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The Sun.

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HARD FIGHTING IN INDIA.

THE BRITISH TAKE FORT CHALT FROM THE FRONTIER TRIBESMEN.

British Officers Wounded and Many of the Tribesmen Killed—The Conflict Said to Have Been the Outcome of Russian Encroachments and the Younghusband Incident—Talk in London About the Possibility of a War with Russia.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Official despatches received here this evening from Calcutta say that there has been fighting between the British forces and the tribesmen in the vicinity of Gilgit, near the Pamir frontier and not far from the new boundary line recently claimed by Russia. The British troops are now face to face with frontier tribesmen in arms, who are said to be under Russian protection.

At Gilgit there is a British agency garrisoned by Kashmires and Indian Ghoorkhas and a battery of artillery. According to the latest advices received from the front, the tribesmen of Hunza and Nagar, two towns on the river Indus, and almost opposite each other, have for some time been threatening the Chalt fort, held by a detachment of Kashmires. This caused Col. Durand, the British agent at Gilgit, to make an advance upon the Chalt fort, for the purpose of relieving the garrison. This advance of the British troops was made early in the present month, for on Nov. 29 Col. Durand wired the Commander-in-chief that he should move upon the enemy on Dec. 2, unless he was previously attacked by the tribesmen, who were reported to be assembling in large numbers and to have been instigated by Russian agents. Col. Durand also telegraphed, the same day, that he feared a serious conflict was inevitable, although he had done everything possible to prevent it.

A later despatch from Calcutta announces that Fort Chalt was captured on Dec. 2, and that seven Sepoys were killed and twenty-six wounded.

Col. Durand, the despatch adds, and Capt. Aylmer and Lieut. Badcock were seriously wounded. Several other officers, including Lieut. Gorton, were slightly wounded. Capt. Aylmer and Lieuts. Boisragon and Badcock, the despatch continues, displayed extraordinary gallantry. Capt. Aylmer led a storming party, carrying a gun-cotton petard, and in the face of a shower of bullets, dashed up to the iron-bound gate of the fort, affixed the petard to it, lit the fuse, and retreated a short distance. The next moment there was a loud report, and the Captain saw that the petard had blown the gate of the fort to pieces.

Capt. Aylmer and Lieuts. Boisragon and Badcock, followed by a handful of Sepoys, then made a dash into the fort, and, after some desperate fighting, captured a field gun which had been used effectively against the attacking party. The British officers and Sepoys also captured nine prisoners, the remainder of the rebel tribesmen fleeing, leaving a number of dead inside and outside the fort.

The news of this engagement on the Pamir frontier is not quite clear on one point, viz., what became of the original Kashmire garrison of the fort. It is presumed, however, that the rebel tribesmen captured the fort previous to the arrival of the British troops, and that it has now been retaken.

The reports of the conflict reached this city in time for them to spread to the clubs and theatres. The result was considerable excitement, and many old Indian officers said it was the most serious news that had come from India for many a day. The younger officers were loud in their expressions of hope that the long-expected war with Russia, for supremacy in the East and for the possession of India, was to come at last. The excitement increased rapidly, and the general opinion at midnight, about the clubs and such places, was that war with Russia was looming up on the horizon in India.

A constant exchange of despatches is going on between high Government officials here. Some of the officials of the India Office, who are apparently going to pass the night in that building, refuse to furnish any other information to inquirers than that already given above. One officer of high rank, however, who has recently returned from India, frankly said there could now be no doubt that affairs on the Pamir district had reached a most delicate and dangerous stage. The claims made by Russia, he said, must be greatly modified before even a basis for negotiations could be established between the three nations concerned—Russia, China, and Great Britain.

The Russian Ambassador had a long interview with Lord Salisbury to-day. A Cabinet council has been summoned, the purpose being, it is understood, to discuss the Eastern situation as modified by the battle.

The beginning of the trouble was what is now known as the Younghusband incident. Late last summer a party of Russians, numbering eight officers, sixty horsemen and forty infantry soldiers, made an extensive expedition toward Afghan Chitral and the Chinese territory, which approach each other on the Pamir. Capt. Younghusband, a British officer and, probably, a British agent, was then on a journey to Chinese Turkestan, and, hearing of the presence of the Russian detachment, started out to meet them. At Bozai Gumbay the British officer met a Russian advance post and sent word of its presence to Gilgit, the nearest British fort. The Russian party met by Capt. Younghusband consisted of ten Cossack infantry soldiers in charge of supplies, five Russian officers, and a surveyor; and an escort of thirty mounted Cossacks, he reported, had gone forward in the direction of Chitral. This last party soon after returned to Bozai Gumbay, and treated Capt. Younghusband very well. The officer in command, however, informed the British officer that Russia claimed the whole country up to the Khore Babat Pass. This party, under Col. Yanoff, then went on to join a Russian advance party of sixty men and officers who were on the Great Pamir.

On the following day a number of Russian horsemen rode up to Capt. Younghusband's camp, surrounded his tent, and to his surprise he says he learned that their commanding officer was Col. Yanoff. The latter informed Capt. Younghusband that orders had reached him that morning, from the Russian Governor-General, that Capt. Younghusband and another British officer who was with him, Lieut. Davison, were to be deported to Chinese territory. Col. Yanoff, however, informed Capt. Younghusband that if he would undertake to proceed thither without entering "the newly annexed territory" by certain passes which he named, the Captain would be permitted to go along; otherwise he would be "escorted" by a detachment of Cossacks. Under protest, Capt. Younghusband agreed to do as suggested, and retired to Taghdumbash Pamir, where he took precautions to see that the Russians did not move forward on Hunza or send arms to the Kanguetis without his being aware of it. It would appear, however, that arms have reached Hunza, for it was in that locality that the present trouble began.

When Capt. Younghusband started for Bozai Gumbay he had sent Lieut. Davison, who is said to have been travelling in eastern Turkestan during his leave of absence, to the Alichur Pamir to report to him the state of affairs there. At the Alichur Pass Lieut. Davison was found by Col. Yanoff and the Cossacks, and in spite of the protests of Chang, the chief Chinese official there, the Lieutenant was taken prisoner by the Russians, carried to Osh, and thence to Marghilan. At the latter place Lieut. Davison was liberated at the request of Mr. Elliot, Secretary of the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, who happened to be travelling with the Russian Governor-General. Lieut. Davison eventually reached the Taghdumbash Pass, where he rejoined Capt. Younghusband. They both reached Gilgit on Oct. 14 and reported the whole affair to Col. Durand.

Col. Durand had not been idle. Immediately after the receipt of Capt. Younghusband's communication informing him of the presence of Russians so dangerously near British territory, Col. Durand despatched two British officers about ten men each to establish communication with the Afghans, with the intention of getting them to block the passes into Chitral. The British officers were both too late.

The object of the Russian expedition hovering on the frontier of British India is said to be to give solidarity to certain claims which they have vaguely put forward from time to time in their efforts to advance southward beyond the demarcating line agreed upon in 1873. That line follows pretty closely one of the northern headwaters of the Oxus. It left Badakhshan, including the northeastern angle of Shiva, within the Afghan territories or dependencies. It also ran north to Shighnan and the whole of the Pamir region now in dispute. But the territorial claims to this region were left an open question, and the region itself was supposed to form an undefined neutral ground between the territories of Russia on the north, Afghanistan on the south, and Chinese Turkestan on the east. The eastern portion, in loose way, was supposed to belong to eastern Turkestan. The Russians, to all intents and purposes, are trying to substitute a southern headwater of the Oxus for the more northern one agreed upon as a line of demarcation in 1873, and to enclose the immense tract of territory intervening between the two rivers. To this they have apparently added a further encroachment on Afghanistan by drawing a geographical line across Badakhshan and claiming the territories which lie north of it up to the line of the Oxus agreed upon in 1873. It is not apparent how England, not to mention China, can permit of this wholesale annexation of territory without a very strong protest.

The St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya* recently said that, keeping in view the sparseness of the population and the fact that Russia is convinced that no neighbor harbors the wish to seize her territory, the Russian Government did not intend to establish any fortified points, but the Kirghis, the Afghans, and the Chinese took advantage of the uncertainty regarding the frontier to advance gradually on the Pamirs, and on this account it would be from time to time necessary that Russia should give proof of her proprietorship. It was for this reason that Col. Yanoff's expedition was sent forward, or which the English had made so much.

The notoriousness of Russian intrigues in the region where conflict has now arisen was so great some time ago that Col. Durand, whose forces have just had the encounter with the tribesmen near Gilgit, was summoned to Simla for a conference with the Viceroy of India. This conference took place in October, and as a result Durand received orders, based upon probable events, which authorized him to extend the military road from Gilgit to Chalt. This work was begun as soon as the Colonel returned to his command. It is considered possible by military men that the present hostilities originated in some chance encounter between the tribesmen and the forces which were at work building the road.

Reinforcements have been pushing forward to Gilgit ever since the Viceroy became convinced, in his conference with Durand, that an outbreak could not long be averted. Their advance, however, has been hampered by the prevalence of snow storms of unusual severity for this season. So heavy has the fall of snow been that it has caused the breaking down of numerous bridges in the mountains, thus leading to vexatious delays and much suffering among the troops. While Col. Durand and his staff were returning to Gilgit from Simla toward the end of October they were forced to pass through terrific storms and were in no little danger. Some of the passes which must be traversed are 14,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The latest reinforcements sent to the scene were armed with two 7-pound Gatling guns. The force available at Fort Chalt and the reinforcements, taken together, make up an effective strength which would be absurdly disproportionate if only tribesmen were expected to be encountered. It is evident from the elaborate preparations that have been making that European soldiers were looked forward to as combatants; and it is not doubted that the battle with the natives will lead, sooner or later, to a meeting of Russian and British troops, though it may be that Russian diplomacy will succeed in making the meeting as harmless as the famous affair at Pendjeh, which at the time of its occurrence seemed so certain to plunge the rival nations into a bloody war.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Speaker Crisp May Offer the Chairmanship of Ways and Means to Mr. Mills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—It was stated with much positiveness at the Capitol to-day, by those who had talked with Speaker Crisp, that Roger Q. Mills will undoubtedly be made Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. Indeed, it is more than probable, these men say, that Mr. Mills has already been informed of the Speaker's intention to appoint him, and that he his giving the question of his acceptance serious consideration. Mr. Mills is physically and mentally overworked and depressed by the reaction following his defeat, and it is also true that he is much inclined to continue the sulky exhibition which he commenced on the day that Congress met. It is the opinion of members generally, however, including many of the Crisp and Mills men, that the defeated candidate for Speaker could not afford to decline the Ways and Means Chairmanship. He would, it is thought, render himself very unpopular by such a course and greatly weaken whatever hold he now has upon his party in Texas and throughout the country. Some of Mr. Mills's close friends, however, profess to feel confident that Speaker Crisp will not offer the Ways and Means Chairmanship to Mr. Mills, and they add, apparently with considerable feeling, that the latter would promptly decline the honor if he should have an opportunity to do so. These members say that Mr. Mills will have practically no opposition in the Texas Legislature if he should become a candidate for Senator, and that he would only lessen the number of his friends by consenting to become a part of the Crisp administration of the House.

Speaker Crisp will probably leave Washington for a few days and go to some quiet place where he can secure a little rest, which he greatly needs after the wear and tear of his election and his incessant labors since his election, and where he can also work undisturbed on the arrangement of the committees. He will not leave the city until all the members of the House have had an opportunity to express their views to him. He spent the day at his room at the Capitol, and received a number of members. It is probable that when the House convenes to-morrow the Committees on Accounts and on Mileage will be announced. The work of these committees relates merely to members' salaries and travelling expenses, and they are usually appointed very soon after the organization of the House, in order that the accounts of members may be audited. It was suggested this afternoon that Mr. Rusk of Maryland might perhaps be made Chairman of one of these committees. The composition of the Rules Committee is not likely to be determined upon before next week.

MR. WITHERS TOOK SIDES.

On a Question of Veracity He Voted for President Edwards.

David Dunham Withers was a witness in his own behalf yesterday, in Judge Lawrence's court, in the action brought by him and George Coppell for a restoration of the money they advanced toward the reorganization of the St. Louis and Chicago Railway Company. Mr. Withers told of a meeting of the bondholders on Dec. 6, 1889, at which Defendant F. C. Hollins had used unparliamentary language. In the warm discussion, however, the "black colors" of Mr. Withers, as in many a race, came to the front. At this meeting, the witness said, Hollins stated as one of the reasons why he was unable to assist the reorganization committee financially, that Mr. Withers had induced President Edwards of the Bank of the State of New York to act against Hollins. President Edwards had closed Mr. Hollins's account and declined to give him the facilities Hollins formerly enjoyed.

At the meeting Mr. Withers denied that President Edwards's conduct was due to him. Hollins replied:

"Then President Edwards is a liar."

To which Mr. Withers responded:

"I believe that you're the liar and not President Edwards."

Justice Lawrence reserved decision.

MORE TROUBLE IN BRAZIL.

The General Government Asks the Governor of Rio Janeiro to Resign.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 11.—Disagreements have arisen between the Government and Senhor Portella, Governor of the State of Rio Janeiro. The differences are so radical that the Government has requested Gov. Portella to resign. The Governor has refused to do so. It is now expected that the Government will appoint a military Governor of the State, and that martial law will be proclaimed.

There is much uneasiness in financial circles here, growing out of the panic which prevailed on the Bourse yesterday. It is feared that in the event of a repetition of the panic today much trouble will be caused for the banks, and consequently guards have been detailed to protect those institutions.

The Government has announced that the credits for the repayment of a popular loan have been guaranteed.

THE INNOCENCE ABROAD

Game

Is suited for all ages. Published by Parker Bros., Salem, Mass. Sold by all first-class toy dealers.—Adv.

UPROAR IN THE CHAMBER.

THREATENED DUEL BETWEEN DE CASSAGNAC AND FLOQUET.

The Deputy Calls the President of the Chamber a Liar for Saying that Pope Pius IX. Was a Free Mason—Debating the Relations of Church and State.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The ecclesiastical controversy caused a great disturbance in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. M. Hubbard introduced a motion condemning the hostile attitude of the clergy and demanding that steps be taken for the separation of Church and State. M. Fallieres, Minister of Justice and Public Worship, in replying to the motion, commented at length upon the conduct of the Archbishops of Aix and Bordeaux.

In response to an interruption, M. Floquet, the President of the Chamber, said that Pope Pius IX. had given his authority to Free Masonry and was himself a Free Mason. M. de Cassagnac and M. Baudry d'Asson instantly jumped up and called M. Floquet a liar.

A tremendous uproar ensued, lasting fully ten minutes. The members of the Right, shouting at the top of their voices, hurled various opprobrious epithets at the members of the Left, who responded with equal vigor. Cries of "Infamous!" "Abominable!" and the like were freely exchanged. Bishop Freppel shouted that M. Floquet's charge was a calumny and a slander. The Comte de Mun cried that M. Floquet's words were insulting and false.

Throughout the uproarious scene M. Floquet remained perfectly calm. When the clamor had subsided he simply remarked that the Chair was powerless to deal with fits of madness.

M. Fallieres, resuming his speech, said that the Government was opposed to the separation of Church and State. The Ministry, he continued, would shortly introduce a bill dealing with associations, which would apply equally to religious and secular communities. He added, however, that this bill must not be regarded as a prelude to the separation of Church and State.

The debate was then adjourned.

It is reported that after the debate M. Floquet and M. de Cassagnac appointed seconds, but that M. Clemenceau interfered and succeeded in preventing the threatened duel. Another report is that the duel will take place early to-morrow morning somewhere in Belgium near the French frontier.

It is the general opinion among members of the Chamber of Deputies that to-morrow's debate may be critical as regards the existence of the Cabinet, owing to the dissatisfaction of the members of the Right at the Cabinet's announcement of its intention to introduce a bill dealing with religious associations. The members of the Right, it appears, are determined to do their utmost to produce a Cabinet crisis.

It is reported that M. Fallieres, to whom the Archbishop of Aix sent the letter which led to that prelate's prosecution and conviction on the charge of insulting a Minister, will shortly announce his resignation from office. It is said, however, that this action on the part of M. Fallieres is in no way due to dissensions in the Cabinet.

THE GRAVES MURDER TRIAL.

A Day of Testimony as to the Character of the Poison in the Case.

DENVER, Dec. 11.—As soon as court had been called to order in the Graves trial to-day, Dr. Heaton was recalled. He produced the exhibits of his analysis, and Judge Macon endeavored to make the Doctor admit that the glass jar in which he placed the remains of Mrs. Barnaby before the analysis might have contained arsenic in sufficient quantity to impregnate the viscera and other organs. The Doctor refused to so declare, and Judge Macon then asked:

"You say you found a twentieth of a grain in the liver, a forty-ninth in the kidney, and about a fifteenth in the stomach?"

"Yes."

"You found altogether one-twelfth of a grain in the viscera, and you say that that could not have been taken into the jar from the air?"

"No, sir; not from the wall paper, but it could have been absorbed if there was arsenious air about it."

The Doctor then said that Mr. Worrell had employed and paid him for making the examination, and that he expected further compensation from the prosecution. The redirect examination was to show that the arsenic found in the stomach could not have come there by the means intimated by the defense, but was the result of poison taken into the stomach when the person was alive.

Dr. A. H. Holmes testified that he had been called in to treat Mrs. Barnaby and Mrs. Worrell. He called Dr. Griffin for consultation, and from the symptoms they agreed that the ladies were suffering from brittant poisoning and treated them accordingly. He learned that the illness of each was caused by taking about two tablespoonfuls of liquid from a bottle, supposed to be whiskey. He became suspicious that notification poison, and after he and Dr. Griffin had taken out about an ounce for analysis they sealed the bottle up and turned it over to Worrell. He then met Mrs. Worrell, who was in the room, as one of the ladies he had treated. He was present at the autopsy, and saw portions of the viscera placed in clean jars, sealed, and turned over to Undertaker Rogers, the Coroner having refused to accept them or even hold an inquest.

Dr. Bonesteel, the physician, who was in attendance upon Mrs. Barnaby at the time she died, testified that she died of arsenical poisoning. The defence asked why he had given a certificate that death was due to congestion of the lungs. He replied that congestion of the lungs was the immediate cause of death, and that it was the result of the poison which would have caused death had not the congestion set in.

FRANCIS BAKER & CO. FAIL.

The Junior Partner is the Harvard Sprinter—A Surprise to the Dry Goods Trade.

The dry goods trade was treated to a great surprise yesterday when the failure of Francis Baker & Co., dry goods commission merchants at 22 Thomas street, was announced. The members of the firm, Francis Baker and his son, Wendell Baker, made a general assignment, without preference, to Lawyer Welcome S. Jarvis of 50 Wall street.

Francis Baker, the senior partner and capitalist of the firm, has been in business since 1861. In 1883 he admitted William T. West to an interest. Mr. West retired on Jan. 1, 1889, when young Wendell Baker was admitted into the partnership. He is the famous Harvard College runner, class of 1889.

The senior partner has always enjoyed high credit in the trade and his personal character was excellent. For many years he was selling agent in this city for the "Fruit of the Loom" brand of muslin, and he was reputed to have made a great deal of money on the account. A few years ago he considered himself worth over $250,000, and asked for no favors of any description.

The firm handled white cotton goods, principally sheetings and shirt muslins, all domestic. They had some very good accounts, the principal ones being the Harris Manufacturing Company, the Valley Falls Company, and the Rhode Island Bleach and Dye Works, all of Providence, and the Ballou Mills of Norwich.

Mr. Jarvis, the assignee, said yesterday that at present he could give no intelligent idea of the liabilities, which would amount to $200,000 or $250,000, and there was probably a deficiency of assets about $40,000. The books are in very good condition, and he expected to have a statement ready in a few days. The cause of the failure was lack of funds. The business had been gradually decreasing, trade was very dull, prices were low, and the margin of profit was very small. The business had been running behind for years, but the senior Mr. Baker did not appreciate his position. He had been putting into the business money which he obtained from outside sources, and he could still have obtained outside assistance, but he thought that it would not be fair to his friends, and it was decided to stop at once.

Charles Pool Beckwith, broker in oils and barrels at 153 Maiden lane, made an assignment yesterday to Joseph A. Berger. The assignor is a nephew of ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut.

Deputy Sheriff Murphy has taken possession of the Franklin Paper Bag Company, carried on by Messrs. Thomas Robertson, Samuel R. Hughes, and Henry F. Hollsberg.

Judgment for $36,504 was yesterday entered against the Knickerbocker Brewing Company in favor of Henry W. Poor.

Miss Dora Russell's new novel, "The Other Bond," opens the beautiful Christmas number of the New York *Ledger*; full of illustrations. At all news stands. Price, 5 cents.—*Adv.*

The Christmas number of the New York *Ledger* is full of interesting articles and of beautiful pictures. Miss Dora Russell's new novel begins in it. At all news stands. Price, 5 cents.—*Adv.*

YOUNG MRS. TATNELL MAY DIE.

She Tells the Coroner that Her Husband Assaulted Her.

Catherine Tatnell, aged 22 years, was believed to be dying last night at the residence of her brother-in-law, Thomas P. Barrett, at 124 West 102d street, and her husband, John Tatnell, aged 27 years, was a prisoner in the West 100th street station charged with inflicting the injuries from which the woman was suffering.

Tatnell is a carpet hand, employed by Mullen & Co., furniture dealers, in Montgomery street, Jersey City. He is a Protestant and his wife is a Catholic, and it is rumored that the difference in their religion caused trouble between them. The wife's sister, Mary Barrett, says the trouble was caused by Tatnell's neglect and his drinking. He was drunk, the police say, when he went to his home at 110 West 104th street on Wednesday night, and struck his wife under the left ear with his fist. She fell unconscious on a lounge, where she remained until 8 o'clock on Thursday morning. Then she became conscious, and called for help. A tenant found her lying on the sofa crying that her husband had assaulted her.

"He will come back and beat me again. Take me to my sister," she said repeatedly. She was taken in a cab to Mr. Barrett's house.

When he was arrested Tatnell sullenly denied that he had assaulted his wife, but he was locked up and was remanded back to the police station from the Harlem Court yesterday.

Mrs. Tatnell is under the care of Dr. E. H. Cocks, who found that she had been struck on the jugular vein. Her throat is so badly swollen that she finds it difficulty in swallowing even liquids. She is unconscious most of the time, but Coroner Hanly took her antemortem statement last night. She said her husband had assaulted her.

The couple have been married three years and have a daughter two years old.

FORTY FAMILIES BURNED OUT.

Many Narrow Escapes at a Midnight Tenement Fire in Delancey Street.

At a few minutes before midnight last night fire broke out in the big double tenement house 314 and 316 Delancey street. About forty families occupy the premises.

The fire was discovered in a rear room on the second story of the house at 316 by one of the tenants.

Policeman Monahan sent in an alarm. Meantime the tenants had been awakened by the screams of the occupants of the burning floor. Nearly everybody was asleep at the time of the first alarm. They rushed down the stairways and out upon the fire escapes in their night clothes.

The upper part of the building caught fire from the flames that roared up the air shaft. Nearly all the tenants were Polish Hebrews with large families.

They escaped into the street in their bare feet. They found refuge in neighboring houses and in a Polish saloon in the middle of the block.

Five minutes after the fire was discovered one woman was carried into Alderman William Clancy's house, 51 Goerck street, in an unconscious condition.

There were many narrow escapes. Leo Molizsky, a tenant on the top floor, had his clothing burned and his hand blistered.

James Harvey, who lived on the top floor with two sons and a daughter, was aroused by the shouts of the people in the hallway.

The smoke closed the stairway to them and they got down the fire escape, with flames coming out of the windows on either side of them.

The buildings were six stories in height, and were owned by A. B. Verner and Bernhard Cohen.

At 1 o'clock this morning the fire was under control, and it did not appear then that any of the tenants were missing.

The four upper floors of the house at 314 Delancey street were gutted. The inmates lost all that they had, either in the flames or from damage by water.

DANGEROUS LUNATIC ESCAPES.

Frank Cowley Fancies People Want to Pour Vitriol Into His Ears.

The Brooklyn police authorities were notified yesterday that Frank Cowley had escaped from the Flatbush Asylum, and that he was a violent lunatic. Cowley was locked up in a cell in hall 7, on the east side of the asylum. He is 32 years old, strong and muscular, and he weighs 170 pounds. Early yesterday morning he bent a couple of the iron bars protecting the windows in his room by main strength, and thus made an opening large enough for him to squeeze through. He then dropped to the ground, ten feet. There is no wall surrounding the yard, and he made his escape.

He is supposed to have got away about 6 o'clock, but it was not until the keeper in hall 7 was making his rounds two hours later that his absence was discovered. It was after 2 o'clock in the afternoon when notification was sent to Police Headquarters. This is Cowley's second escape since his committal to the asylum on Nov. 10. He used to work in a factory at Cohoes, where he was noted for his strength and for his eccentricities. Six months ago he came to Brooklyn with his mother and brother, and went to live with them at 125 North Sixth street. He disappeared in September, and three weeks later was found by the police in Philadelphia, where he was seen running wildly through the streets from an imaginary enemy, who he supposed was going to pour vitriol in his ears for the purpose of concocting some drug. He was brought on from Philadelphia. Two days after his removal to the Flatbush Asylum he slipped out through the main hall and made his escape, but within twenty-four hours he was found in Williamsburgh.

Owing to his peculiar delusion, it is thought he may possibly attack any person who approaches him. He is 5 feet 7 inches tall, has dark red hair and beard and blue eyes, and he wore a dark coat and trousers and laced shoes. His underclothing was stamped "Hall 7."

FATAL FIGHT BETWEEN BOYS.

Eleven-year-old Ross S. Herzog Dying of Injuries Received in a Schoolyard.

Ross S. Herzog, the eleven-year-old son of Henry Herzog, a printer of 669 Butler street, Brooklyn, and fourteen-year-old James Brennan have for some time attended public school 42, in St. Mark's place, near Classon avenue. A fight occurred between them during the noonday recess on Nov. 25. Brennan is a much stronger and taller boy than Herzog, and after a few passes between them he had the latter at his mercy. When the fight was over Herzog was lying on the ground almost unconscious and evidently suffering much pain. He had to be assisted to his home, and he has since been under the care of Dr. Sidney of 600 Herkimer street.

Dr. Sidney notified Police Capt. Early last night that the boy was suffering from peritonitis, the result of internal injuries, and was likely to die. Capt. Early had Brennan arrested and he notified Coroner Rooney to take Herzog's ante-mortem statement. Herzog says that after striking him several severe blows in the face, Brennan butted him in the stomach with his knee.

Brennan says that during the fight he accidentally fell on Herzog, and that he had no intention of inflicting a permanent injury.

LAUGHTER DISLOCATED HIS JAW.

Couldn't Restrain Himself When He Melted Double Pinochle and Went Out.

Albert T. Bellows dislocated his jaw last night while expressing his gratification at an extraordinary good hand at cards. He was playing pinochle with his friend, William F. Barry, in his rooms at 655 Wythe avenue, Williamsburgh. The game is 1,000 points up and Barry was nearly out, while Bellows wanted three hundred. He took up a queen of spades, and this gave him two queens of spades and two knaves of diamonds, and he thus was able to count the necessary 300 in one melt.

He began to taunt Barry and was shouting with laughter when his jaw dropped. He was unable to get it back into place and an ambulance was called. Dr. Gifford worked with him for nearly an hour and then took him to the Eastern District Hospital, where the jaw was worked back into place. Bandages were put on and Bellows was warned not to remove them for ten days. Then he was taken home. He is 28 years old and married. He works as a card cutter at 326 Pearl street, this city.

Wilson de Meza's design for the cover of the Christmas number of the New York *Ledger* is a gem of Christian art. At all news stands. Price, 5 cents.—*Adv.*

IS IT NORCROSS'S HEAD?

BOSTON THINKS IT HAS IDENTIFIED THE BOMB THROWER.

Scraps of His Clothes and Buttons Recognized as Like Those Worn by the Note Broker who has been Missing Since the Day Before the Attempt on Sage.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—Interest in the mysterious bomb thrower of New York was transferred to Boston to-day. A good many people here are convinced that the bomb thrower was a well-known Boston note broker named Henry L. Norcross, who never showed any indications of insanity in any form or even of a violent temper. He was eccentric, but was far from being a crank. The identification rests solely on shreds of clothing found in the wrecked room. The photograph of the dead man's head has been shown to several of Broker Norcross's friends, but while it bears some resemblance to the missing man, it is not positively recognized. But the scraps of clothing are pronounced to be of identical material with the clothing worn by Henry L. Norcross when he left his home in Somerville on Thursday morning, Dec. 3, the day before the bomb throwing.

The man who furnishes this testimony is Charles C. Hills, who is a cutter for Walter C. Brooks & Co., the tailor who made Broker Narcross's clothes. As has already been stated the buttons found on the fragments of the bomb thrower's clothing bore the name of "Brooks, tailor, Boston."

There is but one tailoring firm of that name in Boston, and, with the fictitious name given by the bomb thrower there was no way of identifying the wearer; but a scrap of cloth brought to Boston to-day bore a number, and Mr. Hills says that that number corresponds with the number opposite Mr. Norcross's name on the firm's books. Mr. Hills said to a SUN man to-night:

"Mr. Norcross was a customer of our house and had been for a long time. He was a very quiet, gentlemanly person, and one whom no one would dream of connecting with such a crime as this. When the samples of cloth were brought to me I recognized the goods as similar to cloth which had been sold to Mr. Norcross in October last. The cloth was made up into trousers and was of striped twill—black and blue stripe. It was a peculiar pattern, but without doubt the goods were sold by other houses than ours. The goods were entered upon the books by numbers, and the number upon a fragment shown me corresponded with the number entered against the name of Mr. Norcross on the books, and the pattern of the goods and the sample which was said to have been found upon the body of the dead dynamiter were identical. The buttons marked with the name "Brooks, Boston, tailors," were also put upon those trousers, and one of these buttons so marked was found on these shreds. In August Mr. Norcross also bought a coat and vest of black diagonal material of a pattern common to many tailors. These also corresponded in pattern to the remnant of the coat found on the dead body in New York."

This statement from Mr. Hills is the only positive identification which has yet been made, but the evidence is so strong that the missing man's venerable father and mother have accepted it as the truth. They saw the photograph of the dynamiter's head, but they could not recognize the disfigured face.

They produced a photograph of Henry, taken a short time ago, and the father saw the resemblance between the two faces. The mother had identified the fragments of coat, trousers, and underclothing as like her son's.

Mr. Norcross said he had seen nothing unusual in Henry's behavior. When Henry left home on Thursday he was happy and apparently contented.

He said he was going to Providence on business and would be gone a few days. When he failed to return there was a little nervousness on account of the big railway wreck in Connecticut on the day of the bomb explosion, but as their son had given Providence as his destination they did not give the matter any serious thought.

Everybody says that Norcross left Boston on Thursday the day before the bomb throwing, except the elevator boy at 12 Pearl street, where Mr. Norcross had an office.

This boy was quite sure he had seen Mr. Norcross on the afternoon of Friday, Dec. 4, at about 3 o'clock. He cannot establish that date in connection with Mr. Norcross's last appearance by any other incident than that on Saturday a man came to the place to see Mr. Norcross, and the boy told him that Mr. Norcross had not been at his office since the day before, which must have been Friday.

People have been inquiring for the missing broker all the week, and that is the answer which he has given to all. The boy thought Mr. Norcross had a smooth face, with the exception of a slight dark moustache. But Norcross had a beard.

Norcross told his mother he had some mortgages to place and bonds to sell and was going to New Haven, Worcester, and Fitchburg. Norcross was 28 years old.

An attempt was made at the Morgue last night by an acquaintance of Norcross to identify the head, but it is so far gone that the result was not satisfactory.

Mr. Sage is quite positive that he had never seen before the man that threw the bomb. Mr. Sage has a faculty for remembering names and faces. Col. Slocum and Mr. Sage were both of the opinion after the explosion that the man came from somewhere out of town. No one in the family has any recollection of having heard of Norcross.

Mr. Sage took two drives yesterday, a short one in the morning and a longer one in the afternoon. Mrs. Sage accompanied him both times. His general condition is much improved, and his hearing though still dull, is much better than it has been. The wounds on his face have entirely healed up and no trace of them now remains. His right hand, which was quite badly lacerated, still remains bandaged, but Mr. Sage was able yesterday to hold a pen in it and write a letter. The probabilities are that he will go down to his office next Monday.

W. D. Southworth, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., and temporary assistant in the *World's* "movement" to reform the city, was pronounced sane by Drs. Fitch and Field at Bellevue Hospital yesterday and will be discharged to-day. He will be taken, probably, to the Toombs Police Court, and, if nobody has anything against him, will be let go.

LEE PHILLIPS RESIGNS.

Mayor Grant Has Not Yet Accepted the Resignation—No Explanations.

The resignation of Lee Phillips, the chief examiner, executive officer, and secretary of the local civil service boards, was received yesterday by Mayor Grant. A report spread that the Mayor had requested the resignation in a manner that produced a hurried visit to the Mayor's office by Mr. Phillips and a heated argument. Whether this is true or not could not be learned, but it is generally believed that an intimation was conveyed to Mr. Phillips that his resignation would be accepted. Here it is:

DEC. 11, 1891.

Hon. Hugh J. Grant, Mayor.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to tender my resignation as Secretary and Executive officer of the New York City Civil Service Boards, and in doing so I beg leave to express my sincere appreciation of the kindness, courtesy, and consideration which you have always shown me during my term of service. I am, your obedient servant, LEE PHILLIPS.

The Mayor and Mr. Phillips declined to talk. The Mayor would not say at present whether he would accept the resignation or not. The place is worth $4,500 a year.

Robbed a Letter Box.

Samuel Rosenthal, a boy of 15, who lives at 92 Broome street, was in Essex Market Court yesterday morning charged with breaking open a United States mail box in Howard street, near Broadway, and stealing a letter containing a $77 check. Samuel confessed that he had had a hand in the job. He told a reporter that on Monday another boy pried open the box and grabbed one letter. The next day they sold the letter to an unknown man for fifty cents. Rosenthal munched an apple while he told the story and did not appear at all concerned. Justice Duffy turned him over to Commissioner Shields. The man who bought the check was arrested on Wednesday while trying to pass it. Assistant United States District Attorney Mott decided that the case was not within his jurisdiction, and Rosenthal was taken to the Tombs.

The *New York Herald* says: "The Christmas number of the New York *Ledger* is one of the most entertaining and artistic publications of the Yuletide season."—*Adv.*

HARRISON ON THE CHILIAN AFFAIR.

His Observations Make a Painful Impression on an English Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A despatch to the Loadon *Times* from its Valparaiso correspondent, who has been sending despatches antagonistic to the United States, says that the portion of President Harrison's message relating to Chili is certain to produce a painful impression: that the American colony is indignant at the action of American representatives in Chili, declaring it to be based on personal motives and stock gambling. The correspondent expresses a hope that Congress will demand all the documents relating to affairs with Chili, when, he says, it will be seen that an apology is necessary from President Harrison to the Chilian Government.

VALPARAISO, Dec. 11.—The statement recently sent to the London *Times* by its correspondent at Santiago to the effect that United States Minister Egan had, during the recent correspondence between the United States and the Government at Santiago, sent several insulting notes to Minister of Foreign Affairs Matta, which had caused a proposition to be presented to the Chilian Congress looking to the suppression of the Chilian Legation at Washington, which proposition had only been defeated by the Government's exerting its influence to the utmost, is unqualifiedly false. The matter has not even been discussed by the Government or by Congress, and all indications point to a desire on the part of Congress to continue the amicable relations which have existed for so long a time with the United States.

FEARS FOR LOWANDE'S CIRCUS.

A Report that All His Troupe Have Been Drowned Off the Coast of South America.

It is feared that all the members of Lowande's circus have been drowned somewhere off the north coast of South America. There were about twenty-five people attached to the circus, including Martinho Lowande, a well-known equestrian, and one of the Misses Stickney, also a rider.

The circus was a small, one-ring affair, which travelled through the interior of Pennsylvania and other Eastern States the summer before last. The Lowande family is a very large one and all are circus performers. Martinho is the head of the family. He is famous among circus people as a bareback rider, and has run small road circuses for many years. During the summer months he usually showed in country towns of the United States, and in the winter he took his troupe to South America. For some time his circus has been doing the West Indies. No steamships touch at the smaller islands, and the circus had to charter a small schooner and sail from island to island.

According to information received in this city from South America their schooner was struck by a cyclone and completely wrecked. The news comes from a member of another circus which is now doing South America.

BOY BITTEN BY A MASTIFF.

The Dog Said to Have Belonged to W. Campbell Clark of Newark.

A large English mastiff, said to belong to W. Campbell Clark of the Clark Thread Company of Newark, got loose in the streets of Kearny, yesterday afternoon, and snapped viciously at everything with which it came in contact. Edwin Ball, aged 8, of Second street, was walking with his 4-year-old brother when the dog sprang at him and threw him down. Then it bit the boy through the ear and crunched his arm. His scalp was cut in three places by the fall. The smaller boy was scratched by the dogs claw's.

Dr. Reid attended the children, and said that the elder boy's wounds were of an extremely serious nature. The dog was driven into the yard of the Clark mill by a crowd of people and Justice Turnbull went into the yard and killed it with a shotgun. The animal has been acting peculiarly for several days, and is believed to have been rabid.

Ran on a Strange Road and at Night.

RUTLAND, Dec. 11.—The jury in the case of Eugene Chilson, the engineer indicted for manslaughter for causing the collision of trains on the Rutland Railroad, near Brooksville, on Nov. 30, 1888, in which several persons were killed, brought in a verdict to-day that he was guilty of criminal negligence, and recommending him to the mercy of the court. He