FRANCHISES FOR FLYNN.

25 MILES IN 95 MILES OF BROOKLYN STREETS GRANTED HIS COMPANY.

The East River and Atlantic Ocean Railroad Company Popular Beyond Rivals in the Board of Aldermen—Sea Beach and Sea View Roads Bought by the Brooklyn R. T. Company

The Railroad Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen sprang a surprise yesterday at the regular weekly meeting of the board by submitting a report in favor of the application of the East River and Atlantic Ocean Railroad Company for franchises for about twenty-five miles of new trolley routes. The matter had been pending before the committee for more than six months, and it was generally supposed that no action would be taken in view of the near approach of consolidation. Alderman Ruggles wanted to have the report laid over for a week, but this proposition was defeated by a vote of 18 to 8, and the report was adopted in short order by a vote of 17 to 5. This showed that the company would probably receive the grants, even should Mayor Wurster veto the resolution, there being more than a two-thirds vote in its favor.

The East River and Atlantic Ocean Railroad Company was organized by P. H. Flynn, who was the mainstay of the Nassau Company in its fight for recognition, and the various new routes will prove highly valuable connections for the Johnson system. These are the routes:

Beginning at the intersection of the Queens county line at Newtown Creek and Manhattan avenue, running thence to Clay street, to Franklin, to Dupont, to West, to Calyer, to Leonard, to Driggs avenue, to Eckford street, to Ewen, to Johnson avenue.

Also, commencing at the intersection of North Second street and Marcy avenue, running thence along North Second street to North Fifth street, to Wythe avenue, to North Thirteenth street, to Kent avenue, to Franklin street, to Calyer street.

Also, commencing at the intersection of Franklin street and Quay street, thence along Quay street to West street, to Calyer street.

Also, commencing at the intersection of Classon avenue and Pacific street, along Pacific street to Nevins, to Livingston, to Court, to Fulton, to Liberty, to High street.

Also, commencing at the intersection of Classon avenue and Pacific street, thence along Pacific street to Franklin avenue, to Bergen street, to Rogers avenue.

Also, commencing at the intersection of Pacific street and Fifth avenue, thence along Fifth avenue to Atlantic avenue, to Flatbush avenue, to State street, to Nevins street.

Also, commencing at the intersection of North Fifth street and Wythe avenue, thence along Wythe avenue to South Eighth street.

Also, commencing at the intersection of Classon avenue and Park avenue, thence along Classon avenue to Washington avenue, to Malbone street, to Ocean avenue.

Also, commencing at the intersection of Sixth avenue and Prospect avenue, thence along Prospect avenue to Greenwood avenue, to East Fourth street, to Church avenue, to East Fourteenth street, to the old boundary line between the towns of New Utrecht and Gravesend.

Also, commencing at the intersection of Pacific street and Nevins street, thence along Nevins street to Carroll, to Third avenue, to Third street.

Also, commencing at the intersection of Livingston street and Hoyt street, along Hoyt street to Fulton, across Fulton into Bridge, along Bridge street to Concord street.

Also, commencing at the intersection of Central avenue and Jefferson street, along Jefferson street to Cypress avenue, to Troutman street, to boundary line of the city of Brooklyn.

Also, commencing at the intersection of Bridge street and Concord street, thence along Bridge street to Nassau, to Washington, to Sands, to Fulton, to High, to Liberty, to Nassau, to Washington street.

Also, commencing at the intersection of Elizabeth street and Dwight street, along Elizabeth street to Halleck, to Hicks, to Cranberry, to Fulton, across Fulton to High, to Washington street.

The rival trolley companies almost simultaneously made applications for substantially the same routes, but somehow they do not seem to have had enough "pull" to defeat Mr. Flynn's scheme. His company got all it asked for with the exception of the Sixth avenue and Monroe street routes. Against the invasion of these thoroughfares by the trolley the property owners made a successful protest. The grants are made on condition that the company pay 3 per cent. of its gross earnings into the city treasury and furnish six tickets to its patrons for 25 cents.

The five Aldermen who voted against the grants were Messrs. Wafer, Ruggles, McGarry, Leich, and Doyle.

TWO MORE LINES FOR BROOKLYN R. T. COMPANY.

Official announcement was made yesterday that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has secured control of both the Sea Beach and Sea View railroads. All the stock, of a par value of $650,000, and part of the $650,000 of bonds of the Sea Beach Company, and all of the stock and bonds of the Sea View Company have been purchased outright by the Rapid Transit Company for about $750,000. Both lines are to be equipped at once with electricity. The work of putting in the overhead trolley is already under way on the Sea Beach line.

THROUGH CARS MAY COME FROM BROOKLYN

Officers of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said yesterday that they still expected to run cars over the Brooklyn Bridge by Jan. 1. The injunction case now pending before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court will probably be decided by Dec. 15, and if it is favorable to the company work on the New York terminal will be pushed vigorously. At the present time work is progressing on the rest of the Bridge, and is now nearly completed, as this part of the construction is not delayed by the injunction.

The negotiations with the Brooklyn Elevated Company are stated to be still in progress, with the possibility of something definite transpiring shortly.

GOVERNMENT ARMOR PLANT.

The Naval Board Estimates That It Will Cost $8,600,000 to Establish It.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Naval Armor Plant Board will submit its report to Secretary Long on Wednesday. In anticipation of its presentation advertisements have been prepared by the Judge Advocate-General of the Navy, calling for proposals for the construction of a Government armor factory. This is in accordance with the provision of the law passed at the last session of Congress. When bids have been received a statement concerning them will be sent to Congress, but the Navy Department will not take any further action until it is directed to do so by legislative enactment.

The report of the board will contain estimates of the cost of constructing a Government plant for the manufacture of armor plates up to the maximum size required of 24 feet long, 16 feet high, and 18 inches thick. Its estimated capacity is 6,000 tons a year, and the board says that the plant must be worked to its limit to prevent the Government from losing on the cost of its construction. Six thousand tons is the amount of armor required for three battleships, and it is not probable that the yearly naval increase will be at that rate. The construction of only one battleship is recommended by Secretary Long in his annual report submitted to the President this month. In making its estimate of the cost of the plant, the board used as a basis the cost of material and wages paid in Washington, indicating that its preference was for the construction of the factory in or near this city. The board estimates that the total cost of establishing the plant will be about $8,600,000.

Secretary Long is opposed to a Government armor factory. He believes that the prospective increase in the navy does not justify its erection, and that its operation would result in loss to the United States. He will submit the board's report to Congress soon after it assembles.

BENCH WARRANT FOR MITKIEWICZ.

The Count Wanted in Washington to Answer to an Indictment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—A bench warrant has been issued by the Criminal Court of the District for the arrest of Count Eugene de Mitkiewicz, of international notoriety, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. An indictment was found by the Grand Jury in August last, upon which the Count was arrested. He gave bond for his appearance when wanted for trial, but when the case was called he was missing. His bond was declared forfeited, and Judge Bingham issued the bench warrant for him. The indictment, stripped of its verbiage, says that Mitkiewicz told James R. Hunter and David Lee Hoover that his wife's estate was being settled in Massachusetts and that he needed money to enable him to go up there, his presence being necessary. Hunter gave him $25 to get $20,000, and Hoover $100 to get $6,000. Mitkiewicz has had a varied and somewhat meteoric career, coming into prominence first as promoter of large schemes for railroad and other industrial developments in China.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—These army orders have been issued:

Second Lieut. Herbert O. Williams, Eleventh Infantry, will proceed to Jackson, Miss., and report in person to the Governor for duty with the National Guard of that State.

Leave for two months is granted Second Lieut. Robert C. Williams, First Cavalry.

First Lieut. Basil H. Dutcher, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, and will then report to the commanding officer, Fort Grant, for duty.

First Lieut. John M. Stotzenburg, Sixth Cavalry, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: First Lieut. Rossa L. Bush, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, Company K; Additional Second Lieut. Edward A. Rogers, Twenty-first Infantry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Fifteenth Infantry, Company B.

Leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Lieut. Kenzie W. Walker, Ninth Cavalry, is extended four months on account of sickness.

CAPT. CARTER'S COURT-MARTIAL.

The Contract System for Harbor Work to Be Depleted at the Trial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Some sensational revelations are expected to result from the court-martial of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter of the Engineer Corps of the army, which will be ordered as soon as the draft of the formal charges and specifications against the officer have been examined at the War Department. The preparation of the charges was intrusted to Lieut.-Col. G. B. Davis, Deputy Judge Advocate-General and professor of law at the West Point Military Academy. They were received from Col Davis by Secretary Alger to-day.

The general charge under which Capt. Carter will be tried is "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." There are a number of specifications. It is alleged in the formal indictment prepared by Col. Davis that Capt. Carter falsified his records of work on the improvement of Savannah harbor, that he directed his clerk to make false entries concerning his presence at Savannah while he was absent from his station, that he was absent from duty without authority, that he ignored the instructions of the War Department in regard to contract work, and that he otherwise neglected his duties, to the pecuniary loss of the United States. Embezzlement is not charged.

The trial of Capt. Carter will be merely the beginning of the revelations which are expected, and officials of the War Department predict that Congress will institute an inquiry into the entire system of letting contracts for carrying out river and harbor improvements, and perhaps other engineering projects. It was said to-day on good authority that the present contract system would be fully exploited at the Carter trial, with a view to giving Congress an opportunity of seeing how easily the Government can be mulcted out of enormous sums of money.

The project which Capt. Carter was directed to carry out involved an expenditure of $1,600,000. It was not until two years after its completion that the allegations were made that it had been improperly executed, and this has given rise to the suspicion at the War Department that other work may also have been performed in a manner that would cause dissatisfaction if its true condition were known. The high character and professional standing of the officers of the Engineer Corps precludes, in the minds of those interested in the Carter case, the belief that the integrity of any of them will be brought into question, but there is a feeling that the preliminary inquiry into Capt. Carter's operations at Savannah has shown that much money may have been wasted through sharp practices of which engineer officers have been ignorant. The court martial will be composed of officers of high rank. Its President will probably be a Brigadier-General. When and where it will meet has not been determined.

KANSAS PACIFIC SALE.

Mr. Coombs Thinks the Government Will Get the Full Amount of Its Claim.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Hon. W. J. Coombs of Brooklyn, a Government director of the Union Pacific Railroad, was in consultation with Attorney-General McKenna to-day regarding the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad on Dec. 17. Mr. Coombs is of opinion that the Government will get nearly if not quite the full amount of its indebtedness against the company at the forthcoming sale. He furnished the Attorney-General a calculation based upon the receipts of the road during the four years ended June 30 last, showing that it was capable of earning 4 per cent. per annum on $15,000,000. This included the worst period of the depression through which the railroads have been called upon to pass, and the amount of stock upon which the calculation was based is two millions in excess of the sum necessary to meet the Government debt. Mr. Coombs said that the earnings to-day are fully 50 per cent. greater than they were in the period named. It was upon this calculation that the Attorney-General decided definitely to qualify as a bidder, so as to be able to protect the interests of the Government to the utmost.

The expectation that the reorganization committee, representing the bondholders of the first mortgage, will buy in the road at the foreclosure sale has been strengthened by the discovery that the bond-aided portion of the road, extending 394 miles west of Kansas City, which is all that will be conveyed by the transfer under the sale, possesses rights superior not only to those of the 246 miles between the 100th meridian and Denver, but to those of the main line west of Cheyenne. This, it is believed, makes it absolutely certain that the reorganization committee will buy the Kansas Pacific or retire in favor of some organization that can utilize the whole line, and be willing to pay for it the full sum demanded by the Government. The bond-aided portion of the road, according to Mr. Coombs's figures, earns all but 12 per cent. of the entire net earnings of the line from Kansas City to Denver.

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTIONS.

Wives of Cabinet Officers Object to the Programme for the Session's Functions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The wives of the members of the Cabinet are very much perturbed over the changes announced by Secretary Porter and Col. Bingham, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, in the programme for the season's official functions at the White House. Under the new programme the series of card receptions will be held on Wednesday evenings, instead of on Thursday as heretofore, and it is this particular change that has aroused the criticism of the social leaders of the Administration. The change from Thursday to Wednesday was made at the suggestion of President and Mrs. McKinley, who desired to have Thursday an open date, for the reason that it is prayer meeting night in nearly all of the Protestant churches, including the Metropolitan Methodist Church, at which they both are regular attendants. The President and Mrs. McKinley are fortified in their determination by the precedent by Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, whose official receptions were held on Wednesday nights for the same reason that has led to a change in the programme followed for almost twenty years, with the exception of one year in the Harrison Administration.

The objection of the Cabinet ladies grows out of the fact that their regular weekly "at homes" are on Wednesday, and they fear that after receiving guests at their own homes during the entire afternoon they will be too greatly fatigued to do the work all over again at the White House in the evening. It is possible that Wednesday will be discarded as Cabinet day and that some other afternoon of the week will be selected by the wives of the Cabinet officers for receiving the public. It is hoped by the officials in charge of the White House receptions that the new order, which admits only a portion of Congress and other classes to each reception in the series, will result in so restricting the crowds that those present will be at least comparatively comfortable. It is not the intention at present to demand cards of invitation at the door, but this will be resorted to if it is found necessary in order to keep out the uninvited, who heretofore have been chiefly responsible for overcrowding the White House on reception nights.

PENSION ATTORNEYS' FEES.

A Decision That Will Affect Every Pension Attorney in the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis to-day rendered a decision in an attorney's appeal claim for fee, which will affect every pension attorney in the United States. It was in the case of H. S. Berlin of Washington, attorney for Jacob Young, late of Troop B, Tenth Cavalry. The facts are:

"The claimant was pensioned under the general law at the rate of $8 per month. On July 14, 1890, he applied for pension under the act of June 27, 1890. Certificate issued March 3, 1892, to allow pension under said act at the rate of $12 per month from date of application and claimant's name dropped from the rolls under the general law. The appellant, in claimant's behalf, on Sept. 16, 1896, filed under the general law a claim for restoration and increase. Certificate issued July 14, 1897, to restore the claimant's name to the rolls under the general law and to allow straight increase at the rate of $14 per month from Feb. 10, 1897. On this issue Mr. Berlin was certified a fee of $2. Upon appeal he contended that he should have been allowed a fee of $10 in addition for securing an increase of the former rate allowed under the general law, as the claimant's name was restored to the rolls under that law."

Assistant Secretary Davis says: "The rule may be properly stated as follows: The restoration of a pensioner's name to the rolls under any law, as the result of the allowance of a claim for increase when the claimant's title to pension under that law is admitted, does not entitle an attorney to any greater fee than he would be allowed for securing increase, were the claimant in receipt of pension by virtue of the law under which the application for increase was made."

As a fee was denied the appellant for the reasons indicated, his claim, in this case, was rejected.

Argentine Sugar Must Pay the Extra Duty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Treasury Department has decided to impose a countervailing duty on sugars imported from Argentina, and a circular to this effect will be issued this week. This action, following on the heels of like action in the cases of Denmark and Belgium, is believed to foreshadow similar action in the Netherlands case.

E. G. THURBER IS VIOLENT.

HE ATTACKS HIS ATTENDANT WITH AN AXE AT PATCHOGUE.

With His Wife He Was at a Friend's House When He Suddenly Became Insane—His Wife and Neighbors Overcame Him—She Was Formerly Mrs. Fanny Clare True.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Nov. 29.—Edmund G. Thurber of Providence, R. I., whose differences with his family on the question of his sanity gave him some notoriety in New York in the spring of 1896, to-day attacked his attendant, Charles McGee of 148 East Thirty-second street, New York, with an axe. Medical aid saved McGee from bleeding to death. Mrs. Thurber, who as Mrs. Fanny Clare True was also a participant in the troubles of Thurber last year, was present at the time of the assault.

The Thurbers came to this town to live some time after their marriage. Last January a son was born to them. Soon after the birth of the child Mrs. Thurber went away. Mr. Thurber advertised in the papers here that she had left his bed and board. He then went away to find her, he said. Two months later they reappeared, apparently on the best possible terms with each other. The child is said to be in the care of Mrs. Thurber's friends in Brooklyn.

The Thurbers went to Amityville for the summer, returning to Patchogue about Nov. 1. They took up their abode at Roe's Hotel. Saturday night Proprietor Kleeman of Roe's Hotel informed Mrs. Thurber that they would have to leave, as he was afraid Mr. Thurber might do some harm. After a heated argument, in which Mrs. Thurber brought her lawyer in an effort to compel Kleeman to allow them to stay, they went to the Central Hotel.

To-day Thurber was with his wife at the residence of Frank W. Miller on Baker avenue, arranging for the removal of their furniture, which had been stored with the Millers. He slipped away from McGee and suddenly came up behind him and with the axe struck him several blows on the head before he was overpowered by his wife and several neighbors who had rushed to the house attracted by the screams of the woman. McGee fell unconscious to the floor. A doctor was quickly summoned. Policeman Davis was called in and he arrested Thurber, who did not fully realize what he had done. Thurber was taken before Justice of the Peace Smith W. Conklin. McGee refused to press the complaint and Thurber was paroled in the custody of a friend pending the result of McGee's injuries.

Thurber's friends here say that he has been worrying over business affairs a great deal lately and has regarded the restraint which his wife has exercised over him with suspicion and annoyance. They say that they will apply to the Supreme Court for an order committing him to an institution. Mrs. Thurber has asserted her determination to fight any such proceedings.

Thurber is the son of Mrs. Gorham Thurber of Providence. He is 30 years old and is said to hold a large amount of property in his own name. According to his testimony at his examination here in April, 1896, his family had him confined in the Butler Hospital for the Insane at Providence soon after he attained his majority and only allowed him to be released on condition that he go to Australia.

His brother, W. H. Thurber, initiated proceedings under which he was committed to Bloomingdale. After a Sheriff's jury had declared him sane he was released on a writ issued by Justice Smyth.

He came here and met Mrs. True, who had just been divorced from her husband, and who was one of the principal witnesses in his examination. Though both had testified that they intended to be married immediately, Mrs. True declined to marry him. She said she couldn't stand the scandal of his quarrels with his family. Four days later they were married in Philadelphia. This was on April 14. On May 20 Thurber appeared in Yorkville Police Court and charged W. J. R. Johnston, who had been his friend, with misappropriating money put in his hands while Thurber was in a sanitarium at Stamford, Conn., in the preceding February. Thurber, with his wife, hung around the court for three hours in order to see Johnston locked up in default of bail. Johnston had opposed Thurber's marriage to Mrs. True.

THE NEW GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

Dr. Von Holleben Presents His Credentials to President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Dr. Von Holleben, the new German Ambassador, presented his credentials to President McKinley at the White House this morning. The new Ambassador, who, before leaving Germany, expressed himself in public regarding the desirability of closer commercial relations between the two countries, is expected to make known the views of the Imperial Government upon reciprocity to Mr. Kasson, the special Commissioner in charge of that subject, within the next fortnight.

In presenting his credentials and his predecessor's letter of recall to the President, Dr. Von Holleben said:

I place this letter of credence in your hands with the assurance that it shall be my most earnest endeavor to develop the relations of friendship which have so long existed unimpaired between Germany and the United States. I shall devote myself to the performance of this honorable task with all the more zeal, inasmuch as I learned, not many years ago, as the representative of Germany in the United States, to appreciate this country and its people. I hope, Mr. President, that you, like your predecessor in office, will kindly second my efforts and thus facilitate the fulfilment of my high mission.

In reply President McKinley said:

Mr. Ambassador, it gives me great pleasure to receive the letter of his Imperial Majesty accrediting you as the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Germany to this Government. I cordially welcome you, Mr. Ambassador, back to this city, and trust that the former agreeable recollection of your sojourn here may be intensified and strengthened if possible during your present official residence. I heartily reciprocate the friendly sentiments you express for the Government and the people of the United States and shall contribute in every way in my power toward the promotion and extension of the friendly relations that have so long and so happily existed between this country and Germany.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. DOUGHERTY.

Secretary Long Approves the Court's Findings with Some Hesitancy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Secretary Long to-day approved the findings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Lieut. John A. Dougherty of the navy, but acknowledged that he did so somewhat reluctantly. Lieut. Dougherty was in command of the Government tug Nina when she grounded with her tow, the brig Robert Dillon, on Egg Island Shoal, off Wolf Island, Georgia coast, on Oct. 16 last. In its report the court said that "Lieut. Dougherty did, however, show lack of judgment and committed a grave error in not having frequent soundings taken in order to know that the Nina and her tow were in safe water," and that "there were difficulties in the way of obtaining correct soundings from the Nina, but the attempt should have been made." Commenting on these findings, Secretary Long says:

"This distinction, drawn by the court between negligence and lack of judgment, or grave errors, on the part of Lieut. Dougherty, is not recognized by the department, and that officer is deemed to have been negligent and inefficient in this particular, as well as in not improvising a code of signals, day and night, for communicating with the brig in case of necessity, such as actually arose, and in not using the steam whistle of the tug to indicate, when, on the morning of Oct 16, after the two vessels had struck and the Dillon still remained aground, that the Nina was endeavoring to communicate with her. The opinion of the court, 'that no further proceedings are necessary,' is with some hesitancy approved."

CHAPLAIN GOODWIN RESIGNS.

He Thus Escapes a Court-Martial on a Charge of Drunkenness.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Rev. Montgomery M. Goodwin, a chaplain in the United States Navy, has found a way out of a serious difficulty by resigning his office. The President to-day accepted the resignation, to take effect to-morrow. Chaplain Goodwin was reported to the Navy Department last week by Capt. H. F. Picking for drunkenness. Capt. Picking commands the receiving ship Wabash at Boston, to which the chaplain was attached. In answer to a letter from the department, calling for an explanation of his alleged misconduct, the Rev. Mr. Goodwin said he had gone out with a party of officers and, having a headache, took some spirits in the hope of curing it. There were other circumstances connected with the case, however, that would have compelled the department to order a court-martial, but it was decided that the best course to pursue to avoid a scandal was to accept the chaplain's resignation, which he forwarded with his explanation. Chaplain Goodwin was appointed to the navy by President Cleveland in 1894. He is a citizen of Illinois.

The Netherlands Export Bounty on Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Mr. Oxnard of Nebraska, President of the Beet Sugar Producers' Association, was at the Treasury to-day to see Assistant Secretary Howell regarding the Netherlands export bounty on sugar, which is under consideration by that official. It was arranged that Mr. Oxnard, either this week or next, should make a formal statement to the Assistant Secretary, setting forth the reasons why, in the opinion of the beet sugar producers, the department should hold that the remission of the excise tax on sugars exported from the Netherlands was in effect an export bounty.

Our Truth Teller

says our new $20 Chinchilla Top-Coats, Mohair body lining, with Silk Sleeve lining, also our $25 Whitney Top-Coats, Silk Lined Throughout, are the most attractive rough-faced overgarments offered at their respective prices.

Two Specials in Blue and Black Kersey Top-Coats, worsted lining with Silk saddles and sleeve linings, at $20 and $25. Are great value.

Men's Top-Coats in latest fabrics, $12 to $40.

Everything for Men's wear.

A. Raymond & Co.
MEN'S OUTFITTERS
NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

What's your Telephone Number?

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Two Court of Claims Cases Decided in Favor of the Government—A Lottery Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Supreme Court reassembled to-day after the Thanksgiving recess and disposed of about a score of cases, some of them among the oldest on the docket, but only a few were of importance or interest outside the localities where they originated.

Edgar M. Wilson, administrator of the estate of Van Buren, Consul-General at Yokohama from 1874 to 1885, sued the United States in the Court of Claims to recover $1,000 of fees collected by Van Buren for certifying invoices of shipments originating in or passing through Yokohama for the United States. No protest was ever made by Van Buren against paying these fees into the Treasury, and suit to recover was not begun until three years after he had retired from the post. Irrespective of the question whether or not the Consul-General would have been entitled to retain the fees had he raised the point before paying them over, the Court said their payment was entirely voluntary and the money could not be recovered.

Mrs. Elizabeth Nobles, the colored woman sentenced to be hanged in Georgia for the murder of her husband, will have to suffer the penalty imposed by the State courts. Appeal was made to the Supreme Court on the ground that the State court refused to examine Mrs. Nobles as to the question of her sanity, after conviction, in the manner desired by her attorneys. Mr. Justice White said that if the position of her counsel was tenable, no person could ever be hanged in that State if the lawyers set up the plea that their clients were insane.

Another Court of Claims case was decided in favor of the Government. C. M. Dennison, Chief Supervisor of Elections for the Northern District of New York, presented a bill of fees in connection with the elections of 1890 and 1892, amounting to about $25,000. All but $5,300 of this was allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury, and he sued for the amount cut off. The Court of Claims gave him judgment for $678, and he applied to the Supreme Court. Disposing of the case, Justice Brown said the difficulty lay in the assumption by the Supervisor that every paper he issued, however temporary its nature, constituted an official record to be copied and placed on file. Many of these were utterly useless and unnecessary, and the Government was not to be charged with the expense of reproducing them. The judgment of the Court of Claims was affirmed.

The last vestige of lottery in Kentucky disappeared under the decision of the court in the case of J. J. Douglass vs. the Commonwealth of Kentucky, announced by Mr. Justice Harlan. The Constitution of the State, adopted in 1891, forbade lotteries, but Douglass asserted his right to continue the operation of one authorized by a previous Constitution in aid of the public schools of Frankfort. He based his claim on the ground that the new Constitution was obnoxious to the provision of the Federal Constitution, forbidding legislation by any State that would impair the obligation of a contract.

Justice Harlan said that the constitutional protection to contracts did not extend to those inimical to public health or morals. The Constitution of Kentucky, prohibiting lotteries, was not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

Chief Justice Fuller threw an international litigation out of court. During a revolution in Venezuela in 1892 George F. Underhill, who had the contract for supplying water to the city of Bolivar, applied to Gen. José Manuel Hernandez, "in command of the city," for his passport, which was denied him for some days. Later he secured it and came to the United States, of which he was a citizen. He sued Hernandez for damages by his unlawful detention, but all along the line he has been unsuccessful, the courts uniformly holding that although Hernandez belonged to the revolutionary and unsuccessful party, the act complained of was in effect the act of Venezuela and not subject to review in the courts of any other country. Mr. Underhill's only method of relief, the Chief Justice pointed out, was through diplomatic channels.

FIVE YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Former Treasurer of Columbian University Pleads Guilty to Embezzlement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Robert H. Martin, formerly the Treasurer of Columbian University, was to-day sentenced to serve five years in the penitentiary for embezzlement. Martin, as Treasurer, had charge of all the large funds of the university. It was discovered last spring that $14,000 of these funds had disappeared, and that his embezzlements had continued for nearly three years. Martin at the time pleaded not guilty, but last week he changed his plea to guilty.

An Old Woman's Good Treasures and Bad Money.

An old woman named Josephine De Gardo was held for examination by Commissioner Shields yesterday on a charge of having passed counterfeit dimes and quarters upon fruit dealers and grocers. She lived with her son Joseph and her daughter Marie at 223 Avenue C. There the police officers found two gold and three silver watches, half a dozen pocketbooks, and two diamond rings, and she had $501 in genuine bills, wrapped up in canvas, in a pocket of her dress. Her children say they did not know she had any such sum of money.

The St. Nicholas Skating Club Meets.

The St. Nicholas Skating Club met for the first time this season yesterday at the St. Nicholas rink, 69 West Sixty-sixth street. Despite the poor weather there was a large attendance, both afternoon and evening.

The Weather.

There was a storm central yesterday north of the lower lakes, and it was moving northeastward. It was the cause of warmer east to northeast winds on the middle Atlantic and New England coasts, which brought in considerable moisture. The result was rain and fog on the coast, with snow in New England. An area of high pressure, with decidedly colder weather, was moving southeastward from the Northwest States. In this city the day was foggy and rainy, average humidity 95 per cent.; wind changed from northeast to southwest, average velocity 12 miles an hour; highest official temperature 52°, lowest 33°; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 30.28, at 3 P. M. 30.06.

The thermometer at the United States Weather Bureau registered the temperature yesterday as follows:

	1897.	1896.		1897.	1896.
9 A. M	39°	37°	6 P. M.	42°	36°
12 M.	46°	37°	9 P. M.	38°	31°
3 P. M.	43°	38°	12 mid.	33°	31°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TUESDAY.

For New England and eastern New York, fair; colder; high northwesterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, fair; decidedly colder; northerly winds.

For western Pennsylvania, western New York, and Ohio, fair; warmer; brisk northerly winds, becoming variable.

VICTORY FOR TOMMY WEST.

HE PUTS GEORGE RYAN TO SLEEP IN FIFTEEN ROUNDS.

The Boston Boy Is Game and Fights Hard at the Greenpoint Sporting Club—Charley Martin Makes Johnny Smith Quit in the First Round—Watts Too Much for Steele.

Tommy West of Brooklyn knocked out George Ryan of Boston last night at the Greenpoint Sporting Club in one of the cleverest exhibitions of the manly art seen in this vicinity in some time. They were to have boxed twenty rounds at catch weights, but West stopped his man in the fifteenth. Ryan's display of gameness and pluck was noteworthy. Joe Ward was referee.

The first bout, between Charley Martin of Williamsburg and Johnny Smith of this city, was unsatisfactory. They were to have boxed ten rounds at 112 pounds, but it suddenly ended in the first round. As soon as Smith put up his hands it was plainly seen that he had a vague idea of the game. He tried to appear eager to begin hostilities and rushed, but Martin easily broke through his guard and hit him on the face with a rousing right swing. The blow drew blood. Then Martin began an onslaught that made Smith beat a hasty retreat to the ropes. Another crack on the point of the jaw sent him down. It was evident that Smith did not like the gaff, and rather than get trounced further he decided to quit. Martin, of course, received the decision.

Jim Watts of Louisville, colored, and Ed Steele of Cincinnati, also colored, were the second pair to clash. They met at catch weights and were to go ten rounds. In the first round Steele was as awkward as a furniture mover and did everything except fight fairly. He grappled, wrestled, roughed it, and even went as far as butting.

The referee was tardy in separating them and the crowd hissed. In the second round both went to the floor after a clinch and Steele deliberately fell on Watts. Steele nearly gouged Watts' eyes out. In the third round, when the "go" promised to develop into a farce, the referee interfered, ordered Steele to his corner, stopped the fight, and declared Watts the winner.

West and Ryan entered the ring at 10:05 o'clock. West was in poor shape. Ryan was aggressive in the first round and drove his right into the kidneys. West's blows were more powerful, though, and were delivered straight from the shoulder.

He began the second by placing his left clean on the mouth, which drew blood. He landed two more in the same spot and Ryan was weary. The latter kept away from Tommy in the third for half the round. West punched him in the wind with his left, but received two ugly clips under the heart in return. West touched up Ryan's mutilated mouth in the fourth with the left.

Ryan was not daunted by this and smashed West in the stomach twice, and clinched quickly to avoid a terrific swing. West attacked Ryan's stomach with the left in the next two rounds. Tommy occasionally swung his right for the jaw, but Ryan was shifty with his head and avoided any real damage.

Ryan was still strong, and scored with good effect with short-arm blows. West pushed his left into Ryan's face in the seventh and eighth rounds. Toward the latter part of the eighth Ryan made a desperate rally, and virtually smothered West with stingers on the cheek and body.

This aroused Tommy's ire and the fighting was very rapid. Ryan received enough punishment to make a half dozen ordinary men quit in the ninth and tenth rounds, but he always came back for a further beating.

Ryan's gameness was the feature of the eleventh. He meets Wet with a hard one on the nose in the twelfth, and Tommy bit his lips with rage. West did all the work to up the fifteenth and then began to tire from his own exertions. In this round Ryan cut loose, but West did not let up in his fighting, and kept pegging away. He tried for Ryan's stomach again and landed. This time it reached the right spot and Ryan went down. He got up easily and was knocked out with a smash on the mark.

Gans Defeats Abbott.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.—One of the most successful boxing tournaments that has ever been held in this city was pulled off here to-night by the Eureka Athletic Club. The stellar bout of the evening was between Joe Gans, colored, and Stanton Abbott.

The men were scheduled to go eight rounds, at 133 pounds. Gans was in the pink of condition, while Abbott was not in fighting trim at all.

Almost at the beginning of the contest it could be seen that Gans was the Englishman's master, but it was not expected that the fight would come to an end so quick. In the first round both men did some clever sparring, but in the second Gans forced the fighting and landed light on face and wind, getting a slight jab in the nose in return.

In the next the colored lad went at his opponent with a rush, and landed hard on the face and stomach. He then switched his right on Abbott's chin and the Englishman went to the floor, and stayed until nine was counted. He came back fairly strong in the fourth, but was unable to evade Gans's heavy blows.

Gans was doing all the fighting, while his opponent made a poor showing. In the fifth Gans rained blows upon his opponent's face, and again Abbott went down, and his second threw up the sponge.

Brooklyn Interclub Bowling.

Last night's games in the Interclub League tournament of Brooklyn furnished some surprising results. The scores:

AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

FIRST GAME.

Union League Club—Harding, 160; Wipperman, 156; White, 170; Porter, 134; Halstead, 145. Total, 765.

Aurora Grata Club—Parker, 162; Little, 161; J. B. Beard, 166; Gooderson, 141; E. J. Beard, 161. Total, 791.

SECOND GAME.

Union League Club—Harding, 199; Wipperman, 149; White, 152; Porter, 177; Halstead, 178. Total, 855.

Aurora Grata Club—Parker, 145; Little, 154; J. B. Beard, 197; Gooderson, 164; E. J. Beard, 175. Total, 775.

AT THE LINCOLN CLUB.

FIRST GAME.

Lincoln Club—Rossen, 145; Young, 143; Burch, 110; Olmstead, 160; Steinbugler, 138. Total, 694.

Carleton Club—Stoner, 150; Van Siclen, 186; Sanderson, 124; Stebbins, 199; Frankish, 144. Total, 889.

SECOND GAME.

Lincoln Club—Rossen, 161; Young, 142; Burch, 144; Olmstead, 148; Steinbugler, 168. Total, 760.

Carleton Club—Stoner, 191; Van Siclen, 141; Sanderson, 188; Stebbins, 143; Frankish, 183. Total, 786.

AT THE HANOVER CLUB.

FIRST GAME.

Hanover Club—Lee, 162; Andrews, 187; Ross, 180; Kitching, 176; Grosch, 176. Total, 831.

Columbian Club—Burlein, 147; Howard, 157; Kelley, 123; Langan, 163; O'Connor, 179. Total, 769.

SECOND GAME.

Hanover Club—Lee, 149; Andrews, 164; Ross, 180; Kitching, 147; Grosch, 168. Total, 826.

Columbian Club—Burlein, 157; Howard, 143; Kelley, 169; Langan, 168; O'Connor, 168. Total, 805.

AT THE IRVING CLUB.

FIRST GAME.

Irving Club—Ferres, 159; Brooks, 164; Pattison, 148; Edwards, 170; Spencer, 171. Total, 806.

Knickerbocker Field Club—McNeil, 157; Bollinger, 157; Fishbeck, 164; Boocock, 176; Holmes, 135. Total, 790.

SECOND GAME.

Irving Club—Ferres, 146; Brooks, 178; Pattison, 168; Edwards, 144; Spencer, 189. Total, 815.

Knickerbocker Field Club—McNeil, 153; Bollinger, 186; Fishbeck, 139; Boocock, 177; Holmes, 150. Total, 745.

Trap Shooting.

The Rockaway Point Rod and Gun Club held its regular bi-weekly meeting at the traps on the club grounds, Rockaway Park, yesterday. A number of members from the Eastside Gun Club of Newark helped the Long Island shooters to smash the targets. As shooting was done under the Sargent system, nine events could be run off before darkness set in. The chief feature of the shoot was a sweepstakes at twenty singles, in which Dudley carried off first honors, Baar and Young tieing for second. The scores:

First Event, Ten Singles—Henny, 8; Hassenjer, 7; Baar, 6; Schaefer, 7; Fischer, 9; Young, 10; Dudley, 10; Esau, 7.

Second Event, Fifteen Singles, Unknown Angles—Henny, 9; Hassenjer, 7; Baar, 11; Fischer, 8; Schaefer, 9; Dudley, 10; Young, 8; Esau, 9.

Third Event, Fifteen Singles—Henny, 9; Hassenjer, 14; Baar, 11; Fischer, 8; Schaefer, 10; Young, 7; Dudley, 10; Bourke, 8; Esau, 10.

Fourth Event—