MRS. POOK TAKES IT BACK.

SAYS SHE DIDN'T PLEAD GUILTY AS SHE WAS CHARGED.

She Did Admit Borrowing Money Without Security, but She Says if Men Will Lend to Strangers It's Their Lookout and Not a Crime to Take It—May Get Off.

On Monday Mrs. Kate Pook withdrew the plea of not guilty with which last September she answered the charges of obtaining money under false pretences brought against her by the Jersey City police. Then, as the court officers, the prosecuting attorney, and her own counsel believed, she did plead guilty to obtaining $7 from Undertaker George Stevens, $40 from Undertaker Edward M. Faherty, and $20 from Undertaker Thomas F. Carey, all under false pretences. But Mrs. Pook told a SUN reporter yesterday that she had pleaded guilty to no such crime.

"How could I," she said, "when there was no false pretence about it? I pleaded guilty to borrowing the money, that's all; just borrowing it. To-day my husband paid all those debts and I'm guilty of just nothing at all."

Mrs. Pook was born in Hoboken, more than thirty years ago, of parents who were comfortably well off. Her father's name was Doyle. In days when Hoboken was a smaller and more sociable town than it is now everybody knew of Kitty Doyle. She was rather

MRS. POOK.

pretty, always vivacious, and "she had a way with her." She was sent to boarding school out of town, and came back to Hoboken a girl of seventeen or eighteen who was just a little better than other girls of her age. She began teaching in School No. 3 in Hoboken.

Before she was twenty she was the central figure in a scandal that finally caused the dismissal from the Hoboken police force of a patrolman who had been very much enamored of her. She herself brought the charges against him. The policeman, who is now a steady, sober business man of Hoboken, admitted his guilt of the charges she brought, but steadfastly contended that he was being used as a scapegoat by "a man who stood high in Hoboken society." The gossip of the time attributed her vindictiveness against the policeman to a spirit of revenge for slighted love that was too deeply grounded to stop at the revealing of her own disgrace. Soon after this episode she was married to her present husband, a workingman. They lived in Hoboken and in Jersey City. She augmented the family income by teaching school and by giving music lessons.

Four or two years or more before her present difficulties she lived in a flat at 240 Sixth street, Hoboken. There were two children. A third died. Mrs. E. I. Horton lived in the flat just beneath the Pooks. Her husband is janitor of the house.

In August, Undertaker Stevens appeared at the house while Mrs. Pook was away, and said that he had come to take charge of the body of Mrs. Pook's oldest child, a girl of 12. Mrs. Horton, who was not friendly to Mrs. Pook, told him that the child was out in the street, playing tag, and that the quicker he took charge of her body the better. It came to light that Mrs. Pook had obtained $7 from Mr. Stevens after giving him instructions to bury the little girl, saying that she had no ready money for immediate expenses, but that the time his bill came due would have plenty. There was money coming to her, she said. Mr. Stevens surveyed the healthy and vigorously happy child whose body he had come to prepare for burial, and departed with the remark that it was his funeral after all, any way you looked at it.

On Sept. 8 Mrs. Pook went to Carey's undertaking shop at 553 Grove street apparently in great distress. She told Mr. Carey that she had just received a telegram from Bridgeport announcing the death of Mr. Pook. She didn't like to seem to ask too much of a stranger, she said, and yet at such times one could not be over nice. She had no means of going to Bridgeport. Her only resource in the world was a $500 policy in her favor in the Prudential Insurance Company on her husband's life. She was willing to turn that over to Mr. Carey as security if he would take charge of her husband's body and attend to its proper burial and advance her enough to enable her to go to Bridgeport and make the necessary preliminary arrangements. Mr. Carey offered to send one of his men with her to make matters easier. "Ah, no," she said, sadly, "I have no right to go to that expense."

She went away with Mr. Carey's $20. Two days later she came back and said that it was all a mistake. Mr. Pook was not dead, but dying. The moment the breath left his body she said she would send for Mr. Carey. He had been so kind, she said, and she had troubled him so much.

It was hard, hard to lose one's husband, but it was bitterer than all else to be obliged to pay the exorbitant bill of a physician who had not been able to save his life. If, she said, if only Mr. Carey could conveniently make another trifling advance—but it was not convenient, and Mr. Carey saved some money.

The very next day Mrs. Pook called on Undertaker Faherty. This time, by her statement, the deciduous Pook had gone to his rest from Salem, Conn. After the same preliminaries as in the interview with Mr. Carey, Mr. Faherty gave her $40. He said he didn't want her life insurance policy; he could trust her. But after she had departed, ostensibly to Salem, Mr. Faherty's friends were so amused by his faith in the afflicted stranger that he was moved to investigate. He went to 140 Sixth street and heard what Mrs. Horton and the other tenants had to say. Then he went to Capt. Kelly at the Second precinct police station. Capt. Kelly was interested, because he thought he had heard of Mrs. Pook before. Last summer prominent physicians and clergymen complained to him that just such a woman had been persistently annoying them by following them from their houses, pouring into their ears stories of destitution and need.

The Captain had not succeeded in catching her but he scared her into discontinuing the practice. For two days after Mr. Faherty's complaint Capt. Kelly exerted himself to the utmost to find Mrs. Pook. He sent men to New York to go through the saloons near the ferries. He shadowed a young man in whose company he said he had reason to believe Mr. Carey's and Mr. Faherty's money had been spent. He posted a policeman in front of every undertaking shop in Hoboken. He himself took post at the Pennsylvania ferry house. Then there came a telegram from Mrs. Pook to Undertaker Faherty. It was dated at the Grand Central Station, New York, and said that it was very important that she should see him next day. She came and was arrested. She pleaded not guilty when arraigned and her trial has been postponed for one reason and another until the present time.

When Mr. Pook learned what the police had to tell him about his wife's actions and about the young man whom they had been shadowing, he apparently lost all faith in her. He put his children to board with a woman in the flat above the one he had occupied at 140 Sixth street and came to New York to live. But on Monday he reappeared with a renewed interest in his wife's vicissitudes. He had a conference with her lawyer, and as a result she pleaded guilty on Monday.

Yesterday Mr. Pook repaid to the undertakers all the money they had had advanced. When she comes up for sentence to-day or to-morrow, the prosecuting attorney has promised to recommend that inasmuch as she has already suffered six week's imprisonment that she be let off without further punishment.

"I will be glad of it," she said yesterday, "this place is not exactly a Broadway hotel."

There was a hard vindictive note in her laugh. She is tall, well formed, and carries herself easily. There is something about her general look and way that reminds one strongly of the lately celebrated Mrs. Fleming.

"I never showed those men an insurance policy, never offered one as security," she said. "If it is a crime to accept a loan from a man who is foolish enough to lend money to strangers without security, why, then I'm guilty. Otherwise I am not. After I get out of this place," and she tossed her head airily toward the cell doors on either side of her, "I'm going to teach music again. A little thing like this doesn't bother me any."

She was very vindictive against the young man in the case, and told a tale of robbery and blackmail which she was very anxious to have printed. She also announced that she owes lots of money to tradespeople in Jersey City which she would repay or not accordingly as they conducted themselves toward her. One of them, Butcher Hamill of 628 Jersey avenue, had said that she owed him a considerable bill for almost a year, and that the last time she met him she had said that she would pay him as soon as she received the money due her as the organist of a Brooklyn church.

"Did Hamill say that?" she asked, and laughed again. "Well, I guess there's just one man whose bill will never be paid. I will get even with everybody yet."

BROOKLYN'S GAS CONTRACT.

It is Likely to Be Renewed Before the Close of the Year.

The continued delay of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen in the matter of the renewal of the gas contract for the lighting of the streets and public buildings has started a lively controversy in that city, and the officials involved are coming in for a good deal of criticism. Nothing, however, so far, has come to the surface to indicate that the "hold-up" of the contract in the Gas Committee has been inspired by improper motives.

The old contract, which expired at the close of last year, called for $1 for each 1,000 feet of gas. It was about the same time that the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, which now controls the entire gas system in that city, came into existence. This company has continued to supply the gas as formerly, but so far it has not furnished any bills to the city. It is understood, however, that the price for the past eleven months will be the same as under the old contract.

It would naturally be supposed that as there is now only one company instead of six, as formerly, to deal with, the Aldermen would have found their work easier in arranging a contract, and hence this inaction has attracted attention. The Aldermanic Committee on Gas is composed of Leich, Chairman; Guilfoyle, Thompson, Dunne, Francisco, Taylor, and Williams, and each has some particular explanation of the delay.

They all agree that the Wray bill, which was passed at Albany last winter and which gives the Aldermen power to make the contract so that it shall extend from one to fifteen years, has been the real cause of the postponement of the matter.

According to this bill, if the contract extends beyond a single year there must be a scaling down in the price each year. There is no intention to extend the contract for fifteen years, but the committeemen are divided on the question as to whether the period should be three, five, or ten years.

The committee, however, is determined to have the controversy settled before the close of the year, and it may be ready to submit its report to the Board at the regular meeting next Monday. Chairman Leich has issued a call for a meeting of the committee on Friday next, and all persons interested in the matter are invited to attend. Mr. Leich said:

"All our committee meetings have been held openly, and our controversies were over the length of time to which the contract should be extended. On this there has been a great diversity of opinion. Under the Gray law gas must come down below $1.25 per 1,000 feet, but I suppose it might be made at $1.24 or $1.23. I suppose the reason the Union Company has not put in any bills is that it wants to take advantage of the year allowed by the Gray bill."

Treasurer Elverton R. Chapman of the Union Gas Company said:

"This company wants to supply the city of Brooklyn and the people of Brooklyn with gas at the lowest price consistent with the best quality of gas and a fair return on its investment.

"The company has not presented its bills because no formal contract has been made with the city for the gas consumed. We have simply drifted along, awaiting action by the city authorities. We are ready to present bills for the gas already furnished whenever the city authorities desire us to do so. The city may rely upon the disposition of the company to do what is fair and all that it consistently can do to meet the wishes of the city authorities and the public generally. We are now furnishing the best quality of gas that it is possible to deliver, without smoke or odor, at considerably more expense to us per thousand feet than any gas we ever delivered in the city of Brooklyn."

City Works Commissioner Willis also says that the quality of the gas is excellent, and that the service for the past year has been superior to that in any previous period.

ELECTRICITY AS A FERTILIZER.

Tesla's Latest Experiments with the Wonderful Roentgen Rays.

The *Electrical Review* publishes to-day a communication from Nikola Tesla on his latest experiments with the X-ray. Tesla states that the sunburn effects noted by many experimenters are not due directly to the rays or Roentgen streams, but to the ozone generated by the rays in contact with the skin. He says:

"Nitrous acid may also be responsible, to a small extent. The ozone, when abundantly produced, attacks the skin and many organic substances most energetically, the action being no doubt heightened by the heat and moisture of the skin. Owing to this, I have always taken the precaution, when getting impressions with the rays, to guard the person by a screen made of aluminum wires, which is connected to the ground, preferably through a condenser. The radical means, however, of preventing such actions is to make impossible the access of the air to the skin while exposing, as, for instance, by immersing in oil."

The inventor has the following to say in regard to recent alleged experiments for making the blind see by means of the Roentgen rays:

"Is it not cruel to raise such hopes when there is so little ground for it? For, first of all, the rays are not demonstrated to be transverse vibrations. If they were, we would have to find means for refracting them to make possible the projection of a sufficiently small image upon the retina. As it is, only a shadow of a very small object can be projected. What possible good can result from the application of these rays to such purposes?"

Tesla points out a possible method of manufacturing fertilizers by electricity in the following interesting language:

"With currents produced by perfected electrical oscillators, the production of the ozone is so abundant that it is sufficient to merely turn on the current for a few seconds and ozonize strongly the atmosphere of a large hall. These currents are also capable of bringing about chemical combinations, of which the chief is that of the nitrogen with the oxygen of the atmosphere, and an immense possibility, which I have been following up for a long time, is opened, namely, the combination of the nitrogen of the atmosphere on an industrial scale by practically no other means than mechanical power. If merely fertilizers of the soil would be manufactured in this manner, the benefits to humanity derived therefrom would be inestimable."

BROOKLYN IN COMMISSION.

The Flag Raised on the New Armored Cruiser of the Navy.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—The armored cruiser Brooklyn went into commission at League Island this afternoon. The bluejackets and marines were mustered on the quarter deck, and then Capt. Cook and his officers and Commandant Howell of the League Island yard appeared. The ship had been turned over to Commandant Howell by Capt. Sergeant, representing the Cramps, and the commandant began the ceremony by transferring the vessel to Capt. Cook. As the bugler sounded the "three ruffles" and the marine guards presented arms, the flag was unfurled from the flagstaff aft, the pennant was broken from the masthead, and the Brooklyn was formally in commission. Capt. Cook then read his orders from the Navy Department ordering him to take charge of the ship, and the ceremony was over.

The exercises did not occupy more than ten minutes. Capt. Cook said to-day that he expected the Brooklyn would leave the Navy Yard after receiving her stores between Dec. 15 and Dec. 20. She will go to Hampton Roads to "settle down," as the Captain expressed it, and will then go to Newport to receive her torpedoes. Afterward the cruiser will go to Tompkinsville, S. I. Of the crew of 408 men, exclusive of the officers, about one-half are now here, and the remainder will reach the Navy Yard this week.

The cruiser will have the complement of men allotted to a flagship.

The following is the detail of officers selected by the Navy Department for the new cruiser: Captain, F. A. Cook; Executive Officer, Lieut. N. E. Mason; Navigator, Lieut. Henry McCrea; Lieutenants, W. B. Caperton, W. R. Rush, F. R. Brainerd, and J. D. Doyle; Ensigns, A. T. Long, F. L. Sandoz, and Charles Webster; Surgeon, W. S. Dixon; Paymaster, I. C. Hogg; Chief Engineer, J. D. Ford.

NAVY YARD NEWS.

The Massachusetts Joins the Yard Squadron—100 Men for the Brooklyn.

The battleship Massachusetts came up from the anchorage at Tompkinsville on Monday night and is now lying in the Navy Yard waters. She will soon be put in the dry dock for repairs. Before she leaves the yard the bronze statue of Victory presented by the State of Massachusetts will be put on the forward turret. It will be unveiled later, and probably in Boston harbor.

On Thursday 100 men will be sent from the yard to League Island as a part of the crew of the cruiser Brooklyn, which was put in commission yesterday. Of the men forty-five are apprentices and twenty-two ordinary seamen.

It is expected that the Texas will be taken out of the dry dock to-morrow, but some weeks will probably elapse before she leaves the yard.

It was announced at the yard yesterday that the monitor Puritan would go into commission on Dec. 10.

The 12 o'clock noon train for Boston has been discontinued. The 11 A. M. train has been quickened, making the run in 5 hours and 40 minutes, due in Boston 4:40 P. M.—Adv.

GREATER CITY PROBLEMS.

POLICE COURTS CAN HARDLY HAVE GENERAL JURISDICTION.

Judicial Article of the Constitution Practically a Bar—Four-Headed Bi-Partisan Police Board Adhered To—A Difference Over the Common School System.

The Committee on Draft of Charter of the Greater New York Commission will meet today to consider further the borough question. The lawyers on the Commission have settled some constitutional questions which were raised by the proposed consolidation. One of the chief arguments against consolidation urged in the Legislature was that advanced in the Assembly by Robbins of Allegany. It was that the act of consolidation would revive the Boards of Supervisors in the counties of New York and Kings, and that Boards of Supervisors in the counties consolidated would divide the responsibilities of government with the local Legislature established in the new municipality. This question has been examined from every viewpoint by the lawyers on the Commission, and they have reached the unanimous conclusion that the objection is not valid, and that the Boards of Supervisors are not revived under the Constitution.

There is, however, one constitutional stumbling block in the way of obtaining a perfect charter such as the Commission would like to present to the Legislature. That is found in the judicial article of the Constitution. That article provides for a judicial system with jurisdiction limited to counties and judicial districts whose limits are fixed by the organic law. As, for example, for a crime committed in Richmond county the criminal must be indicted and tried in the County Court of that county, and an appeal must be taken in such case to the Supreme Court in the Second district. This situation is considered a bar to any revision of the police court system, which would give jurisdiction to minor Magistrates throughout all the territory included in the new city. Such a court might be created for the whole territory which would have jurisdiction in matters of infractions of municipal ordinances; but even then jurisdiction on appeal in habeas corpus or other proceedings must be limited to the constitutional courts in the counties where the misdemeanor was committed. With such a bar to the perfection of a police court system for the whole city, the present system in operation in the several municipalities consolidated must be permitted to exist until there can be constitutional amendments passed providing for the situation, or amendments to existing laws made to make the inferior courts throughout the territory more nearly alike in their methods than they are just now. There may be some separate legislation providing for the appointment of these Police Justices, Justices of the Peace, City Magistrates, or whatever they may be called, and the filling of vacancies as they may occur, but much else does not seem to be feasible at this time.

The Committee on Draft is waiting for a report from Seth Low and Silas B. Dutcher, the sub-committee appointed to draft the educational chapter of the charter. They want information regarding that chapter so that they may include it in the bulletin which they propose to issue in a short time announcing to the general public the progress of their work. The reason for the delay of the report is said to be a difference of opinion between the two members of the sub-committee. Mr. Dutcher, it is said, favors a common school system similar to that now in operation in Brooklyn. Columbia College is opposed to this and favors a system similar to the new one which has recently been put in force in this city.

The talk of the advocates of a single-headed Police Commission, it is said, has not affected the members of the Committee on Draft. All still believe that a bi-partisan Commission of four members is the only proper solution of the difficulty presented by police organization. As to the consolidation of all the police of the several communities to be consolidated, the opinions of the Police Commissioners of the cities of West New York and Brooklyn in favor of such consolidation is just what the Committee on Draft expected, and there is said to be no doubt that there will be such a consolidation, with careful provisions to conserve rights of members of the several police forces in established pension funds. As to whether park and bridge policemen should have distinctive uniforms, that is wholly a matter of regulation to be presented by the Police Commissioners themselves.

Police Commissioner Andrews wrote yesterday to the Greater New York Commission that he was in favor of the consolidation of all the police in the cities concerned under one board. He said that placing 7,700 police under a single Board would result in increasing the strength of the entire body, while the smaller municipalities would especially gain by the union, as they would have the advantage of the experience and efficiency of the New York police.

Should such consolidation of the police be effected, the interests of the New York police pension fund, which is larger than that of Brooklyn, should be guarded. Any increase of expense by consolidation would be in the shape of salaries and for a more effective signal system. In conclusion, Mr. Andrews expressed himself in favor of a single-headed commission.

ITALIAN SOCIALIST HERE.

Bernardino Verro to Organize Italians Here Into Socialist Sections.

Bernardino Verro, a well-known Italian Socialist agitator, arrived here yesterday from Palermo on the steamship Oregon. He has come to this country on the invitation of the Socialist Labor party to organize sections of Italian Socialists in any cities where there are Italian communities. Shortly after Verro landed he was escorted by a committee of Italians to the house of a married sister of his at 603 First avenue.

Verro is tall, full-bearded, and athletic looking, with a clear olive complexion and a comfortable, portly appearance. He is about 30 years of age, and unmarried. He is the editor of *La Recossa*, a Socialist organ published in Palermo, and assistant editor of *Critica Sociale*, an advanced Socialist newspaper.

When the riots broke out in Sicily three years ago Verro was arrested and sentenced to a term of eight years' imprisonment. After the overthrow of Crispi's ministry and the general upheaval in politics which followed, Verro was able to secure a pardon and was released last March. Verro was twice a candidate for Parliament in Corleone, in the province of Palermo, but was defeated each time.

The Italian Socialists throughout the United States have collected a fund to pay Verro's expenses in coming to this country and while he is here. He was visited by about fifty Italian Socialists last night. He was also visited by a sub-committee of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor party, consisting of Lucian Sanial, L. Abelson, and Theodore F. Cuno, who invited him to address a mass meeting which will be called for next Monday. Verro said last night:

"Socialism as it is understood by the Socialist Labor party here is the socialism I believe in. The Socialist party is known in Sicily as Lutta de Classe, literally 'The class struggle.' The ballot box is, I believe, the only means of emancipating the wage worker. The wage workers must take political action."

Verro is a fluent talker, and delivers himself with less rapidity than most Italian speakers. He is also less prodigal of gestures than Italians usually are.

Mrs. Mary Ryder Killed.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 1.—Mrs. Mary Ryder, the wife of George Ryder of Hudson street, was killed by a New Jersey and New York Railroad train at Clinton place crossing this afternoon. She drove a vender's wagon, and was going south along Railroad avenue in the same direction as the train. The whistle sounded for the Anderson street depot, two blocks below, just as Mrs. Ryder turned her horse to cross the tracks. The next instant the train was upon her. The horse also was killed and the wagon demolished.

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Corner Broadway and Canal Street,
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Ladies' Kid Gloves.

4 Button & 2 Clasp Piqué,

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THE REDUCTION UNREASONABLE.

Injunction Granted Against the California Railroad Commission.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—In the Circuit Court for the northern district of California, Judge Joseph McKenna yesterday rendered his decision in the matter of the injunction pendente lite, to restrain the California Railroad Commission from enforcing an eight per cent. reduction in grain rates on the lines of the Southern Pacific Company within the State of California. The principal contentions of the complainant corporation were that the Commission was unconstitutional, by reason of the clause in the State Constitution declaring that all rates fixed by it shall be deemed conclusively just and reasonable; and that the proposed eight per cent. reduction was unjust and unreasonable, and confiscatory of its property. Judge McKenna decided in favor of the constitutionality of the Commission, but added that the clause complained of by the corporation was invalid.

In conclusion, he ordered that the temporary injunction restraining the respondents from enforcing the eight per cent. reduction be in force until further order of the Court, and that the balance of the restraining order be dissolved.

Kuser—Dryden.

One of the most interesting events of the season in Newark was the marriage yesterday afternoon of Col. Anthony R. Kuser of Gov. Griggs's staff to Miss Susan Fairchild Dryden, only daughter of John F. Dryden, the President of the Prudential Insurance Company. It took place in the Third Presbyterian Church on Broad street, and was performed by the Rev. Dr. Nelson A. Hollifield, with the Episcopal service. The church was beautifully trimmed with flowers and palms. Invitations to the number of 1,000 had been sent out. The maid of honor was Miss Julia Runyon, the daughter of the late Ambassador Runyon, and the best man was Walter S. Lenox of Trenton. The ushers were Judge Robert S. Woodruff of Trenton, Rudolph V. Kuser and Benedict C. Kuser, brothers of the groom, and residents of Trenton; Alan D. Wilson of Philadelphia, William H. Kinney, Leslie Berry Ward, George E. Gifford, and Addison Woodhull of Newark.

After the ceremony a reception was held from 4 to 7 in the handsome home of the bride's father on Broad street. At least 600 guests attended it. Vice-President-elect Hobart and Gov. Griggs were present at the ceremony and the reception, as were scores of other well-known Jerseymen.

The train on which the Trenton contingent came to Newark to attend the wedding was derailed below Trenton, and reached Newark forty-five minutes behind time. Upon it were Gov. Griggs and the members of his staff, his secretary, Secretary of State Kelsey, Supreme Court Clerk Lee, three Judges of the Supreme Court, and a score of Trenton friends of the groom, who, though only 34 years old, is one of the best known and most popular men in the State.

Luquer—Pierrepont.

The marriage of Miss Anne Low Pierrepont, daughter of Mr. Henry Evelyn Pierrepont, to Mr. Lea McIlvaine Luquer took place at noon yesterday in Grace Episcopal Church, on the Heights, in Brooklyn. The church was very handsomely decorated and there was a full choral service. The Rev. Lea Luquer, rector of St. Matthew's Church, Bedford, N. Y., the father of the bridegroom, officiated, and Bishop Littlejohn and the Rev. Dr. Brewster of Grace Church also took part in the ceremony.

The bridesmaids were Miss Marion Low, Miss Louise Lee, and Miss Mary R. Jay, and Miss Eirene P. Luquer, sister of the groom; Miss Anna J. Pierrepont, and Miss Alice Brinsmade. Master Seth Low Pierrepont and Master R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont, brothers of the bride, were the pages. The ushers were Messrs. H. Evelyn Pierrepont, Jr., Theodore L. Frothingham, Graham Lusk, Charles E. Pellen, and Ensign Frank Marble, U. S. N. A reception at the home of the bride, 216 Columbia Heights, followed the ceremony.

Weller—Brash.

The wedding of Miss Blanche Brash and Merrell G. Weller took place at 6:30 o'clock last evening in the red room at Delmonico's. The bride wore a superb gown of white satin with point lace and tulle veil, secured with a bandeau of orange blossoms. She was attended by a little niece, Edna Rosenberg, who was attired in white silk and mousseline de soie. Lester B. Kahn was the little page.

Joseph Leeruerger, Michael Abrahams, Harry Vogel, Samuel K. Ridei, and Alfred Weller, brother of the bridegroom, were the ushers. The Rev. Kaufman Kohler of the Temple Beth-El performed the ceremony, which was followed by an elaborate banquet and big dance in the ballroom. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brash of 65 East Eighteenth street.

Archbishop Corrigan Is a Witness.

MONTREAL, Dec. 1.—Justice Hall of the Queen's Bench has appointed L. W. Sicotte to go to New York to take evidence in the case of the Rev. Father Murphy, accused of obtaining $5,000 from J. J. Franklin of Toronto under false pretences. The witnessed to be examined are Archbishop Corrigan of New York and Bishop Wigger of Newark, N. J.

Mr. Sicotte will leave on Thursday next, accompanied by M. F. J. Quinn, Q. C., and E. Guerin, lawyers in the case.

Reported Shortening of Biff Ellison's Sentence.

The District Attorney has not been notified that Gov. Morton has shortened the term of imprisonment of Frank Ellison, who is serving a five-year sentence in Sing Sing for assault. The Governor is reported to have taken off of Ellison's sentence the five months and seventeen days spent in the Tombs while awaiting trial.

Ellison, who was known about town as "Biff," was convicted of assaulting William Henriquez, a Wall street broker.

AGNES WHITE, OUTCAST.

A COMELY WOMAN WHO FINDS HER WAY AT LAST INTO THE RIVER.

Many Attempts to Reform Her Intemperate Ways May Have Driven Her to Despair—Her Body Found in the Hudson at Peekskill—No Evidence of Violence.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 1.—In the Hudson River, just at the lower boundary of Peekskill, this morning, John Pieler, a Hungarian, on his way to work in a hat factory, saw the body of a woman. It was just off Davis Point. He went to the railroad station and told of it, and Agent Williams and Policeman Engle went to look at the body and make sure that the Hungarian had seen aright. He had; and the officer got a boat and towed the corpse to the Peekskill wharf. The face was discolored, but it did not take long for some among those who came to see the body to identify it as that of Agnes White, an outcast.

"I thought it would be either the river or the railroad track," said her brother, who works at St. Gabriel's, the Episcopal school, convent, and retreat up the hill. This is the place where a number of New York women of society have gone into temporary religious retreat.

Coroner Charles S. Apgar set about making an investigation. There were many persons who had known the woman, but it was not easy to find where she had last been seen or heard of. She had worked as a servant in respectable households until tendencies in her which manifested themselves periodically would cause her dismissal. An appetite for liquor, which she did not at these times attempt to resist, led her upon prolonged sprees, during which she would consort with any persons whom she chanced to meet. She was 25 years old and comely, and when she kept herself up and at work was no shame to anybody, so one of the Peace Justices, who was obliged to take cognizance of her habits, said to-day. When she started to drink she was more than likely to turn up, worn out and bedraggled, before Justice of the Peace Halstead on a charge of disorderly conduct. She had been "sent away" more than once. More than once she had begged off on promises, which she kept long enough to get a new situation. Long lanes were not to her liking. Turn she must, and she did until the town came to know her by her escapades in the low quarters, where she was ripe for any devil-may-care fun that might be proposed.

To her brother she was a great grief. He labored to reform her, he told Coroner Apgar, but found all efforts useless, and was compelled to disown her. He was not surprised when the Coroner carried him the news of her death. He had had, he said, a premonition of some impending evil connected with his sister, whom he had not seen or heard of in weeks. Last spring she married Jesse Lent, an iron moulder, a respectable workingman. It was on March 3. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Ostrander, a Methodist minister, now of Poughkeepsie. The couple did not live together long, however.

This fall she worked as a domestic at a select school for boys. A couple of months ago she was under suspicion of having in her possession a $50 note which she had stolen, although her orderly conduct was the only charge the police had made against her up to that time. Officer Nickerson went to the school to make an investigation, and concluded that she could not be considered guilty. Nothing more was heard of her until last night, when it was learned that she went out to do some errands for herself and to get some postal cards for her employer. She did not go back.

That Monday evening, the police discovered to-day, she was met by a negress. She asked the negress to drink with her, but the woman was declined. She had then a bottle of whiskey in her pocket. She wanted the woman to go down to the wharf with her, and urged her to do so, but when she met only with a determined refusal she sallied on alone, first making the object of her entreaties promise to meet her at 9:30 that night at a certain house, and giving to her some postal cards to keep until then. The woman waited as late as she dared without incurring the risk of reproof from her own employer, Coroner Apgar says, but in vain. The White woman did not come.

Fanny McGuinness told the Coroner to-day that the woman came to her house that night, intoxicated, and stayed there all night and all of Tuesday. On Tuesday evening she went out, to return in fifteen minutes, she never returned. So far as the Coroner could learn to-day that was the last seen of her alive. When found this morning her body was clothed as for the street and the sacque was identified by Fanie McGuinness as belonging to her sister. The woman had borrowed it. There are still two persons whom the Coroner wishes to examine as witnesses, and for this reason the inquest, which was to have been held this afternoon, was postponed until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. One of them, the Coroner said, unexpectedly disappeared.

The indications, however, do not so far lead to a suspicion that the unfortunate woman came to her death by foul play. Drs. E. De M. Lyon and Charles A. Knight found no evidence of violence. It seems to be thought that if she, as the woman did wander down to the dock and jump or stagger into the water, she started over the railroad drawbridge for an old haunt of hers at Roa Hook, and fell from the narrow planking on the bridge, intended only for the use of trackmen. The body might, they say, have drifted about the creek inside the bridge, and have been sent afloat down the river to the other end of Peekskill by the heavy rains of last Saturday and Sunday.

SHOT HIMSELF AT THE BRIDGE.

Rush of Homeward-Bound Brooklynites Checked by an Attempt at Suicide.

The rush of the crowd crossing the Brooklyn Bridge about 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon was temporarily checked by a shabbily dressed young man shooting himself in the head near the entrance. Unnoticed by the hurrying throng, he had made his way for a distance of fifty or sixty feet inside the lower floor of the bridge building. When close to a man who stood beside the drinking fountain at the entrance on the right, he put his hand in his hip pocket and pulled out a revolver. Before any one could interfere, he placed the weapon on his temple and fired. The shot startled the crowd and people came running from every direction.

Before Sergeant Phillips and Policeman Blake, who were on duty at the entrance of the bridge, could reach the spot the fallen man was nearly trampled to death by the crush of people that surrounded him. Blood streamed from the wound in his head as the man was carried to the waiting room on the north side of the building. An ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital was summoned, and Dr. Ladde attended the wounded man.

He described himself as Charles Oleson of Concord street, Brooklyn, but refused to give any number. Before being taken to the hospital he was searched, and five cents and a package of tobacco were found in his pockets. These, with the 38-calibre bone-handled revolver used in the shooting, were the only articles in his possession.

When taken to the hospital he was weak from loss of blood and the physicians said his recovery was doubtful.

A Butcher Hangs Himself.

Henry Hassinger, 54 years old, a butcher, hanged himself yesterday with a clothesline in a bathroom in the rear of his shop at 104 West 134th street. He suffered from ill health and his business was not prosperous.

JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL
AT AUCTION
TO-DAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
and following days, at the same hour, the large stock of
Indian Art Ware & Antiques
of S. J. TELLERY & CO.
at their store, 5th av., corner 22d st.
SALE ABSOLUTE TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.
Stock will be sold in single lots to suit buyers.
THE AUCTION WILL CONTINUE TILL ENTIRE STOCK IS SOLD.

Christmas Silverware

The Gorham Co. invite their patrons to take advantage of the opportunity offered for an early inspection of the new products in Sterling Silverware designed for the holidays. Selections can now be made with deliberation from a complete stock, and the marking executed with greater care than is possible later in the season. Articles purchased will be held for future delivery.

GORHAM MFG. CO.
Silversmiths.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street.
5th Ave. & 26th St. (until Jan. 1).
23 Maiden Lane.

HANGED HIMSELF IN A STABLE.

Suicide of a Frenchman Who Came Here with $20,000 to Seek His Fortune.

Justin Dubois, a Frenchman, 40 years old, who was employed as a driver by John Darre, a baker of 750 Lexington avenue, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself in the stable of H. Phillips at 206 East 111th street, where Mr. Darre's horses are kept.

Dubois was a man of intemperate habits, and he was accustomed to get drunk every pay day. He was paid a week's wages Monday, and at once proceeded to get drunk, as usual, sleeping in the stable, as was his custom under such circumstances. He hanged himself with a halter strap after feeding his horses.

Dubois came to this country from France two and a half years ago. His father, who is a wealthy wine grower, gave him 100,000 francs and sent him here to seek his fortune. In eighteen months the money was spent in dissipation, and he went to work as a driver for Mr. Darre.

MRS. MARY E. JOHNSON'S SUICIDE.

She Was the Wife of the Proprietor of Washington's Lyceum Theatre.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Mrs. Mary E. Johnson, wife of Jacob Johnson of Kernan's Lyceum Theatre, was found dead in bed this morning at her home. She was suffocated by illuminating gas. Coroner Hammett viewed the body and pronounced the woman's death a clear case of suicide. Dr. C. F. Boarman, who was the first to see the body, was inclined to think, by the stains about the mouth, that the woman had taken poison in addition to turning on the gas.

Mrs. Johnson, who was a handsome woman of 29, went to her room some time yesterday afternoon apparently in as good spirits as usual. She did not come down to breakfast and at noon some of the other occupants of the house noticed the smell of gas. She left no note explaining the reason for her act.

Drank Carbolic Acid.

PATERSON, Dec. 1.—William Breuer, proprietor of the Hotel Normandie, committed suicide this afternoon by taking carbolic acid. Breuer had been insane for some time and had been a source of constant anxiety to his wife. He was committed to jail on Saturday last charged with assault and battery on his wife. He threatened to kill her several times and attacked her with a knife on Saturday. Breuer was released from jail at the solicitation of his wife and returned to his home on Sunday. Felix Wegel, who was at the hotel this afternoon, saw Breuer empty the contents of a small bottle into a glass and drink it, and on asking him what he had taken Breuer said, "Oh, nothing." Breuer was taken sick a few minutes later and died at 3 o'clock. Breuer was a member of several French and German societies in Paterson and leaves a wife and family. He was 55 years old.

Butcher Eckert Shoots Himself.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 1.—Frank J. Eeckert, a butcher of this city, shot and killed himself at his home late this afternoon. Lack of business is said to have been the reason for his action. Mr. Eckert was 45 years of age, and had a wife and several children. A few years ago during a business depression he went away from town and was gone several weeks, leaving numerous creditors behind.

A Septuagenarian Kills Himself.

Henry Hillman, aged 70 years, committed suicide early yesterday morning in the bathroom at his home, 290 Thirteenth street, Brooklyn, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was a carpenter, but age and his growing infirmities had forced him to give up work.

First "Fortnightly" Dance.

The first of a new series of subscription dances, to be known as the "Fortnightly," arranged to take the place of Mrs. John T. Hall's dancing class, was given last night at Sherry's. Mr. William Sloane led the cotillion, dancing alone, and a number of pretty trifles were distributed as favors. Most of the débutantes of the season, as well as the 250 members, were present. The patronesses, Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Mrs. Frederic Goodrid