn.

When the casket came to be removed from the receiving vault a bouquet of maiden hair ferns, violets, and tube roses was found on it. Annie Pixley had gone alone to the vault a few days before and left it there. When the casket was about to be lowered into the grave Mrs. Florence placed a bunch of violets at the head, and then broke into complete collapse.

The Rev. Father Frat read the Catholic committal service. Then, when the coffin was about to be lowered, all knelt around the plot, and the Rev. Father Brandt read the Catholic prayer. Holy water was sprinkled on the coffin and it was lowered into the grave. The grave itself, the pathway leading to it, and the whole surrounding bank were lined with spruce and hemlock branches. There was a profusion of floral crowns, wreaths, and banks. Florence's little niece, his namesake and favorite playmate, brought a wreath of tea roses with the inscription, "Uncle Billy."

Florence's grave, which is near the east entance of the cemetery, is surrounded by graves of well-known actors and theatrical people. Near by is the plot where Lester Wallack and his father, James William Wallack, and Harry Montague lie buried. John Brougham, "the father of American burlesque," lies near, and Laura Keene, who was playing the leading part in the "American Cousin" at Ford's Theatre in Washington on the night that Abraham Lincoln was shot there. Tom Placide, W. E. Burton, and Barney Williams are within speaking distance. Almost directly behind Florence's grave lie Henry Ward Beecher and the wife of Secretary Benjamin F. Tracy.

Pinos Altos Burned Down.

PINOS ALTOS, N. M., Dec. 10.—At 9:30 this morning fire was discovered in a vacant frame building in the centre of town. Not a drop of water was accessible and the whole town was soon in flames. Men, women, and children turned out and fought the fire, but the dry buildings burned like tinder, destroying nearly the entire town. Only two buildings were saved, they being Bell & Stephens and A. F. Lech's store. The loss will reach $100,000.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S REPORT.

Evils of the Fee System—The State Litigation—Suits Against Telegraph Lines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The annual report of Attorney-General Miller was submitted to Congress to-day. He devotes a chapter to the Circuit Court of Appeals, which, he says, has been organized in each circuit and is ready for business, although the additional Circuit Judge in each circuit has not yet been appointed. It was found that the court could be organized and such business as might be offered could be transacted without such judges, so their appointment was delayed until such appointments could be acted upon by the Senate.

It is necessary, he says, that some provision be made for the care of the business of the Government in the Circuit Court of Appeals. In each circuit there are several districts, and, of course, Government cases will be carried by writ of error or appeal from each of such districts into the Circuit Court of Appeals. The law as it stands authorizes and requires no one to appear for the Government in such court. He suggests that each District Attorney be required to follow and care for the cases from his district in the Court of Appeals.

In regard to the business of the Court of Claims, the Attorney-General says:

"In 1880 there were pending in the Court of Claims, in the general and special jurisdiction, only 442 suits. There are now pending, in that court, under the same jurisdiction, 1,194 suits, and under the Bowman act 7,393. In short, the business of the court has increased nearly twenty-fold, while the force of the Department of Justice available for the care of such business is practically the same as in 1880. As is shown in this statement it is entirely clear that if most of the business in this court is not to wait years for attention, some provision must be made for an increase in the working capacity of the court, with a view to the more rapid hearing and decision of cases, and to the force of the Attorney-General's office for the preparation and presentation of such cases for hearing."

After speaking of the well-known difficulties in the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion act, he says:

"If it is desired that these laws shall be made effective, they should be so changed as that they cannot be misunderstood. To arrest and try such persons and, as the result, simply send them back across the British line is shown to be an idle expenditure of time, labor, and money by the fact that we might well be expected to the same persons have to be arrested and tried over and over again. Moreover, it is quite uncertain whether an order requiring Chinese prisoners to be sent back into the British dominions can be made effective. In a recent case, originating at Fargo, the authorities of British Columbia refused to permit two Chinamen to be returned across the border unless upon the payment of the $50 head tax for each, which, of course, the marshal refused to pay. These persons we now have on our hands and have no way of disposing of them according to law. This subject demands prompt consideration."

In a chapter devoted to the "evils of the fee system," the Attorney-General says:

"The attention of Congress has been repeatedly called to this subject by my predecessors, as well as by myself, and were the evils of the system less I should hesitate to again ask that it be changed. As, however, every year and month makes more plain that the payment of United States Attorneys, Marshals, and Commissioners results yearly in a vast expenditure of public money, not only to no good purpose, but, what is worse, in creating third inducements for prosecutions with a view solely to make fees against persons who ought not to be prosecuted at all, I should fail short of what I believe to be my duty if I did not urge a change in the interest of a just administration of the laws as well as of public economy. I believe that if these officers were paid stipulated salaries, fairly commensurate with the work they have to perform, the total cost of the courts by reason of the great reduction in the fees and mileage of jurors, prisoners, and officers would be greatly lessened, and that with a positive improvement in the administration of the laws."

The Attorney-General reviews the legal proceedings in the case of the Chilian steamer Itata, and sums up as follows:

"Upon a trial of this indictment, commencing on the 20th of October last, it was held by the district court that these proceedings were not in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States; first, because the enterprise was a legitimate commercial transaction, and second, because the Congressional party of Chili, not having at the time received recognition from the Government of the United States either as a Government de jure or as a belligerent, the acts done by the representatives of and in the interest of that party, in the way of hostilities against the Chilian Government, were not in violation of any statute of the United States. In short, that it is only in the interest of a Government recognized as such de jure, or as a belligerent, that the neutrality statutes of the United States can be violated.

"Experience shows that it is by unrecognized insurgents and revolutionists, having everything to gain and little to lose, and often therefore desperate, that neutrality obligations are most frequently violated. Without discussing the proposition that such a transaction is legitimate commerce, I venture the suggestion that in case of serious injury to the commercial or other interests of a nation with which we are at peace by ships fitted out in our harbors, a plea of such non-recognition would be a very insufficient answer before a Board of Arbitration or the tribunal of a just public opinion. If the construction given to these statutes by the trial court shall be sustained on appeal, the statute should, I think be amended."

The Attorney-General reports that five suits, have been commenced under the act of Aug. 7, 1888, requiring all telegraph lines subsidized by the Government, by and through their own respective corporate officers and employees, to maintain and operate for railroad, governmental, commercial, and all other purposes, such telegraph lines, and requiring the Attorney-General, by proper proceedings, to prevent any unlawful interference with the rights and equities of the United States in relation to such telegraph lines. On this subject the Attorney-General says:

"The suits of the United States against the Central Pacific Railroad Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company, and against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company, both pending in the Northern District of California, are pending upon demurrers and motions to dismiss for want of jurisdiction, it being claimed on behalf of the Western Union Telegraph Company and other corporations necessary parties defendant, having charters from other States than California, that they cannot be sued in the United States Circuit Court in any district in a State other than that from which they derive their respective charters. In other words, that they are not 'inhabitants' of any district except a district in the State by which they were created.

"The result of such contention is that a corporation like the Western Union Telegraph Company, a New York corporation, which is doing business in every State and district in the Union, which has the right to sue in the Federal courts of the various districts, and if sued in the State courts to remove such suits for litigation in the Federal courts, cannot be sued in the Federal courts in any State outside of New York. A natural person, being a citizen of New York, under the statute, might be sued in California by a citizen of California, although he might be simply sojourning in that district; but this corporation, which really has a domicile in every district in the Union, can only be sued in the State of New York. It is not believed that such is the law, at least, where the Government is plaintiff. Certainly it was not the intention of Congress in enacting the Judiciary law of 1888 to thus make corporations a privileged class. Under this construction an alien corporation—that is, a corporation of Great Britain or any foreign nation—could not be sued in the Federal courts in this country at all.

"I respectfully suggest section 1 of the act of Aug. 13, 1888 (25 Stat., p. 434), be amended by inserting the proviso, in italics, after the word 'inhabitant' in the following sentence, namely:

"And no civil suit shall be brought before either of said courts against any person by any original process or proceeding in any other district than that whereof he is an inhabitant,

"*Provided*, that any foreign corporation may be sued in any district where it may be found, process to be served as in the cases in the State where said suit or action is brought.

"Such an amendment would restor the law to what it was for a century prior to the act of March 3, 1887, and would impose on these corporations a liability to be sued corresponding to the right they enjoy to sue as plaintiffs, and to remove suits in which they are defendants."

He Killed a Drunken Cow.

NORTH HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 10.—Recently State Humane Agent Dwight Thrall killed a cow belonging to Carl Hanson, and Mr. Hanson is now suing him for the value of the animal. The testimony in court yesterday showed that the cow had been turned out to browse in an orchard, had eaten many apples, and had become drunk. In this condition she had staggered against a barb-wire fence and cut her skin a little and also broken her leg. With the assistance of his neighbors, Mr. Hanson had put her in a sling and taken her to his stable, where she was in a fair way to recover, when Mr. Thrall came along and shot the cow.

Connecticut cows have indulged very heartily in the intoxicating fruit this fall. Ex-Gov. Lounsbury's cows brought disgrace upon their distinguished owner a few weeks ago by wandering through the main street of Ridgefield in a state of maudlin intoxication. As Gov. Lounsbury is a shining light in the Methodist Church, and is the only Governor who ever served pink lemonade to his guests at an official reception, instead of the time-honored Foot Guard punch, the conduct of his cows in coming home staggering drunk is all the more reprehensible.

QUEER INDIVIDUALS IN THE PARK.

They Get Various Degrees of Delight by Watching the Animals.

Early risers who go for a stroll in Central Park see some persons who either are not in the Park at later hours or are lost in the throngs of sightseers. The menagerie offers opportunities for artists who are ambitious in animal painting, and the lion house just behind the old arsenal is a favorite place for them early in the morning. Six artists were there at 7 o'clock recently. One was making a preliminary sketch of the lion, who was asleep on the floor of his cage, while his mate was trotting restlessly behind the bars, anticipating by an hour or two the breakfast of horse meat. Another had placed his easel before the cage of the black leopards and was painting Charley, the male. Charley has a habit at that hour, which, Keeper Downey says, he never varies, of lying on the branch of the old tree in his cage, and the artist was painting him in that position. The hyenas, which are comparatively new animals in the menagerie, were receiving attention, two artists, one of them a young woman, being stationed before their cage. The baby hippopotamus was lying contentedly, with her nose resting on her mother's back, dozing and winking. A young man with a sketch book was trying to tempt her into the water by throwing bits of bread into it. He said that he had been there three times recently, and had not had one chance of seeing Fatima in the water. Keeper Downey coaxed the baby away from her mother and into the tank, and the young man made a rapid sketch to be filled out later.

"A great many artists come here to sketch the animals," Superintendent Conklin said, "and we always do all for them we can. But, pshaw! it's nothing to see the artists. Come out for a walk and I'll show you some more interesting persons.

"There's a man," he said near the deer enclosure, "whom we have been trying for a long time to keep away. But he seems to stick, no matter what we do or say."

The man, who was about 60 years of age, stood in front of the enclosure and threw pieces of bread and bunches of grass to the deer. He wore an old derby hat, much battered and worn, and an overcoat that had seen better days—many of them. One outside pocket was filled with stale bread and the other with grass.

"There now," the superintendent said, "you must stop that. I can't have you feeding the animals. Can't you read the signs?"

"The poor things are hungry," the man replied. "They haven't had anything to eat for a week. I can talk to them, and this one just told me so."

"Why don't you take better care of your animals? Poor things! You fasten them up there and they can't get out to eat God's green grass, although they can see it all around them. I won't have them abused so, I tell you. I'll just feed them a little now, so that they won't starve to death, and then I'll bring some of my men and break down the fence, so that they can get out. God's pretty creatures! and you use them so!"

The old man had begun to weep, and the superintendent called a policeman, who led him away.

"He comes here every day," Mr. Conklin said, "and every day says the same thing. Of course we cannot do anything with him—nor do we want to. But he may feed the deer something some day which will injure them, so we have to watch him. The strange thing about it is that he never cares about any of the other animals, and doesn't go near them. And he always comes some time between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning. When he is spoken to he gets angry and then cries, just as you saw him just now. The policeman leads him over to the Fifth avenue entrance and he walks away. I've seen him about there for ten years, and whenever I accost him he acts the same way. Come up here to the grizzly bear's cage and I'll show you another crank, a woman this time."

Sure enough, she was there—a poor, faded creature of about 50 years, with a neat straw hat on her head. Her hair had been brushed carefully, and she wore a well made gray cloth dress and gray kid gloves. She paced with rapid steps in front of the cages. She nodded familiarly to the superintendent, but did not cease her walk.

"She has come here three times a week regularly for over two years now," the superintendent continued. "She comes on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. A woman, perhaps her daughter, for she is not more than 25 years old, always brings her here at about half past 7 and leaves her. She returns at 9 o'clock and takes her away again. Rain or shine, cold or warm, she comes on those days and walks the whole time up and down before the cages. She never sits down. I had a bench brought up here several times, and placed it immediately in front of the cages, but she never used it, and so I had it taken away again. The strange thing about it is that she never looks at the bears. She seems to be satisfied to be near them. In wet weather she wears a rubber cloak. On other days, no matter how cold it may be, she wears neither a shawl nor a coat.

"Did you ever notice the hunchback near the donkeys?" he asked. "This is pretty early for him, but he always beats the donkeys in getting on the grounds."

The hunchback had not arrived, however. He stays the greater part of the day near the place from which the donkeys start. He is not more than four feet in height, and he has worn a suit of brown clothes for years. He is a German. His shoes are always button gaiters, and he wears them with the buttons on the inside—the right shoe on the left foot and the left on the right. He walks about or sits on a bench where he can watch the donkeys. He seems to have an affection for the little fellows, and sometimes when a driver strikes one he will enter a voluble objection in German.

Another individual takes delight in watching the elephants. He is a rather, an old man, who walks with a military carriage and wears a Prince Albert coat and an old high hat, has wandered in the Park for twenty years, but he does not go there early. He never troubles the animals, but speaks frequently to the keepers about their condition. His manner is that of a man on whom rests the responsibility for their good treatment, his demeanor being that of authority.

MADE HOLLINS CURSE.

Lawyer Larocque Gets in Evidence Certain Reflections on the Financier.

Frank C. Hollins, who acted in the different capacities of member of the Reorganization Committee of Bondholders of the St. Louis and Chicago Railway Company and as Vice-President, trustee, fiscal agent, and contractor of the road, and as broker and banker for his wife in the securities of the company, came with an uneasy look to the witness stand in Judge Lawrence's court yesterday for cross-examination by Joseph Larocque, counsel for George Coppell and D. D. Withers, plaintiffs in the action brought by them against Hollins and other bondholders of the road.

Justice Lawrence, however, ruled out questions concerning the exposures of the transactions of Hollins published in THE SUN in the last three months of 1889.

"I want to show that these articles," said Mr. Larocque, "impeached Mr. Hollis as a dishonest man and branded—"

Justice Lawrence headed him off, but he persisted that he wanted by the examination to attack the credibility of Mr. Hollins and show the date of these articles which were said by Mr. Hollins to do have affected his credit that he was unable to take up the $200,000 worth of bonds, according to his promise, in the reorganized company.

Mr. Larocque, however, got in evidence under strenuous objection, the decision of Master Commissioner Bluford Wilson of the United States District Court of Illinois, made March 24, 1890, in which Hollins was severely castigated.

Robert B. Roosevelt, President of the Holland Trust Company, and George W. Van Siclen, formerly secretary of that company, subsequently testified to transactions by which the company received $850,000 in bonds of the company, with a view to the reorganization. The bonds were, however, transferred to the Central Trust Company, which made the desired loan of half a million on them.

When Justice Lawrence announced that the case was adjourned until to-day, Mr. Hollins addressed some hot words to Mr. Larocque, including the words "damn you." Mr. Larocque turned with an indifferent air on his heel and left the room.

Two Thousand Italians Going Home for the Winter.

Two thousand Italians left Hoboken yesterday on the steamer Werra of the Bremen line for Europe. The Werra will land them in Genoa. They think they can spend the winter more cheaply in Italy than in America, doing only occasional work. They intend to return in the spring. The dock was infested with confidence men, and it is said they got a good deal from the unsuspecting Italians.

Col. Gaylor in White Plains Jail.

Col. Edward F. Gaylor, formerly commander of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn, was brought to White Plains last night from Bridgeport on a requisition and locked up in the Westchester county jail. Col. Gaylor has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Westchester county for larceny in the first degree in having, as alleged, appropriated to his own use funds belonging to the Watts estate, of which he was an executor.

The earlier you select holiday presents of furniture at Flint's the better the selection and lower the price.—Adv.

NELSON ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE.

Shot and Killed Private John McLean at Fort Hamilton.

Private John McLean of Battery I, at Fort Hamilton, was fatally shot on Sunday night, May 24, by Private Henderson Nelson of Battery A, stationed at the same place. The affair came about in this way. The soldiers at the fort are accustomed to meet at John Napier's Seaside Hotel. On this night a lot of soldiers were in the saloon making wagers on the automatic race horses. Nelson and McLean were of the party. The former was off duty for the day, and McLean had escaped from the hospital where he was supposed to be confined. Nelson won $20 and McLean claimed a share of it. Nelson gave him $10 and threatened to get square with him. A few hours later he went to the fort, got his musket, loaded it with a 45-calibre bullet, and started out to look for McLean. He met him on the ramparts in the company of Private Earl. The latter, anticipating mischief, jumped, and called to McLean to follow, but it was too late. Nelson fired, wounding McLean through the head and the body. McLean died the following night.

HENDERSON NELSON.

Nelson was brought to trial yesterday before Judge Benedict in the United States Court in Brooklyn. The prisoner is apparently about 25 years old. He wore the undress army uniform, was clean shaven and of impassive demeanor. He is a Kentuckian, and is said to be a lineal descendant of Pocahontas. His counsel are Congressman Ellis of Kentucky and Gen. Catlin of Brooklyn. Prosecutor Johnson and Col. Oakey appear for the State. The defence will be insanity.

JUDGE BENEDICT.

There was a big crowd in the court room when Judge Benedict took his seat. It took five hours to get a jury. The prosecutor invariably asked: "Have you any conscientious scruples against rendering a verdict which will sentence a man to the punishment of death, provided the evidence justifies such a verdict?" Gen. Catlin's questions were: "Have you any bias or prejudice against the plea of insanity?" "Would you give the defendant the benefit of the doubt as to his sanity in case the Court so charged you?" "Have you formed any opinion about the case?"

CONGRESSMAN ELLIS.

The jury was finally made up of these men: Edward A. Snider, insurance clerk; Lawrence McDonald, bookbinder; Edward B. Tompkins, marble; Charles T. Gear, no business; John T. O'Grady, furniture; Henry B. Devoise, contractor; John A. Sinclair, architect; John D. Jewett, James Gaskell, jeweller; Frederick T. Oakes, heating apparatus; Richard F. Krackowitzer, steam laundry; John W. Cummings, publisher.

GEN. CATLIN.

One of the jurors when asked whether he knew either of the prosecuting officers answered that he had belonged to the same amateur operatic society of which Col. Oakey was a member. Col. Oakey is about 60 years old, and weighs 250 pounds. There was a general laugh.

GOV. HOVEY'S SUCCESSOR.

Nobody Expected that a Campbellite Minister Would Be the Chief Magistrate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—The present Governor of Indiana, Ira J. Chase, was as much surprised, probably, as any one else to find himself one morning, toward the close of the past month, the Chief Magistrate of the State. When the Republican party nominated him in 1888 to the Lieutenant-Governorship not one of its leaders thought Gov. Hovey would die and that Mr. Chase would step into the Governorship. His nomination was almost an exigency. It was made to attract the religious element of the Republican party, and be a temptation, perhaps, to the same element in the Democratic party. Gen. Hovey was not a religious man and he had very liberal views on other matters. Chase was expected to level up the situation. It was said that Garfield had secured much support from the Campbellites of Indiana in 1880 because he was a member of that Church. Chase was nominated for a similar purpose. He could canvass all the week, preach on Sunday morning, attend the Sunday schools in the afternoon, and visit the brethren at night.

In Southern and Central Indiana the disciples of Alexander Campbell are very numerous. Most of them came from Kentucky, and they are Democrats to a great extent. Brother Chase worked the field for all that there was in it. He had employed these same tactics in 1886, when he ran for Congress against Col. Matson in a district that was composed of seven counties, and in which Brother Chase's church folk were very numerous. Matson, who ought to have had a majority of 1,500, scraped through by 300 only.

Brother Chase made a fair presiding officer, although he astonished the Senators at first with "The ayes have it. The bill do pass." He boasts of an honorable lineage. Samuel Chase, an ancestor, signed the Declaration of '76, and of another it is said that he was one of a small band that stole at night into the British camp, captured Gen. Prescott, and took him into the American camp. His early life was full of struggles and privations. When he was quite a boy his father's health failed, and his aged mother expatiates on the enthusiastic and heroic manner in which the boy grappled with the situation, and contributed largely to the family's support. He was born in Monroe county, New York, in 1834, but his parents moved to Medina three months later and for the next twenty years he lived there, with the exception of three years at Milan, Ohio. In 1855 the family moved to a small farm near Barrington, thirty miles from Chicago, where they were partly successful only. Ira's health was not good, and he taught school near Chicago a little later on. In 1850 he married Miss Castle of Palatine, Ill., who was also a teacher. He enlisted early in 1861, and was discharged from the army a year later because of ill health. He then went into the hardware business, but his wife having been attacked by small-pox, the customers shunned the place and the business was ruined. Then he entered the ministry of the Campbellite Church. That was twenty-one years ago. He has had charges in Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois, and has been prominent in State evangelical work for several years.

The Treasury Estimates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Secretary Foster to-day transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the information of Congress, the estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year 1893, as furnished by the heads of the several executive departments. Although totals of these estimates under the several general heads were given in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made public this morning, some of the details are of interest. The estimate for army and navy pensions is $147,094,550, which is a decrease of $3,748,583 from the amount appropriated on account of pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, which includes a deficiency appropriation of $29,350,598. The amount of the estimates under the general head of naval establishment is $26,365,654, which is over $5,000,000 less than the present appropriation. Nearly all of this reduction is made in the estimate for increase of the navy, the estimate for this item being $12,280,855. For new machinery for the Washington Navy Yard $100,000 is asked, and for the purchase of steel plates $50,000. For the building for the library of Congress $1,035,000 is asked. This is about $440,000 in excess of the present appropriation.

Garrett A. Hobart's Son Hurt.

PATERSON, Dec. 10.—A runaway horse and wagon dashed into a dogcart in which the seven-year-old son of the Hon. Garrett A. Hobart of the National Republican Committee and a nurse were driving along Carroll street to-day, and the horse, cart, nurse, and boy were thrown against the curb. Young Hobart received severe but not dangerous injuries. The nurse escaped with a few scratches.

Shot His Wife From Behind a Tree.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 10.—Jones Freeman shot and killed his wife in Tatnall, forty miles west of Savannah, day before yesterday. Jealousy was the motive. Freeman stood behind a tree on the roadside with a Winchester rifle and shot her as she passed at night. The body lay in the road until next morning. Freeman is in jail.

DEPUTY MARSHALS ARRESTED.

Accused of Fixing a Room to Which They Had Gone to Make an Ejectment.

City Marshal Boylan, attached to the Eighth District Civil Court, sent two of his deputies, Thomas Tierney and James Grant, to dispossess a woman living on the top floor of 500 West Twenty-seventh street on Wednesday afternoon. The deputies looked the apartments over and decided that they needed help. They started down stairs and got half way down the first flight when Thomas Crawford, a tenant, came rushing up shouting "Fire!" He ran up to the top floor. The deputies followed and found that the room they had just left was in flames. With the assistance of Crawford they stamped the fire out. Crawford told Policeman Engerhauser that he suspected that two strange men started the fire. Engerhauser arrested the two deputies, and later arraigned them at the Jefferson Market Police Court. They protested that they were innocent, but Justice Hogan remanded them until the afternoon. Fire Marshal Mitchell made an investigation, but found nothing that pointed to the guilt of the prisoners, and they were discharged.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 15 | Sun sets.... 4 35 | Moon sets. 2 34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 48 | Gov. Island. 4 20 | Hell Gate. 6 00

Arrived—THURSDAY, Dec. 10.

Ss Denmark, Rigby, Liverpool.
Ss Didam, Pouson, Amsterdam.
Ss State of Nebraska, Brown, Glasgow.
Ss Southwald, Alcock, Liverpool.
Ss Chandernagor, Anhault, Naples.
Ss Grassbrook, Bainbridge, Halifax.
Ss State of Indiana, Doane, Halifax.
Ss Cherokee, Seares, Jacksonville.
Ss El Monte, Quick, New Orleans.
Ss Old Dominion, Couch, Richmond.
Ss Maverick, Debell, Boston.
Ss H. M. Whitney, Hallett, Boston.
Ship Lydia, Rogers, Liverpool.
Bark Fadel, Thiemin, Pillau.

(For later arrivals see First Page.)

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Chicago, from New York, at Antwerp.
Ss City of Bevila, from New York, off Kinsale.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Britannic, from Queenstown for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail To-day.

	Moils Close.	Towels Close.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.

Sail To-morrow.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam	12:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Ancboria, Glasgow	12:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Bayanno, Liverpool	11:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Elbe, Bremen	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rhaetia, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-day.

Advance	St. Thomas	Nov. 29
Vera	Gibraltar	Nov. 24
Noordland	Antwerp	Nov. 26
Bolivia	Gibraltar	Nov. 26
England	London	Nov. 29
Abyssinia	Liverpool	Nov. 28
Spree	Bremen	Dec. 2
Cienfuegos	Nassau	Dec. 3
Werkendam	Rotterdam	Nov. 26
Marsala	Hamburg	Nov. 26
Dania	Havre	Dec. 2

Due Saturday, Dec. 12.

Caledonia	Gibraltar	Nov. 26
Norge	Christiansand	Nov. 28
Hindoo	Hull	Nov. 26
City of Chicago	Liverpool	Dec. 2
Caracas	Maracaibo	Dec. 6

Due Sunday, Dec. 13.

La Bourgogne	Havre	Dec. 5
Orinoco	Bermuda	Dec. 10
City of Para	Colon	Dec. 4
The Queen	Liverpool	Nov. 28

Due Monday, Dec. 14.

Richmond Hill	London	Nov. 30
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Dec. 3
Aivena	Port Limon	Dec. 5
Taurio	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Servia	Liverpool	Dec. 5
Yucatan	Havana	Dec. 10

Due Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Adirondack	Kingston	Dec. 9
Circassia	Glasgow	Dec. 5
Friesland	Antwerp	Dec. 5
Wyoming	Liverpool	Dec. 5

Due Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Assyrian	Glasgow	Dec. 4
Veendam	Rotterdam	Dec. 5

Business Notices.

Howard & Co.,
Two Sixty Four
Fifth Avenue.

Great Variety of
Xmas Gifts
At $500 and $1,000 Each.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa.
A very nutritious drink for children and invalids.

MARRIED.

PROCTOR—MILLER.—At the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, by the Rev. C. C. Tiffany, assisted by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, Maud, daughter of James Miller, Esq., to Charles E. Proctor, both of New York.

SAVILLE—FERRIS.—In Brookline, Mass., on the 8th inst., by the Rev. L. R. Storrs, William Saville of Newton and Marion E. Y. Ferris, daughter of the late Cyrus Yale of New York.

STROM—SATTERTHWAITE.—Dec. 9, in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, by the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, Anne Fisher Satterthwaite, daughter of the late James S. Satterthwaite, Esq., to Peter William Ludwig Strom.

DIED.

ATKINSON.—On Dec. 8, at Cornwall, N. Y., John Atkinson, aged 81 years.
Funeral at 1 P. M. on Saturday.

BACKER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, at his late residence, 381 West 58th st., Abraham Backer, in his 68th year.
Funeral Friday morning, Dec. 11, at 9 o'clock.

BLACKMORE.—At Pomfret, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 8, Robert Blackmore, aged 64 years.

BOGARDUS.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., in the 78th year of her age, Stella J., widow of Abraham A. Bogardus.

BOLWELL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, at New Haven, Conn., Thomas Bolwell, Sr., of 480 Congress av.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRIDGE.—On Tuesday, the 8th inst., Anna E., beloved wife of Hamilton Bridge and eldest daughter of David and Sarah Sibbald.
Funeral services will be held on Friday morning, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, at her late residence, 400 East 82d st. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. Interment at Woodlawn.

BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Dec. 9, Kevin W.