THE WORLD MEMORIAL

A MONSTER PETITION FAVORING NEW YORK FOR THE FAIR.

IT HAS TWO HUNDRED THOU-SAND SIGNATURES.

The Greatest Document of Its Kind Ever Presented to Congress-All Signatures Genuine-Twenty-mine States and Two Territories Represented-Some Big Petitions.

THE WORLD'S World's Fair petitions have been carefully compiled and now till two large volumes, weighing sixty-live pounds, which constitute Tur. World's memorial to Congress praying for the selection of New York City for the World's Fair of 1892. There are about two hundred thousand signatures in the memorial. Only the names preparing the petitions for the binder, and it is cause for genuine gratification that in the short time devoted to the up-building of THE WORLD'S memorial so large a number of good citizens of the republic have stepped' forward to give the imperial city of the continent their indorsement. Petition sheets were distributed in New York City and through the State, and a quantity was forwarded to Would correspondents at differ-ent points throughout the Union, with irextructions that the sheets be placed where people could have access to them. In this city and Brooklyn and Jersey City they were placed in shors and stores, where they were given very little prominence, and where the rush of the holiday trade made it next to impossible for proprietors to keep thum exposed so that their patrons could readily see and sign them. No personal solicitation was used anywhere. No inflatory devices were applied to swell the number of signatures. On the contrary, there was much weeding and pruning when the petitions were returned to THE WORLD office. No sheet that seemed unworthy of place in the memorial was retained. In less than four weeks the work of distributing and recollecting the retitions was finished. And now the 200,000 signatures in pretty volumes are ready for presentation to Congress. Every name is genuine. Every signer, så far as Tax Women can have knowledge of such a fact, is a citizen. There might have been many more signa-

tures had it not been for the hesitancy of the gentlemen who were expected to subscribe to the five-million-dollar guarantee. A feeltent parts that the merchants and influential reoble of the city did not want to have the World's Fair located here. This made the signing of a petition seem like a waste of time and effort. Outside of the city there was a strong suspicion that New York was epposed to the World's Fair being held on Manhattan Island, and hundreds of letters came to this office saying that, as New York seemed not to want the I sir, it was a useless thing to ask anybody to help them to get it. Had a different spirit prevailed in the metropolis a month ago more than five million signatures would have been attached to The World's memorial. Of the signatures received the majority came from points outside of the city. Twenty-ning States and two Territories are represented in the memorial. Two California towns and three Colorado towns send in leng petitions. Arizona sends several. The indian Territory and Texas furnish signatures. Even Missouri has some citizens who do not favor St. Louis or any other piace than New York for the Fair. Sixty-seven cities of this State have signed numerous petitions; 34 New Jersey towns. 19 Connecticut towns, a Maine towns, 13 Massachusetts towns, 18 Pennsylvania towns. 5 Ohio towns and 2 Michigan towns. The other States represented by one or more towns are Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Louismus, Maryland, Mississipol. New Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia. It may at once be assumed from this that there was a powerful sentiment in isvor of New York hervading every tourfof the Union. The remotest States, to which but few petitions were sent, have returned them filled with the signatures of their best citizens. If New York had shown one-terth the enthusiasm of her rivals for the World's Fair every State and Territory in the Union would to-day have its hat off hurshing for the nation's chief city.

The World's Memorial with its 200,000 signatures, is the greatest petition ever put together in so short a time. There have been some big resitions presented to Congress in times va.t, but they were built up by one scheme and another and the work extended over months and cars. In one icatine Try World's Memorial with the unnaipproachable; it will be signaed by citizens of the United States who really desire that Congress shall allow the petition to which they append their names, and not by a miscellancens thousand or so of men, women and children who have no interest in the Object sought to be gained, and who sign at the request of acquaintances or employers. The sign million signatures would have been attached to THE WORLD'S memorial. Of the signat

heartily with The Women that the great Fair should be held in the metropolis of the country.

There is no right of a sovereign people which has been more lagrantly series by persons having solds interests at stake that the right of the thoman tongress. Not one petition in fifty of those presented daily is in any sense bone side. By far the larger proportion of signatures are secured by questionable means and really do not represent bonniar sectiment in any sense.

The machinery for bringing a petition to the attention of Congress is very simple. The time was when there was less of detail and drudgery about the daily seemins of the louse and Senate, when every petition was read in full from the Cierk's desk, uninding the names and even the initial of sixter. This is occasionally done nowadays from the special request of a member, but lew petitions ever reach this dignity. Not long ago it was the custom for members to hand these petitions to one of the reading clerk, who at the proper time read their titles to a few inationable was anditure. Nowadays, however, they rarely reach the desk. On either side of the chamber of the House, Into this receptacle the petitions are slipped by the petitioners. Each actition bears on its back a brief of its intresert and the name of the members to whom they are addressed by the petitioners. Each actition bears on its back a brief of its intresert and the name of the member pre-enting it is indored below. All day long these boxes yawn for public appeals, and at various times they are emptled by pages who carry the consents to the desk of the Petition Clerk, who labors in a division of the office of the Clerk of the House. There they are corted out for insertion in the Congressional Record, after which the documents are distributed to the committee clerks and stored away, eventually rescring the mink desire. Few of them are ever disturbed until taken from their hidding places to be soid for water paper.

Probably the longest petition presented to the congress for many years was t

their hiding places to be sold for wave paper.

Frobably the longest petition presented to Congress for many years was that of the Ruights of Labor praying Congress to castabilish a postal telegraph. This petition was filed in lengthy instalments, and aggregated nearly seven hundred rhomand names. Sections of it began to come in when the subject of a postal telegraph was first agitated in the Hitteth Congress, and batches were received rearly every day until the last session adjourned. But this petition was circulated and signed under peculiar circumstancer. It was backed by all the influence and machinery of the Knights of Labor. The immmerable lodges of the order were supplied with blanks, and the metabers worked night and day to seems the signatures of anybody and everybody who could be induced to sign. The mevenium was by no means spontaneous, and doubtious thousands signed the petition who did not appreciate in the rlightest degree the object out petition was that in favor of

the parrange of the Blair bill, which provides for the education of the ignorant classes at Government expense. This bill has several times, passed the Senate but the Honse pigeon-holes it with perfect uniformity. It would be difficult to estimate the number of signatures this petition-has carried. The Congressional Record "keeps standing a special headline for this petition and sections aggregating two or three honding is special headline for this petition and sections aggregating two or three hondings for streng aggregating two or three hondings for the money contemplated to be surrespirated by the Blair bull would be surrespirated by the Grar bull to the surrespirate of the petitions are characterized by a deal of meddling with other people's housness. One of the commonst petitions—a rection of which appears in the petition box aimonst daily—is that praying Congress to "enact a law for probablishing in the District of Columbia." One would naturally suppose that these actions among the probable case. It is doubtful if a single-section ever originated in the District, but such for examination of a file of these militions shows that they come from every section of the Union, from Maine to California and from Oregon to the Onit of Accion. They are oversared on blanks formished by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and are signed by supports and they accordingly as Longress to bein preform at.

A good many thousand civicens of the Union of the Union for the Postric State residing in New England, the

had blace and they accordingly ask Congress to help retorm it.

A good many thousand citizens of the United States residing in New England, the Midde States and the South have united in tervid petitiens to Congress to "protect the Yellow-tone National tark." This is, of course, a wirthy object, but one cannot help freeme entrous to know how the "boom" started in all these locates at the same time. A little investings on shows that Land steedingtons heavily interested and have gone to the trouble of having thousands of blank petitions printed and circulated.

circulated.
This last is but a single example of a very

and have gone to the trouble of having thousands of blank petitions printed and circulated.

This last is but a single example of a very large class of petitions. Furing the last Congress by petitions. Furing the last Congress by petitions. Furing the last Congress by petitions and introduced asking for the passage of a bill styled the Per P on Fatel Service Pension bill. This bill provides for the payment of a ten-ion of one cent per month for every day of service, whether the soldier had become incapacitated by resconed initing or not. The pension security in favor of the passage of such a measure that they are one proceeded to "whose per up." The they did by flooding the patition box with appeals. These were undorn in type and general style and hundreds of them were obviously "taked." Frequently a hundred names would appear in the same handwriting and in some cases the same surrance would occur fifty times in the course of a hundred signatures. The agents, doubt ess, supposed the patitions would never be examined, but that their infinence would be judged by built. It was quantity, not quality, they were striving for.

Another big "taked" petition was that graying Congress to pass the bill making certain allowances to thord and fourth classposimasters. The passage of this measure would have provided a rich harvest for the claim security and with one accord they went to work to manifecture public centiment, in its rayor. Hundreds of petitions were presented appealing to the Hones and Senate to Full this measure through. Some of these petitions contained a hundred name or more of residents in a single town, notwithstanting the fact that nobody but the solitory postmaster could derive any benefit from the passage of the bill.

The boldest bit of raveality in the matter of petitions of which leaim accurate and senate to put the passage of the bill.

The boldest bit of raveality in the matter of petitions of which he induced names of members who were how in the leaves of the bill massage of the bill.

The boldest

Can Veterans Live There? ISPECIAL TO THE WORLD, I

Nasuville, Tern., Dec. 12, -- Much comment is rug-le upon the fact that the houses being built for the Confederate Home at the Hermitage are endly below the required of the case. They are represented to be miserable cabins, which are a repreach rather than an honor to the State. On the occasion of the recent National Prison Convention in this city a party of guests was driven to the Hermitage, and their surprise at these little calins heins; the work of the State was arrest and their comments were most frying to their escort. It is moreover stated that negotiations are on foot aiming at cutting down the Forest Trees on the Confederate reservation past the approach to the Hermitage Mansion. The matter will be looked jinto. rather than an honor to the State. On the

to the Herinitage Mansion. The Bustler will be looked into.

Austris, Tex., Dec. 12.—The Bustlersd and Travelling Men a Aid Association, of Dallas, to-day turned over to Gov. Ross for the Excontederate Soiders. Home at this place \$4,500 raised by the Association. The Home is filled to its inmost capacity, with scores of applications for admission being received almost daily.

Two Long-Lived Old Ladies Certificates of the death of two more cen-tensions were filed in the Bureau of Vital Statistics yesterday. Mrs. Amenia Whitson, one bundred and one years and six months old, died on Tuesday at the residence of her granddaughter, the wife of 1-r. A. R. Mac-Michael, of No. 900 Madison avenue. The Michael, of No. 000 Madison avenue. The old lady stumbled over a rug a few weeks ago and feel heavily to the floor, breaking her arn. The sheek to her system caused her death. She was born on Long Island and was the daughter of Capt. Sayton. She had resided in this ed. fee over severty years. She leaves one daughter, by orandelindren, eighteen great-grantfelildren and feur great-grants-translelildren. The second gentemarish was Jame Franckiye, who died on Monday at No. 124 West Footh in street, at the ripe old age of one handred and seven year. She was a colored woman, for father Leing Tony Brigg, of Eastchester, N. V., where she was born. Her death was caused by old age and reasunatism.

Indians Hold a White Girl. Mr. F. Villiers, special artist of the London Graphic, accompanying the Governor-General of Canada over the Canadian Pacific Baircad, in the Graphic's issue of Nov. 30 writes: "The B'ackfeet Indians, under the famous Crowfoot, perhaps retain more of famous Crowfoot, perhaps retain more of their original character than any of the other rolles. A captive of one of the chiefs of the Blackfeet is a little white gut about nine years old. She was brought into camp more a pony, dressed in rich bead-work vastments, which ill became her iair hair said little white face. Full of intelligence, she sait to be aktehed and photographed. I only hope that publicity will be the means of this child being handed over to people of here we color, though she is treated with every care and great affection. I believe, by the captors. The tale which awaits her when he is a few years older is sait to contemplate. I was told by a goost authority that she had been emplored during a raid in United States territory, in which her father, an American officer, was killed."

The Delta Kappa Ensilon Club gave a musical entertainment at its home, 435 Fifth avenue, last night. The music was furnished by the Hatton Quartet, of Brook-lyn-Mr. E. H. See. Mr. L. H. Kaspp. General Mr. C. H. Clafendon, Mr. F. t. Cristicial, bases: Mr. Louis Mollenhauer, violin; Mr. Adolph Mollenhauer, violon-cellor; Mr. J. M. Mesnier, piano, and Mr. J. L. Lynch, piano, NEW YORK POLICE LAW.

self mer . JUSTICE DUFFY FINES A CITIZEN FOR EXPRESSING AN OPINION.

Remarkable Result of the Case of Sheridan vs. Saxe Somo Tall Swearing on the Part of the Police - A Cut-and-Dried Opinion and a Dogberry Decision.

A unique example of Police Court justice was presented yesterday by Judge Patrica Gavan Duffy, who fined a citizen because he had been arrested for protesting against the brutality of a policeman. After a long line of mi-erable men and women had been senteneral to various terms of imprisonment on the affidavits of policemen, the case of Ovear J. Faxe was called up restorday afternoon in Passes Merket Court. Mr. Saxe was arrested Tue-day morting for kaving expressed a vigorous displan concernits; the conduct of Polycomen Lennie Sheridan, who had knocked over a prddler's basket, assaulted several people and then purhed a woman until she fell.

Sheridan yesterday said under cath that be did not kick the basket, and that he had twice fold Saxe to go away, and, as he persisted in laterfering, the arrest was made. Sherican also text fiel that he used no vio-lence to any one. There was a great crowd, and Saze would not go away. Frank Wilson, a detective, swere that he was on the opposite side of Grand street and had noticed sixteen peddlers along the sidewalk on the block between Ludlow and Orchard streets, He interided to make some arrests when Sheridan appeared and the reddlers becan monting away. One of them dropped a basket and a crowd collected. He did not see Sheridan useany violence, Saxo was impu-

dent, and Sheridan arro ted him.

Mr. Faxe testified in his own behalf that on leaving the Elevated road station he saw a crowd and a backet lying in the street. He pleo raw the policeman strike people right and left, and then order some boys to mick up the pecdler's goods,

Justice Duffy-Well, the policeman is not a common carrier. It is not his business to pick up things in the street.

Justice Duffy—Well, the policeman is not a common carrier. It is not his business to pick up things in the street.

Mr. Sax—I then saw the policeman push an old woman until she fell, when I cried: "Sheme, you ought not to do that." Shemiden and I was too thesh, and arrested me. Justice Duffy—What is an officer to do move on, when I am so oughered by a policeman I do it, although I am a magistrate. That is what you should bave done.

Mr. Sex—But he did not tell me to move on, for he was too busy clubbing people.

Thomas Penjee, a clerk in the count, was called by Sheridar. He testified that he saw or over a new and several men running away, and there was a basket lying on the street. In his opinion Sheridae, the wistock-did not use any unnocessary—violence. This wistock-did not say that on Tuessiay he had repared Sheridan's affictavit before the Justice's arrival.

Airs, Rachel Hirshheid was then called by Coroner Levy, who had taken an interest in the cac. She reprated her previous testimory that Sheridan kicked over the pediders basket and used vjolence to everal, people, finelly arresting Sexs. She further testified inst the policeman was much excited and his actions attracted the crowd. On speaking of her difficulty in getting into he police station Detective Wilsoninsisted that when Mrs. Hirshheld announced herself as a witness he had promutity admitted her. This the witness positively denied.

Then there appeared a new actor on the scene in the person of "Connaellor" Bogart, who announced that he came forward as a citizen and because he knew Policemen Sheridan to be a peacable and consciention man. He had been a resident in that neighborhood for several years, and was aware that the policeman on post in Grand street had a very hard time of it, especially with women who, like Mrs. Hirshfield and tried to contine her, without success.

Then there appeared a dimission to the station-homosome described a dimission to the station-homosome here, without success.

Rev. J. Sigal was next called and corroborated th

policeman had evidently transcressed the fules of his department, and should be censured, at least.

"Counsellor" Begart said that these Grand-treet pedidlers were a unisance, as they interfered with travel and stole everything they could lay their fanals on. He had been informed that the pedidler on lossing his basket had the audacity to go to the station-house and say that Sheridan had demanded a dollar or he would arrest him. That was the kind of men these peddlers were. Hat the "Counsellor" did not attempted blackmatl.

Justice Juny then proceeded to sum up the case. He said every New Yorker knew how anisely enough a revery new Yorker knew how anisely enough are peddlers, and the Sightest provocation, and Grand Sheridan was on duty there, and the Court had been informed high his instructions were to keep the sidewalks clear. Admitting that Sheridan did lick the basket, the question at issue was, it ad Sheridan a right to great Saxe. The testimony of the police was that Saxe had been repeatedly told to go away, and he count to have obeyed. It was quite evident that Saxe was over the enisand the Court would therefore impose a fine of \$2.

was quite evident that sexe was overone a fine of \$2.

The decision was a surprise to all who
heard the exidence, for it was difficult to
maker-land by what method of rassocing
the magistrate could line a citizen who had
ready done nothing even to descree arrest.
It was hinted that the fice was imposed to
prive treharms larmer professed, against
t olde mar Sheridan, as the convetion could
be set up as a har in defense. The statenent was also made that several storekeepers in the vicinity of the disturbance would
have come forward and testified in Mr.
Saxes behalf were they not afraid of the
petty tyranny of the police, who could amony
them in many ways. Formal charges are,
however, to be preferred against Sheridan
in other to a certain if the loice Commisslengers will allow their subordinates to multreat and airest citizens at pieasure.

MORE POLICE IN TROUBLE.

A Sergeant Accused of Neglect-Barnstorff on Trial.

Sergt. J. J. Joyce, of the Morrisania squad, is in trouble again. He was discomfited during the weekly trials on Wednesday in a failure to sustain his charge against Petrolpan Barth for aligned absence from roll-call. On that afternoon, while Joyce was at the desk in the station-house, Policeman Ciande S. Waterman arratgue I Patrick McCarron, thirty-seven years old, of No. 731 St. Ann's avenue, whom he had found on the pavement in a helpless state of intoxication at One Bundred, and Flity-third street and Third avenue, McCarron was able to talk glibly, though his lens were power-less for becometion, and gave his pedigree without any apparent difficulty. His lace and head were bruised and becking and he affared from a vut on his nesse. Instead of sending for a police surgeon to ascertain the nature of the islume. So as halo surgeon that McCarron was not a proper subject for the bespital, he was searched and hustied into a coil, the door man acting the part of Good Samaritan and surgeon by bathing the on the pavement in a helpless state of intox-

man's wounds and storping the flow of blood. Several bours later, at 10.40 o'clock P. M., the doorness found McCarron Iring on the floor of the cell means cons and breathing heavily. An ambu ance was 1 unmoned from Harlem Rosnital by Sergt, McEresty, but whou Surgeon Hammond arrived McCarron was a corpse, and the Coroner was requested to make an autopsy and sweetain the cause of death, all the symptoms pointing to concussion of the brein. When the laces were brought to the knowedge of Supt. Amriay yesterday morning he instructed Capt. Brooks to prefer a compant against Sergt, Joveewhich was done at once.

Policeman George Barnstorff, who swing his club and 1st right and left upon the heads and bodies of inoffending citizans a few days ago, while arresting a small boy who was leading a vicious cow along Firtavente, was before Instructed by Mrs. Murnin, with of fork Murning of Judeo O Bireo a court, and who resides at No. 40. Fast Seventy-eighth street; ex-Police Sergt, Roberts of No. 514 East Elekty-second street; Joseph Failer, of No. 150 First avenue, and Faward J. Many, of No. 1500 First avenue, and Faward J. Many, of No. 1500 First avenue, and Faward J. Many, of No. 1500 First avenue, and Faward J. Many, of No. 1500 First avenue, and Faward J. Many, of No. 1500 First avenue, and Faward J. Many, of No. 1500 First avenue, when he struck her on the shoulder with us not. Ex-Secut. Roberts complained that the rollection who was in a condition of interest excitation, who was in a condition of interest excitation who was in a condition of interest excitation who was an a condition of interest condition of interest was a permitar one. While standard question to his bloorstep Barnand clab will out the slighte t provide and, dr. Mahr's experience was a peculiar out. White standing questivet his doorstep Barnsterf came along and said:

You are one of these fellows who perged no with stones. Move on now, or I'll take

me with stones. Move on now, or I'll take you in."

Mr. Mahr remonstrated and assured the infuriated policeman that he was on his own memises and saw no good reason why he should you it he house or away from it. Barnetorff grassed him ha rough manner and dragged nite to the station-house. Rarnstorff instified his behavior by telling Inspector Williams that while in the discharge of police duty he arrested a boy who was leading a victons cow along First avenue, and after the animal had gored and trampled upon Mrs. Mary Foster, inflicting serious injuries. A crowd of men and boys assumed him with stones, and ex-Sergt. Roberts, whom he did not know, seized him by the torog and commanded him forelesses the boy. The accused policeman decied that he used any more force than was necessary. The inspector stored him and sadd—"Barn-Storff, first a witnesses. Free all very respectable persons and I believe that they are clining the truth. The fact is you lost your head, and it looks to me as if the viciousness left the cow and entered into you." Four separate complaints of assaulting citizens were preferred against Barnstorff.

STILL ANOTHER RICHMOND.

Interest in That Bridge Policeman Contest Growing Daily.

The Brooklyn Bridge police contest waxes warner daily. Since it was started the bridge policemen have received more publie attention than ever before. They are not only on their good behavior now but are constantly watched by passengers, and every improper or commendable act on their part is sure to be noticed. Yesterday morning a policeman on the outgoing Brooklyn platform took particular pains to assist an elderly woman, with a large backet, into the ear. His attention was so murked that s citizen turned on the car platform and said to him:

Ah, out for the hundred, I sec. "-Itemarks of this character are being made so frequently that they have lost their novelty for the bridge guardians. One policeman said last night that he had been spoken to over twenty times that day by passengers in reference to the one-immedied-dollar prize. The contest has certainly been a success thus far in thet it has put every man on the force upon his mettle, and has brought them up to their highest standard of courtesy and efficiency. It is fast resolving itself into a test of popularity. Friends and foce of the various candidates are sending in letters by the reore. All of these will be impartially considered, and will form the basis for the award of the prize.

Ohly one name was vesterday added to the list of candidates, It is that of Roundsman Edward Wiggins, who was nominated by a friend and admirer in an exceedingly complimentary letter. Mr. Wiggins is an ald and well-known member of the force, who is said to stand high in the estimation of his associates.

The following letter is from a way we elty for the bridge guardians. One police-

associates.

The following letter is from a man who takes exception to the candidacy of Policeman Broderick:

man Broderick:

In the Editor of the World:
Among the candidates in this morning's World for the \$100 prize appears the name of Policeman M. Jr. Broderick, No. 60, who recently pulled me off the platform of a carafter I was already aboard. When I to'd him I would reject him for his conduct he used insulting language to me, in the presence of many laddes and gentlemen who were boarding the train at the time, and silvanced in a threatening manner, but the train had started before he could reach me, I sent a report of the occurrence to Capt. Ward, clving my name and address, but I have never heard of the unstrey line.

Brooklyn, Dec. 10.
Capt. Ward and vesterday that he had so.

Brooklyn, Bec. 10. Capt. Ward said vesterday that he had retound that the citizen, and not the police-man, was to blame in the matter.

POLICEMAN DOLAN IN TROUBLE.

Action Taken in the District-Attornev's Office Concerning Him.

Assistant District-Attorney Parker yesterday examined several witnesses in the case of Aimee Colen, who was arrested Dec. 8 by Policeman Thomas Dolan on the false charge of abandoned conduct, which led to her being sentenced to three months imprisonment. The motive for this examination was to ascertain whether Dolan could be brought before the Grand Jury and indicted for perjury. The fact was elicited that the woman cannot speak a word of English, and had her work in her hand English, and had her work in her hand when accessed by Bolan. The bushand, with a friend, had protested against the arrest and claimed the prisoner as his wife.

Mr. Perker also tearned that Bolan had made affidavit before the magistrate that Mrs. Colen was an abandened woman, to his personal knowledge. On this showing the opinion was expressed that in all probability Bolan can be inheted and tried for swearing faisely. By the time Bolan returns from his suddenly granted leave of absence matters may be in such shape as will cause his being summoned before the Grand duty. In the mean time the charges preferred before the Commissioners will be pressed to trial and decision.

Annexation Ideas Spreading.

ISPECIAL TO THE WORLD. I
DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 12.—The political annexationists of Windsor will take a vigorous part in the municipal campaign this Winter, Sol White, ex-member of Parliament, who made such a gallant race for the Mayoralty last Winter, under the colors of Mayoralty last Winter, under the colors of amiexation, will make the race once more. The amiexation is lave started the canvase, and amiexation tails, which has been quiet since the last election, is heard on every corner. The amiesetion flag which Mr. White hoisted about two rear ago then trightened a good many staid citizens of the town, who have since convinced themselves that it isn't such a dreadful thing as they at first supposed. He will have the advantage of the supposed of a good many voters who think it is time for a charge by putting a man of pronounced views in the Mayor's casir. Mr. White will probably have pitted against him ex-Mayor Beattle, Alderman Anderson and that perennial candidate, Dr. Alkman.

On Trial for a Year-Old Murder. The trial of Giovanni A. Siescenti, charged with murder, was begun in General Sessions restorday. The case is a year old, the murder having occurred Dec. 10, 1888. If found guilty Siescenti will come under the cld law of death by hanging. The murdered man, Henry Nowick, a peddler, went into the shie slop No. 232 East Forty-sixth street, on the day of the murder. In offering his wares for sale Nowick chucked Cella Di Sairo, a twelve-sear-old gir, under the chin. One of the employers threw a harmer at the ceddler and he ran to the side-wait followed by Siescents, who plunged a knife into his neck three time, skilling him. Airry was obtained by the cents, who plunged a knife into his neck three time, skilling him. Airry was obtained with very little trouble. District Attorney Fellows was assisted by Assistant District-Attorney Macdona and Lawyer Walsh represented the detendant. The detense will be insanity. found guilty Siescenti will come under the

LONG LINKS OF HORSE.

MONSIEUR BOSSE'S DOINGS ON THE BANK OF NEWTOWN CREEK.

WHAT HIS SAUSAGES LOOK LIKE.

They Differ from the Ordinary Article, but None Have Been Exported Yet-Where the Snorting Steeds Are Procured That Are Turned Into Food for the Frenchmen.

The investigating committee appointed

by the Newtown Poard of Beath visited M. Bosse's sansage factory on Peynolds avenne vesterday, and will file its report tomorrow. M. Besse is a vivacious French man, of creat courtesy and politeness, who learned the art of making horse-ment saueages in Paris and imported the industry into this country. He chose the big pork-packing and heef-cauning city of Chicago as a centre for his great horse-most sample industry. The Mayor smiled on the new business venture, but when M. Posse got his factory in order and his sample machines ready to start, and was excellently prepared to turn the trisky mustargs of the West into saurages, an ignorant and preindiced Found of Aldermen interfered and ruined his business. Then M. Bosse racked his sausage machines, started Fast, and sought on the shores of Newtown Creek the naylum for his factory which Chicago denied him.

I cynole's avenue is merely a lor ely rurt'e road. The howes are about a quarter of a mile apart. The factory is a long, low, onestory building on a line with the avenue. The front doors are closed and locked, and to the carnal passer-by the building seems to be descried. Going through a little gate ore comes to the year of the building, which is here two stories high. The horses are slaughtered in the ground story and are chopped into mincement and put in sausage cases in the second story. The factory was neat and clean and would compare favorably with any ordinary abattoir for the slanghter of cattle. Some chopped horse meat which lay on the tables in the factory seemed to be good, and could not be told by an ordinary observer from any other meat. The sausages are not the conventional links of smoked bologus with which hungry youth is inpullar. They are square instead of round, raid are thort. The employees said they would as soon eat the horse-meat sausage as beef sausage. They declared tha
the horses kills dever in good condition and
that the meat was ilret class. Furthermore,
they laughed at the idea that any savsages
had been shinned abread. They said the
factory had been running only a week, and
that it took tour, manths to snoke the sausage. As soon as the sausages were perfected they would be sent to France and
beignum. they would as soon cat the horse-meat sau-

rected they would be sent to France and Belgium.

The visiting committee yesterday was composed of three Justices of the Feace. They were Justice Albert Schumacher, Justice John G. Scheper and Justice Thomas F. McDonald. They found the pelt of the gray horse and the pelt of a sorrel mare langing on the wall of the samage factory. Monsionr Bosse received them pleasantly, but with dignity.

"Would you (at any of the horse meat yourself? That is, would you eat one of your own sair-ages?"

yourself? That is, would you eat one of your own sais ages?"
"Would I?" said M. Bosse. "Mon Dien! I would!".
Monsieur Bosse was as good as his word. He picked up a great knife, with which he might have driven the Committee into the next county, and deftly cut off a morsel of meat from a stricin of horse. Then he at the morsel of horse meat with rollsh. Monsieur wanted to show that it was a luxury.

M. Bosse shall that he had thus far transferred tyelve horses into sausages.
The Committee seemed to be favorably impressed by M. Bosse and the factory, but Prof. Doremus will analyze some of the bologna.

The Committee seemed to be favorably impressed by M. Bosse and the factory, but Prof. Doremus will analyze some of the bologna.

The Newtown Board of Health will probably ask the State Board of Health to send an officer to the sausage factory to see that only good horses are worked into sausage.

Some of the farmers in the neighborhood are opposed to the sausage factory. The farm horses will not go within a mile of the sausage machines.

M. Bosse says he bought his horses of Franklin & Pratt, horse dealers, at No. 272 Herkimer street. The firm deal largely in horses that, like white dephants, are too expensive to keep, and they do not ask fancy figures for their chargers, some of which rell as low as \$8 a horse. William Meyer, who carries on a meat-chomping business at the corner of Lormer street and Johnson avenue, says that he chopped 1,000 pounds of meat for M. Bosse, but that he did not suspect it was horse meat and supposed it was ordinary beef.

Evidently another Frenchman than M. Bosse is in the horse-meat sausage busin ss, for Saturday morning a spry, vivacious man of Gaul entered the well-known horse market on-the corner of Halsey street and Putmam avenue and bargained with an Eoglish jockey for a retired street-car horse. The jockey led out the horse and the following conversation took place:

"Mon Dien! Eez zat ze horse? He eez all bones like a crow!"

"That's the 'orse, sir; and a fine, speedy gentleman's 'orse e is, sir, Why, me beyes, e will go a mile in 2,30 if 'e will go a mile an hour. E belonged to a gentleman ss has severed his connection with the Street-Cleaning Department and 'ates to part with 'm! Es a second consin of Mand S, and 'e's a great-nephew of Proctor Knott."

"How many dellaire?"

"Foven dollars."

"He was a verbal like a phan-tom! Ze horse eez not worth one dellaire?

"He was soing out of the market he said to himself, 'What a bean-ti-ful sansage!"

AIMED AT THE SURPLUS.

Senate Bills that May Peck Big Holes in the Treasury. [SPECIAL TO THE WORLD,]

Washington, Dec. 12,-There was a per-fect volley of bills and resolutions fired at the heads of the Senate clerks to-day. Masenchusetts submitted suggestions for a National bankrupt law, for a law to give every honorably discharged Union soldier and sailor apension, and for an international convention in reference to steamers crossing the Grand Banks. The latter might with

the Grand Banks. The latter might with propriety have been sent to the Maritime Conference. Lonislana wants a National election isw. Some of the most important of the bills were those:

By Mr. Butler - For the emigration of persons of color from the South en 88 stes.

By ar. Shevmen. To service the grede of J ignitional services, with the same pay and allowances as formerly standerd to it.

By Mr. Beth. To reimburse the several States for interest on monese expended by the ion account of raight troops confered mainler the United States to sumpress the late rebellion.

By cenator bandier - For the redef w. correct will be suppressed in the States to sumpress the late rebellion.

By cenator bandier - For the redef w. correct williard and feorge E. Neve, assignment of the late John Losek, spropriating \$38.840, to be paid then to extra work done by order of the Navy Department, requiring a change in the specifications of the bull of the monitor furtien. The bill also directs that \$20.274 be allowed them for the canoke from March, 1875, to September, 1883.

Senator Quay introduced a bill to author-

Senator Quay introduced a bill to author-Senator Quay introduced a bill to authorize the payment of damages sustained by eitzens of the State of Pennsylvania from Union and Confederate troops during the late war, as admictated and liquidated by the State, under the provisions of an act of its General Assembly. The bill appropriates \$5,447,945, to be paid to the Governor for the use of the cittrens of the counties of Adams, Bedford, Cumberland, Franklin, Finton, Perry, Somerset and York, These counties were subject to invasion and raids by the Confederate troops and operations and occupancy of the Federal troops during the war. and occupancy of the the war.
Senator Gibson introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

That the Committee on Foreign Registration is the expedi-

Resolves, That the Committee on Foreign Re-lations be instructed to inquire into the expedi-

ency and cracticalality of accutime or setting awart crittery for the occurancy of the harro or colores claimers of the United States, and that they further inquire how are and in will non-mer the Government of the United States, and that they further inquire how are and in will non-mer the Government of the United States the intended of the United States, their families and descendance to enterate thereto and settle the cit and to establish a system of common whool education, and to report by till or otherwise.

Senetor Briter's bill is intended to provide for the emigration of persons of color from Fouthern States of the United States. It provides that the local of any family, or for himself, if not married, may make application to the rearest United States Commissioner under oath, setting forth the fact that he desires to emigrate to a foreign country for permanent reasing and extraction to the rearest United States Commissioner to the Quartermaster Ceneral of the Army, who shall, thereupon, furnish to and applicant the necessary transportation by the cheapest route. For this purpose the bill appropriates the sum of \$5, 000,000.

Index resolutions offered by Senators Aldrich and Plate, the following changes in commistices were agreed to:

committees were agreed to:

The appointment lef a select committee of fifteen remainers to be called the Quad of enterning
Committee, the increase of the Committee of in
Impure ion, the at Determen, American but increase
I'm be fulfilling and through to the inequitees on it of the tommittee on Indian Detredations to seven in embers, of the Committees on
on the Post-Office, Territories, 1 while 18 pre and
I customs to the resulters, and the confining
during the present resision of the Select Commitee on Irrigation.

Ye Dash of Committee of the Select Commi-

during the present se sion of the Select Committee on Irrigation.

At a Polym offere I a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Library, instructing that Committee to inquire into the advisability of the erection in Washington on a memorial hall, at which shall be received and retained such statues and portraits of public men and eminent citizens of the United States and such historical paintings and other works of art as may be provided by law.

I uring the affection sersion the Fenate confirmed the fell owing nominations:

Green B. Raum, of Ulinois, to be Commissioner of Lendons.

Joseph A. Clark to be Pension Agent at Augusta, Me.

Villiam H. Shelmire to be Lension Agent at Libiacions.

Villiam II. Shelwire to be lension Agent at I blindelphia.

Thiladelphia.

The nomination of D. Bernard Macaniet, of New York, to be Consul at Manaqua, Nicaragua, was withdrawn, he having declined the appointment. The President sent the following nom nation to the Senate; Cyrus J. Fry. of South Pakota, to be Maranal of the United States for the Instrict of South Pakota, to be maranal of the United States for the Instrict of South Pakote. He also transmitted a large number of recess pominations, among them that of Jeel B. Erinardt, of New York, to be Cellector of Customs for the District of New York. The Senate at 1.40 adjourned until Monday next.

Collector of Customs for the District of New York. The Senate at 1.40 adjourned until Monday next.

The Democratic Senators met in caucus after adjournment to arrange the membership from their side of the new committees proposed for this Congress. A committee, headed by Senator Beck, was authorized to make the selections and report to a cancus to be held next Monday. The Committee will hold a session Saturday.

SILCOTT TO BE INDICTED.

And CanadaWill Be Requested to Give Him Up-His Victims. [SPECIAL TO THE WOLLD,]

Washington, Dec. 12, -Craven E. Silcott, the absconding cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, will be indicted for for-gery by the Grand Jury to-morrow morn-The case of Silcott has been prepared by District-Attorney Hoge, with the advice of the Attorney-General, and the indictment has been drawn with the greatest possible care. Attorney-General Miller is of the opinion that the Grand Jury will find no difficulty in indicting the defaulter and forger, and it is learned to-night that arrangements have been made at the State Department for the immediate issue to the British Government of a request for the extradition of the criminal, Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, has been requested by the special Committee to assist in expediting the matter in every way possible, and has court-cously consented to do all in his power. The ease against Silcott will be made as complete as it is possible to make it in the absence of the forced notes, and it is believed that clear and direct secondary evidence, of which there will be plenty, will be sufficient to se-cure the indictment. A dozen of the Concure the indictment. A dozen of the Congressmen whose names were forget to the notes discounted by Silcott will be present in court to-morrow and will swear to the fact that no such notes were given by them. Representative Pierce, of Tennessee, will swear that he never gave a note to the Sergeant-at-Arms in his life. Representative Gest will make a similar statement, and Heurceentative Gest and several of his colleagues will declare most positively that the notes described by the officials of the National Metropolitan Bank were forged.

The following interesting table which The Wento's correspondent has obtained shows the heavy private business transacted by the members in the office of the Sergeantat-Arms. The following is a list of the private deposits of members as found by the Committee:

Committee:			
Atkinson	16	Hitt	5.038
Belden	1.580	Lanham	1,05
Boutelle	1,500	Maish	2,521
Breckinridge	101	Ostes.	1,90
Breckinridge	-5/2	Owen	25
Brown (Ind.)	489	Pholen Pickien	1.50
Buckslow Butterworth	1.07.7	Hife Howell	. 34
Candler (Mass.).	1.050	Smith	4.055
Cutchings	82.041	Tay or (lif.)	3, 33
Coleruan	122.5	Thompson	4
Connell Dingley	114	Turpin	47
Pitch	INN	Wheeler Whitthorne	40
Geisenhamer	191	Wilson (Kr.)	151
Hermann	2,400	Yader. Tau'bee.	100
This money is	lost to	the members b	

This money is lost to the members beyond a doubt. The full report of the Committee, which will probably be made to the House on Monday, will contain a lengthy argument, showing why Lectoni may be regarded as a disbursing officer. If the members do not get their money back it will not be the Committee's fault. Chairman Adams, of the special committee, is in receipt of a despatch from a Montreal detective stating that Silcott was seen there a few days a coand requesting that a photograph tog their with instructions be immediately fawarded. It is probable the matter will be referred to the Chief of Pasce of the city of Montreal.

Against Maritime Nows Bureaus, Washington, Dec. 12, -At the Maritime Conference to-day Capt. Flood, of Norway, offered a resolution that the Conference recommend that the advi-ability of a bu reau of maritime information should be rean of mailtime information should be considered by the Governments of the maritime nations. A vote on the resolution resulted—axes, 7; noes, 12, the following construe voting in the affirmative: Dentourk, Hawah, Japan, Norway, Siam, the Netherlands and the United States. The reports of several committee: were then read, and after acreeing that the hours of meeting shall here after be from 10 A. M. to 51. M. the Conference adjourned until Monday.

Mexico Declines Consul Fechtel. Washington, Dec. 12.-The State Department has been informed that the Mexican Government has refused to grant an excquator to Eugene O. Fechtel, of Michigan, as United States Commit at Pindras Negras. No ica on was assigned, but it is understood that the refusal to recognize Mr. Feechel is owing to some trouble he was intoived in with c.t.zens of Paso del Norte, where he was Consul under the last Administration.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.-Mrs. Sarsh A. Haverstick was leading her dog along the street recently when he broke away and ran into John Kiker's -laughter-house. He immediately came out again, however-that is, part of him did-for he had left his tail behind him, it having been cut off by some workman. The worly war which followed was ended, so the lady claime, by Kiker hitting her. She had him arrested, but yesterday he proved an albh, showing that he had not out the dog's tail nor struck its owner. He was discharged.

The Tale of a Tail.

GOSSIP ABOUT WASHINGTON

The Father of His Country-How Re Looked at His Inauguration as Da scribed by a Member of the Pin Senate—His Love for Fashions. ble Fads—His Horses and Their Grooming—Is His Skull State Mount Vernon?

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

Washington, Dec. 12.—The inauguration of Washington and its celebration by this Congress calls attention to his relations to the first Senate of the United States, and to a diary of Senator Maclay, of Pennsylvadia. This diary was printed but it never gotima This diary was printed but it never got mageneral circulation, and copies of it are self-at logh prices whenever they can be obtained. Maclay was in the first Senate. He are Washington trembed so that he could hardly read his inauguration speech, and the he did not take his eyes off the paper. Re describes our rather as dressed in desp brown, with metal buttons with an esgle on them, white stockings, a bag and sword, He took dinner with the President not long He took dinner with the President not less after this, and he cays that it was the meast of the dinner he ever rat at. He cays that the Tresident kent a fork in his hand when the cloth was taken away, for the purpose a picking unts, but he ate no nuts and played with the tork, striking the edge of the table with it. The bill of fare was sans jiel, roasted and boiled meats, fowls, de. The dessert was first, apple ples and making then be-creams and iclies, then wise meloas, muskingions, apples, peaches and nuts.

Senator Maclay belonged, however, to the opposition, and he naturally did not speak well of the President. The humanity of Washington has been torn from him by his biographers, and he is described as having more the qualities of a god than a man. The truth is that with all his greatness he hed his weaknesses. In his private letters the word "fashionable" is found more than one hundred time: by actual count, and he we more particular about the cut of his clothes than a Brondway dude. He was fond of the horses, and he once whipped a stable-boy for not grooming his horses properly. He had a pair of white horses to go with cream-colored coach which he drove, and the hoofs of these had to be blackened every morning and their teeth were washed and picked daily. He wore false teeth during his latter years, and the identical teeth that he used are, i am told, now in the hands of a dertist of Baltimore.

He was fond of good living, and he paid especial attention to his own domestic arrangements. At one time his steward bought the first shad of the season and paid \$3 for it. Washington was delighted with it when it came on the table, but before he carved it he asked what it cost. When the steward told him he raised his hands in holy horror and said: "Take it away, take it away! It shall not be said that I countenance such extravagance." Washington was especially fond of codfish. He did not object to a glass of good wine, and during his last days at Mount Vernon he was accussomed to drink live glasses of Madeira at dessert. I have never heard of his being drunk, but among the items of his election expenses when he was chosen as a member of the House of Eurgesses of Virginia, there is a hogshead and a barrel of whiskey, thirty-five gallons of wine and forty-three gallons of beer.

There is a magnificent collection of Washington relies in the National Museum, and among these there is a panchbowl which would hold fully eight quarts. He had the finest of china and cut glass, and he evidently pos-ressed considerable article taste. From his ciothes and various descriptions one can get some idea of how he looked. He was 8 feet 2, as straight as an Indian and he weighed 210 pounds wien in his prime. He sore No. 11 slees, and I atayette says that his hands were the biggest be ever saw. He had a broad chest, but not a full one, and during his last days be was troubled with a cough. His looks did not improve with age. His false teeth flid not fit well, and they pushed out his lower liv. He had eyes of cold, light grayish blue, which could look cold, light grayish blue, which could look stern and among upon occasion and which seldom smiled. He was as wide at the hims as at the shoulder- and kept his straightness of stature to the last. his nose was rather thick, but I have never heard that it had a bloss on on it. He shaved himself, but he had a servent to comb and tie his hair. He liked the theatre, was fond of dancing, and his wife and accopted daughter were not averse to going to horse races.

An old Washingtonian by the name of Nicholas Callan, who had shaken bands with eighteen Presidents before he died a few years ago, once told me that it was by no means certain that the skull which now re poses under the Washington mausoleum at Mount Vernon is that of Washington. He raid that in 1814 there was a French man-ofwar auchored in the Potomac opposite Mount Vernou, and that a negro came to Washington the day following this and said he had reen the French officers leave the ship and go to the tomb of Washington, where they rema ned some time at work, and when they went away one of them carried a package in his ares. This package was believed to be the skull of Washington, and a man who resided near Mount Verson at the time stated that the tomb had been violated and the skuil of Washington carried away to France, where it had been sold to a firm of phrenologists, while the skull of a negro servant of Col. Fairlax had been put in its placa. Nicholas Callan doubted whether the negro's story was true, and he said that the tomb was afterwards opened and a skull was found there, but whether it was that of Washington could not be told.

It is certain that Washington's coffin was

cut up at one time when the remains were changed from one place to another. Henry Clay was offered a present of a piece of the coffin by an admirer. He spoke of this in the Senate in February, 1850, saying: "A man came to my room a few days ago and said to me, 'Mr. Clay, I heard you make a remark the other day which induces me to suppose that a precious relie in my possession would be acceptable to you.' He then drew out of his pocket and presented to me the object which I now hold in my hand, and what, Mr. President, do you suppore it is? It is a fragment of the coffin of ashington-a fragment of that coffin in which now repose in silence, in sleep, and speechless, all the earthly remains of the venerated Father of his Country. Was it venerated Father of his Country. Was it portentous that it should have been thus presented to me? Was it a sad presage of what might happen to that fabric which Washington's virtue, patriotism and valor Washington's virine, patriotism and valor established? No, rir. no! It was a warning voice coming from the grave to the Congress now in session to beware, to panes, to reflect before they lend themselves to any jurposes which shall destroy the Union which was cemented by his exertions and example." The slavery questions were under discussions at the time, and this will explain the references to the dangers of the breaking apart of the North and the South which were then felt by al.

FRANK G. CARFENTER-

Rheumatism

Is believed to be caused by excess of lactic scid in the cloud, ewing to the failure of the kidneys and liver to properly remove it. The soid attacks the fibrons timbers, particularly in the joints; and causes the local manifestations of the disease, patus and aches in the back and shoulders and is the joints at the knees, sukles, hips and write. Thousands of people have tound in Hoody Saranparilla a positive and peruleanent ours for rhaumatism. This medicine, by its purifying and vitalising action, neutralizes the noisity of the blood and also builds up the whole body.