TOMBS PHYSICIAN IS NOW IN TROUBLE.

Charges to Be Preferred Against Owen J. Ward, the Prison Doctor.

Accused by Louis Hermann with Urging Him to Give False Testimony.

IT WAS TO SAVE WARDEN FALLON.

The Imprisoned Man Says the Doctor also Told Him That It Would Help Him on His Own Trial.

Thomas Garrett Fennell, attorney for Louis Hermann, the prisoner in the Tombs who, it is alleged, was maltreated by Warden Fallon, will to-day file with Commissioner of Correction Wright charges against Dr. Owen J. Ward, the Tombs physician, charging him with conduct unbecoming a physician of the prison and with trying to get Hermann to testify falsely at Fallon's trial.

Early yesterday morning the attorney called at the Tombs to inquire about the health of his client, who, since his confinement in the "cooler" for three days without food, has been quite ill. The day previous Mr. Fennell had requested that a physician be sent to look after Hermann, as he complained of feeling ill. Yesterday he called to see if the doctor had visited Hermann. When he reached the prison in the morning he was told by one of the keepers that Hermann wished to see him.

"Mr. Fennell," said Hermann, "I want to tell you something. Yesterday Dr. Ward came to see me and he wants me to pull off from the prosecution of Fallon."

"What did he say to you?" asked Mr. Fennell.

WOULD BE TAKEN CARE OF.

"He said that if I would pull off it would help my own case a good deal when it came to trial. Then he said I needn't say much, but just say that while I was in the dark cell I was visited regularly and had my rations. Then he said I ought not to put a good man in a hole and said: 'If this thing comes out all right you will be taken care of.' "

"What did you tell him when he made this proposition to you?" asked Mr. Fennell.

"I told him that I would not pull off if my own father came out of his grave; that I had told the truth, and that the hole Fallon was in wasn't anything to the one he put me in."

The conversation that Hermann claims took place between himself and Dr. Ward, occurred in the visiting pen while Ward was examining him, and could not be heard by anybody, as the two were alone. After satisfying himself that his client was telling the truth the lawyer hastened to Deputy Warden O'Shea, who is now Acting Warden of the prison and laid the matter before him. In addition to these facts he made a complaint against Dr. Ward for not treating Hermann properly, saying that since Hermann had been taken from the "cooler," although the doctor had visited him, he had not prescribed for him, always saying, "Oh! you are all right."

The attorney declared that while Hermann was in the dark cell the doctor had visited him and given him two pills, although there was absolutely nothing, not even water in Hermann's stomach, and he was in no condition to stand such heroic treatment.

The Warden promised to have another physician see Hermann and make an examination and report on his physical condition. As to the complaint of the doctor's interference with the case, he told Mr. Fennell he had better report the matter to Commissioner Wright.

COMMISSIONER ASTONISHED.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Fennell called upon the Commissioner and laid the matter before him. Mr. Wright was dumbfounded when told of Hermann's charges, and at once asked the attorney to have them formally presented to him to-day, that he might take immediate action on the case.

Lawyer Fennell, when seen, said: "I do not know that I am at liberty to talk about the case at present, owing to the fact that formal charges are to be made. When my client told me the story this morning it was a great surprise to me. I know that he is a sick man and needs medical attention, although he is not too sick to remain in jail, and I have naturally taken some interest in his welfare, so I wish Dr. Ward to see him. It is really a very serious offence, if true, for a man holding the responsible position that Dr. Ward does to try and get Hermann to make a false statement to the Commissioner about the Fallon case. And to make a proposition to make it easy at his trial is a pretty tough charge.

"Hermann is indicted for murder in the first degree. He tells a straight story, and Dr. Ward will, I suppose, have a different one. It is for Commissioner Wright to decide who is telling the truth. I shall try and file the charges in the morning."

Commissioner Wright, when seen, declined to discuss the case until he had received formal charges from Mr. Fennell and had considered them. At the Tombs, while the story was known generally among the keepers, nobody would discuss it. Deputy Warden O'Shea refused to talk about it, saying that as charges were to be made against Dr. Ward it would be a breach of the rules to discuss the case, and referred all persons to Commissioner Wright.

Hermann himself at first refused to make a statement until he was certain his attorney had no objections. When asked just what language Dr. Ward used Hermann said: "He came in here and tested me, hitting me on the lungs, and as he was going away said: 'Now, you don't want any more fuss about this affair. It won't do you any harm if you state that while you were in the cooler you had all your regular rations.'

SAID HE TOLD THE TRUTH.

"I told him that I had told the truth about my time in the cage, and then he said, 'Well, you don't want to get a good man in the hole. You pull off and we'll help you at your own trial.' I said, 'I wont pull off for anybody. If my own dead father came out of the grave and asked me to pull off I would tell him no.' I told Mr. Fennell just what he said as near as I could remember."

Hermann said some of the exact language of the conversation he could not remember, as his head ached and he felt ill.

When asked about the story that after being without food for several days he had been given a diuretic medicine, he said:

"Saturday night two big pills were handed in to me and I took them. They nearly killed me."

WILL FALLON RESIGN? A56

The rumor that Warden Fallon had resigned, or would resign, was given a great deal of credence yesterday, owing to the fact that some things were moved out of the Warden's house in Leonard street. Commissioner Wright said that the Warden had not resigned and had not as yet been served with the formal charges. He could not say upon what day the trial would be held until after the papers in the case had been served.

Two alleged reasons why the papers had not been served yesterday were that the Warden had asked that they be not served until he had consulted with his friends and decided whether to stand trial or resign. The other was that the Commissioner, by holding them back, was trying to force the Warden to resign without a trial, as he feared because Fallon was a veteran that his removal might result in legal complications under the law governing the removal of veterans.

The power of removal possessed by the new single-headed Correction Commission has as yet not been clearly defined, and the Commissioner is said to believe that the Warden might make a test case.

CHICAGO GAS TRUST CASE.

Attorney General Hancock Hears Arguments on Pitt Barrows's Application.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The Chicago Gas Trust hearing came up to-day before Attorney-General Hancock on the application made by Pitt Barrows, a bondholder, who asks that the Attorney-General commence an action against the Central Trust Company, of New York, to restrain the company from issuing in this State certificates of the deposit of Fidelity Trust receipts of the Chicago gas companies under the proposed reorganization plan now pending. J. P. Lowrey and W. G. Morse, of New York City, and ex-Senator John D. Kernan, of Utica, appeared for the applicant, and A. H. Joline, of New York City, for the Central Trust Company.

Mr. Lowrey, in opening the hearing, said the powers of a trust company are limited to the execution of trusts consistent with the laws of the State, and if any corporate power inconsistent with the laws was attempted it should not be allowed. In this particular case he argued that the Central Trust Company expected to execute a certain trust involving the holding of Fidelity Trust receipts of the stocks of certain Chicago gas companies. He held that the trusts involved are not consistent with the laws of the State.

Mr. Kernan followed, saying: "We want the Attorney-General to begin a suit which will prevent the Central Trust Company from participating in the continuance of an illegal commercial trust, which will be the result of operating the gas companies under the reorganization plan until a legal consolidation can be effected."

Mr. Joline said that the deposit of the certificates of interest with the Central Trust Company does not in any way serve to continue a monopoly, nor is it in violation of the powers of the trust company. If the Central Trust Company is to violate any trust under a mortgage agreement the people of the State are not to be called upon to proceed in the premises. Bondholders who have cause for complaint have ample remedies in the courts.

Mr. Joline added that he would submit a brief on Saturday on the points raised. The applicant's attorneys will file an answer in brief on Monday next, when the Attorney-General will take the matter under consideration.

CONFESSES TO BRIBERY.

Constable Anderson Tells Why Green Goods Men Were Unmolested in New Jersey.

Hackensack, Jan. 7.—An exposure of bribery was the outcome to-day in the trial of Frederick Ranges, who was indicted on a charge of allowing Mike Ryan, Ned Lyons and two other green goods men to carry on their operations in his hotel at Lyndhurst during the months of March, April and May of last year. The exposure was made by Constable William Anderson, who told Prosecutor Stagg that Freeholder John Kehoe, Constable George McKenna and himself had promised to protect the green goods men and were to receive $15 a week each.

James Graham and Hugh Mullin, of Philadelphia, went to Lyndhurst on May 23 to "get square" with the confidence men for a former fleecing. The latter made a grab for a large roll of good money, but was promptly attacked with blackjacks. His head was badly broken, and, to save his life, he jumped through the second-story window, landing on top of a woodshed. This led to the exposure of the gang.

The green goods men have escaped arrest, but the authorities secured the indictment of Hotelkeeper Ranges. Several witnesses testified that green goods men operated in the hotel for weeks before the exposure was made. Then Constable Anderson was put on the stand and made his confession. He says he has been offered no immunity, and determined to tell the truth because his conscience troubled him. The confession caused a big sensation, as Freeholder Kehoe is among the leading residents of Bergen County. He is the father of H. W. Kehoe, counsel for the defence, and was a member of the Bergen County Grand Jury in September.

The agreement, it is said, was made one afternoon, when, with drawn revolvers, the constables held up the green goods gang at th ehotel and refused to make any arrests when the money was offered to them.

Freeholder Kehoe denies Anderson's statement, and promises to clear himself when called as a witness for the defence.

ADVERSE TO THE "BATTLE AXE."

Madden's Victory in the Court of Appeals, However, Is an Empty One.

Albany, Jan. 7.—The Court of Appeals today reversed the order of the lower courts, without costs to either party, in the application of John P. Madden, appellant, against the Clerk of Queens County. Madden was the independent Democratic candidate for Mayor of Long Island City last Fall.

Chief Judge Andrews wrote an opinion in the case, in which all the Court of Appeals Judges concurred. He says the question involved was only with reference to the duties of the County Clerk under the Election law in making up and printing official ballots to be used at a general election. The Court holds that there is no authority in law conferred on the County Clerk to insert any names in the printed list of candidates of any party, except those whose nominations have been duly certified in accordance with the act, and that the Clerk of Queens County in printing in the column of the regular Democratic party of Queens County, under the battle axe emblem last Fall, the names of the candidates for State and judicial offices of the Democratic party, transcended his authority, and that the courts below erred in their decision on the merits.

It appears from the opinion that, the election having been held, the decision of the question is of no practical importance in the particular case. A final decision was required to prevent embarrassment in the future from conflicting judicial decisions.

MRS. SILVERMAN IS FREE.

With Ten Dollars in Her Pocket She Could Not Be Classed as a Vagrant.

She Will Take a Modest Apartment and Strive to Keep Her Little Family Together.

SAVED FROM THE WORKHOUSE.

In the Meantime Her Children Will Be Cared for—What Came of Reading the Journal—Other Worthy Cases for the Charitable.

To many people ten dollars is an insignificant thing, but it was this amount of money that saved poor Freda Silverman from probable commitment to Blackwell's Island yesterday on a charge of vagrancy. It is also with this sum that she hopes to build for herself and the two little girls who were so ruthlessly taken away from her Monday night through the medium of an unfeeling landlord a modest home, where she can again renew her hard struggle for a livelihood.

The story of Freda Silverman was told in the Journal yesterday morning. A representative of this newspaper, on his errand of pointing out and relieving as much as possible the sufferings caused by the intense cold of Sunday and Monday, heard of Freda's eviction from her miserable home at No. 185 Division street, and went at once to her aid. This aid came too late to save her from the shame of arrest and subsequent arraignment, but the ten-dollar bill that was slipped into her hand saved her from the Workhouse and may be the means of bringing back to her shortly the little girls, separation from whom now seems so hard to the long-suffering mother.

What Ten Dollars Can Do for the Destitute.

Scene in the Police Court when the magistrate decided that the unfortunate Mrs. Silverman should not be sent away from her children to the workhouse. The little ones, warmly clad and no longer freezing and hungry, have been brought to the court room by Policeman Sly. The joy of the mother finds vent in a flood of tears.

(Sketched by a Journal staff artist.)

Yesterday morning, shortly after 8 o'clock, Police Officer Norman C. Sly, of the Madison Street Station, emerged from the rooms of the Gerry Society, leading by the hand two little children. They were warmly clad, in pleasing contrast to their condition as they stood shivering beside their evicted mother the previous evening. Hoods were on their heads, mittens on their hands and white woollen jackets and skirts completed their physical comfort. Policeman Sly is over six feet tall, and when he noticed that Sara, who is but three years old, was unable to keep pace with him, he picked her up and, placing her on his broad shoulder, made his way toward a street car, the child laughing with delight.

TOUCHED THEIR HEARTS.

A pessimist should have made that trip with the policeman and his charges, for it would have done him a world of good. No sooner had the trio found seats in the car, the officer placing a child on either knee, than a gentleman seated in the corner looked up from the paper he was reading. The paper was the Journal.

"Officer," said the gentleman leaning across the aisle, and addressing Sly, "are those the little Silverman children?"

"Yes, sir," replied the officer, stroking the soft hair of the baby, as it pecked out from beneath the woollen hood."

"Dear me!" exclaimed the inquirer. "Now isn't that a coincidence? I was just reading about that case, and I was saying to myself that I would gladly pay a fine for the privilege of thrashing the landlord. Dear me, dear me!" and the gentleman began patting his knees with his gloved hands.

"Where's your mamma, little girl?" he asked, looking at the eldest child, Rachel.

"In jail," replied the child in broken English.

"She is to be arraigned in Essex Market this morning," volunteered the policeman.

"What a pity!" Then, suddenly, "Well, I can help the little ones a trifle, anyhow," and removing one of his gloves he drew from his pocket a silver dollar and handed it to Rachel. The child looked surprised, but clung to it tightly.

The policeman smiled. "Any one else?" he said, laughingly.

An old woman, with a huge laundry basket in her lap, promptly placed her burden on the floor, and after fumbling about in her mittens for several moments arose, and walking over to Rachel, slipped a dime in her hand, saying: "Here, darlint!"

The conductor was the next. "I guess I can spare this much," he said, dropping a nickel in the child's lap, and then, one after another, the fifteen or more passengers in the car arose and handed their contributions to the little girl.

When the car stopped near Essex Market to allow the three to alight, the policeman was acting as custodian of $3.07, the property of Rachel and Sarah Silverman, and they were richer at the moment than they had even been before.

THE MOTHER SET FREE.

In court their mother embraced them and cried over them, and looked in wonderment at their warm clothing. There Agent Deubert and Policeman Sly had a consultation with Magistrate Kudlich. It was explained to him that Mrs. Silverman could hardly be without visible means of support when she had a crisp $10 note tucked in the bosom of her calico gown, and the Magistrate gladly admitted that this was true.

The Gerry Society agent then said that the Ladies of Deborah Nursery would willingly care for the children until the mother could make for them a new home, so the Magistrate committed them temporarily to the Nursery, and discharged Mrs. Silverman—not, however, until he had made a few remarks about East Side landlords, or, rather, about one particular East Side landlord. Mrs. Silverman, when she heard that she would not have to go to the Island, burst into tears, but when she was quieted she kissed her children and went to the home of A. Zucker, at No. 40 Willett street. To-day she will search for a room, and she hopes to secure employment which will enable her to soon have her babies with her again.

The moderation of the weather yesterday did much to relieve the suffering among the poor, but that does not mean that there is not a great deal of misery left. The city is full of it, as any philanthropist who wishes to do good will quickly discover by inquiring along Division, Hamilton, Monroe, Catharine, Cherry, Rivington, Ludlow, Essex, Orchard and Suffolk streets, on the East Side, and most of the "Forties," at their western ends.

It might be well to call the attention of the charitably inclined to one or two cases not mentioned in yesterday's report of the present destitution. On the third floor of No. 1835 Third avenue lives a man named Smith, with his wife. Smith served three years in the civil war, and was honorably discharged, but has never received a pension. Both himself and wife are now old and infirm, and have been compelled for the past two weeks to subsist entirely upon the charity of their poor neighbors. During the cold snap they have at times been without a fire and have suffered greatly from the cold.

At No. 528 West Thirty-ninth street lives a family named Troy. The father has been unable to obtain work, and the mother is suffering from rheumatism, caused by exposure. There are two very young children, and it is reported that yesterday there was neither coal nor food in the house, and to add to their misery dispossess proceedings were threatened.

These are only two of hundreds of similar cases that might be cited.

A sad case was brought to the attention of the Gerry Society yesterday afternoon when Agent Pisarra visited the basement of No. 304 East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, where lived James Wittle, his wife, Katie, and ofur children, Elizabeth, aged eight; Hugh, aged seven; John, aged six, and Mary, aged four. The children were scantily clad, and wore no shoes. There was no food in the house, and Mary was crying with cold and hunger. For the past two weeks they had lived entirely on such food as the neighbors were able to give them. Until yesterday they had a stove, but the father came home and took it away, selling it for $1. This money he spent for liquor. He was formerly employed on a transfer boat of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, but has been drunk for nearly six months. The four children were taken before Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Police Court, late in the afternoon, and committed to St. Joseph's Asylum.

NO PITY FOR THE POOR.

The Court Gave the Landlord Judgment and Paid the Dying Woman's Rent.

In a little room on the top floor of a tenement house in the rear of No. 196 Wayne street, Jersey City, Mrs. Annie McGuckin, a widow, lies, slowly dying of consumption. Her eight-year-old son is her only attendant. Mrs. McGuckin owed her landlord, Michael Giblin, $9 for two months' rent, and when he ascertained that she would be unable to pay he secured a dispossess warrant and placed it in the hands of Constable Budden. When the latter, after walking through a narrow brick paved alley and climbing the dark stairs, entered the room occupied by the dying woman he decided that he did not care to evict her.

Landlord Giblin, after waiting a few days, called upon the constable to place Mrs. McGuckin and her furniture upon the sidewalk. The constable again declined to serve the warrant, and the landlord appealed to District Court Judge Henry Puster. The Judge directed Constable Budden to investigate, and he reported that if Mrs. McGuckin was moved she would die. Poormaster Hewitt, at Judge Puster's request, sent coal and food and one of the city physicians.

Landlord Giblin still demanded his rent, and yesterday, when the case was called before Judge Puster, he was given judgment. "I'll not have the poor woman put out, however," remarked the Judge to Giblin. "Here is your rent; the money should burn in your pocket."

Then Judge Puster took $9 from his bocket and handed it to Giblin and also paid the costs of court to Clerk Bradin.

Judge Puster also gave orders that Mrs. McGuckin's last hours should be made as comfortable as possible.

Hoboken landlords are just as hard-hearted as those in Jersey City, for yesterday a sad case, which, however, had a happy ending, was heard before District Court Judge Paxton in that city.

For the want of $8.50 Anton Spanier, his wife and three small children would have been turned out of the apartments they occupied at No. 238 Garden street if Clerk Rathjen had not refused to issue the writ until his constable, who is sick, recovers and reports for duty. Spanier was not in court when the case was called, but his wife, carrying her fifteen-months-old baby, begged Judge Paxton not to order them from the house. Judge Paxton asked Gustave Vorrath, the landlord, if he would not agree to allow the family to remain, but the latter refused and demanded judgment. Judge Paxton, under the law, gave it to him, but Clerk Rathjen refused to issue the papers until his constable reported for duty and warned Vorrath not to attempt to interfere with the court. Clerk Rathjen also started a subscription list, which Judge Paxton headed, and the family will be provided for.

AMERICAN CAPITAL IN PERU.

A New York Company to Operate Street Cars in Lima for Thirty three Years.

Lima, Peru, Jan. 7.—The friendly feelings produced by the recent decisive stand taken by the American Government against British aggression in South America is producing practical results in bringing Spanish American countries to look to the United States for capital and enterprise for the development of their resources instead of to England, as formerly.

Here, President Pierola, Peru's most progressive and enlightened ruler, is offering every inducement to enlist American capitalists in his efforts to introduce modern improvements, as is shown by the numerous privileges and immunities granted them. Among other smaller concessions lately granted is one to the South American Light, Power and Traction Company, a New York company, of which ex-Senator A. S. Paddock is president, I. C. Stump vice-president and W. B. Cravath secretary.

Under their concession the company has the exclusive right to operate street cars in Lima for the period of thirty-three years, and to furnish electric light and power. All materials imported by the company for construction and maintenance of their plant may be imported free of duty, and it is exempt from taxation during the term of its concession. They are also given valuable water rights, producing upward of 2,000 horse-power. The company will at once proceed with the construction of their plant.

Thousands of mothers can testify to the merits of Ubert's Tar, Boneset and Honey for colds. *,*

LIFE IMPERILLED BY CARS.

West Side Association Opposes Running Trains on Eleventh Avenue.

Will Ask the Aldermen to Refuse the Renewal of the New York Central's Franchise.

A PARTIAL LIST OF ACCIDENTS.

A Committee Called on Chief Conlin for Permission to Examine the Blotters of West Side Station Houses, but Was Repulsed.

The West Side Citizens' Association, composed of property owners and merchants having business places on Eleventh avenue and on the side streets, intend to prevent the New York Central Railroad from renewing the franchise for the tracks on Eleventh avenue. The railroad company has not announced that it intends to ask the Board of Aldermen to renew the franchise, but the alert members of the association have learned that such is the intention and have started a crusade against the continuance of the alleged nuisance.

William M. May, of No. 600 West Fifty-second street, the chairman of the Railway Committee of the association, at his place of business, said yesterday, that although the franchise did not expire until next May, the members of the association had already taken steps to defeat any attempts at renewal. A commmittee of the members has called upon Chief Conlin and requested permission to examine the blotters in the various West Side station houses for several years back in order to get a list of killed and maimed up to date, to use as an argument against the renewal of the franchise. Chief Conlin, it is said, treated them with scant courtesy and declined to grant the request. The various precinct commanders were then appealed to, but in vain. The members of the association are not discouraged, and are collecting their data from other sources. Scarcely a day goes by, they say, without a life being lost or a limb being cut off.

This is the resolution which the Board of Aldermen will be asked to consider:

Resolved, That the New York Central & Hudson River Railway Company be, and is hereby restrained from running freight cars drawn by locomotives or dummy engines through the streets of New York, south of Sixtieth street, except between the hours of 9 p. m. and 5 a. m., from April 1 to October 31, and from 8 p. m. to 6 a. m., from November 1 to March 31, in each and every year.

The charter of the company was obtained from the Legislature in 1846, and in 1847 an ordinance was passed by the Board of Aldermen which allowed the company to lay its tracks under the proviso that the railroad should be at all times subject to such regulations with reference to the convenience of public travel as the Common Council should impose by resolution or ordinance.

PARTIAL LIST OF FATALITIES.

The association has already made up a partial list of accidents due to the Eleventh avenue line:

1884.

February 4, Michael Colligan, arm crushed, Sixtieth street.
March 13, Michael Morris, foot crushed, Fifty-ninth street.
April 11, Moses Lacher, killed, Thirtieth street.
April 12, Henry Sipple, head broken, Forty-eighth street.
May 21, Peter Smith, arm cut off, Fifty-eighth street.
June 7, Thomas Dracy, ankle crushed, Fortieth street.
July 14, John Barrett, leg injured, Fifty-third street.
September 2, Patrick Daly, head cut, Fifty-ninth street.
September 12, Michael Quinn, cut to pieces, Forty-eighth street.
December 24, Andrew Dolan, ribs broken and two scalp wounds, Sixtieth street.
December 14, Peter Moes, arm broken, other bruises, Forty-third street.

1885.

February 9, Louis Hunt, leg broken, Thirtieth street.
March 5, unknown woman, cut to pieces, unrecognizable, Thirty-seventh street.
March 9, unknown man, cut to pieces, Thirty-first street.
March 26, William Price, knee cap broken, Fifty-ninth street.
April 17, Susan Habberman, arm cut off, Thirty-ninth street.
May 21, Thomas Dougherty, badly bruised, Fifty-first street.
May 24, John Fleming, skull fractured, Forty-eighth street.
June 12, Thomas Marr, severely injured, Thirty-fifth street.
September 17, Thomas R. Godfrey, leg broken, Fifty-fifth street.
October 1, William Blaney, killed instantly, Forty-eighth street.
October 27, Michael Madigan, hand crushed, Thirty-fourth street.
October 31, Mary Donnelly, severely injured, Thirty-sixth street.

1886.

March, 22, Thomas Simpson, killed, Fifty--third street.
April 15, William School, instantly killed, Thirty-second street.
April 27, Oscar Hedstin, killed, Thirty-fifth street.
May 15, William Lennon, leg cut off, Forty-seventh street.
May 31, John Wade, leg cut off, Forty-fourth street.
July 7, James O'Neil, severely injured, Sixtieth street.
August 10, unknown man, cut to pieces, Sixtieth street.
September 20, Michael Lee, foot crushed, Fifty-eighth street.
October 16, Patrick Murtha, ribs broken, Sixtieth street.
October 23, Paul King, both legs cut off, Thirty-seventh street.
November 9, Fritz Schlette, killed, Fifty-eighth street.
December 3, Peter Schmidt, both legs crushed, Fifty-ninth street.
December 29, Martin Kenney, leg cut off, Thirty-second street.

1887.

March 26, James Quinn, badly hurt, Thirtieth street.
May 28, John Dore, leg broken, Thirty-first street.
June 11, Joseph Byner, internally injured, Thirty-second street.
June 13, Frank Fields, instantly killed, Thirty-fifth street.
July 7, Peter Thorp, foot crushed, Fifty-eighth street.
July 14, Patrick H. Sheppard, foot cut off, Sixtieth street.
July 19, George Harrison, severely injured, Forty-second street.
August 11, Patrick McHugh, contusion of back, Forty-first street.
August 20, George Christoff, hand crushed, Fortieth street.
September 27, Alex Murphy, hand crushed and scalp wound, Sixtieth street.
October 6, Bridget McLaughlin, badly injured, Thirtieth street.
October 10, Patrick Gerisey, killed, Thirty-fourth street.
October 24, Francis Sheppard, both legs cut off, Fifty-second street.

1888.

March 19, Benjamin Somers, scalp wound, Forty-seventh street.
April 19, Joseph O'Hagan, severely injured, Thirty-first street.
July 19, James Consodine, arm fractured, Thirty-fourth street.
August 17, Joseph Crawford, arm and leg cut off, Fifty-seventh street.
August 20, Robert Aken, killed, Forty-ninth street.
November 22, John E. Smith, foot crushed, Fifty-sixth street.
December 31, Henry Anderson, badly injured, Thirty-fourth street.
January 2, John Norton, crushed, internally injured, Sixtieth street.
March 16, Edward Keilly, killed, Thirtieth street.
June 15, Patrick McManus, killed, Thirty-eighth street.
August 13, Patrick Mullen, foot crushed, Fifty-ninth street.
August 26, Charles Morgan, foot crushed, Fortieth street.
September 6, William Chandler, severe internal injuries, Fifty-first street.
September 23, W. H. Foster, killed, Thirty-seventh street.
October 11, William Mason, leg cut off, Fifty-seventh street.
October 30, William Manville, killed, head cut off, Forty-sixth street.
November 23, Michael Trainor, severely injured, Forty-third street.
December 4, James Flannery, killed, Thirty-third street.

1890.

January 28, Francis McSherry, foot crushed, Forty-eighth street.
February 20, James Jones, badly injured, Forty-second street.
March 19, Mathew Casey, leg and arm fractured, Sixtieth street.
April 22, Charles Sramp, arm and foot cut off, Fiftieth street.
June 23, Hills Kaceneleson, leg fractured, Thirty-fifth street.
June 17, Edward Schmidler, foot crushed, Thirty-sixth street.
July 9, Thomas Shay, foot crushed, Thirty-second street.
July 24, Michael O'Neil, foot crushed, Sixtieth street.
July 20, Martin Geritz, both legs cut off, Forty-first street.
August 26, George Kearny, toes cut off, Fifty-second street.
September 3, Rufus Barrett, severely crushed, Thirty-second street.
September 10, Fred Smith, badly hurt, Thirtieth street.
September 13, Joseph Levine, scalp and face wounds, Sixtieth street.
September 13, Maurice Burlock, arm and body crushed, Sixtieth street.
September 20, John Behn, leg injured, Forty-fifth street.
September 28, James Foley, leg fractured, Sixty-first street.
October 6, Noah A. Haskell, crushed, Thirty-first street.
October 11, Joseph Corillo, foot crushed, Thirty-second street.
October 13, James Dowd, ankle broken, Sixtieth street.
October 13, John Hammill, "run over," Thirty-third street.
October 15, Patrick Muldoon, foot crushed, Sixtieth street.
November 7, Joseph Barcough, knee injured, Fifty-ninth street.
November 11, Martin Cody, leg crushed, Fifty-seventh street.
November 12, Gustav Rudiger, killed, Thirtieth street.
November 12, Burt Bosford, hand crushed, Sixtieth street.
November 20, John Smith, hand injured, Forty-fifth street.
November 21, Charles J. Joslyn, thigh fractured, Sixtieth street.
November 25, Antony Devine, killed, Thirty-second street.
December 18, Thomas Watson, foot crushed, Forty-first street.

1891.

February 6, Gottlieb Hammell, severely injured, Thirtieth street.
February 27, Frank McCauley, leg cut off, Thirty-fourth street.
March 7, Bernard Hickey, leg broken, head and body injured, Thirty-ninth street.
March 12, Edward Callahan, killed, Thirty-second street.
March 15, William Wilson, leg cut off, Fortieth street.
March 19, Willie Turner, both legs and arm cut off, killed, Fifty-second street.
April 23, Jacob Ingraham, both legs broken, Sixtieth street.
May 2, David Robinson, compound fracture of left foot, Forty-fifth street.
May 25, William Dollard, internally injured, Thirtieth street.
June 13, Charles Galvin, contusion of eye, Thirty-fifth street.
July 2, William Gordon, severe internal injuries, Fifty-ninth street.
July 15, Thomas Rattian, foot badly crushed, Thirty-fifth street.
July 28, Mary Horn, instantly killed, Fifty-fifth street.
August 11, Thomas Hanley, left foot crushed, Fifty-ninth street.
August 26, James McKenna, skull fractured, Thirtieth street.
August 27, Patrick Clancy, body badly bruised, Thirty-third street.
September 3, Thomas Day, instantly killed, Forty-second street.
September 5, John Corlino, left knee fractured, Thirty-sixth street.
September 5, Angelina Corlino, neck badly injured, Thirty-sixth street.

CHIEF CONLIN REPORTS.

Arrests from May 27 to the Close of 1895 Were Much Greater Than in the Same Period in 1894.

Chief of Police Conlin submitted a report to the Police Commissioners during their meeting yesterday, in which he illustrated by figures the work performed by the department from the day of his succession as acting chief, on May 27 last, up to the first of the new year. Chief Conlin compares the work done by the police during that time with that done during the corresponding period last year. The report is as follows:

"The number of disorderly houses raided from May 27 to December 31, 1894, was 279; gambling houses raided, 91; policy shops, 187. The figures for the same period in 1895 were, respectively, 353, 161 and 275. The total number of arrests during the stated period in 1895 was 71,766, and in 1894, 60,008, an increase of 11,758.

"Excise arrests for the given period in 1895 numbered 4,112, and in 1894, 5,773. The average number of lots of stolen property per quarter received in 1895 was 893, and for the three preceding years, 567¼. The total number of police transfers since May 27 in 1895 was 1,462, including 13 captains and 1,255 patrolmen. The Chief also received during the stated period in 1895 8,893 communications, nearly all requiring investigation."

The transfers of members of the force, the Chief says, were made from time to time, as the interest of the service required, and, as a whole, resulted in a very much improved condition as to discipline. He reports, also, that the work of his own office has been systematized and improved. The report further says:

"I desire to call attention to the necessity of carefully preserving all official documents that come to this office in the regular course of business, and I recommend that the partition be removed between the two vaults in the rear of my office, and that the same be fitted up with proper filing cases. Under the sanction of your Board I have in contemplation some alterations and repairs in the various rooms constituting my suite of offices, which will make them more nearly meet the requirements of the work performed there."

During 1894, 254 persons were reported to the Bureau of Information as missing; of these 182 were located; 136 foundlings were picked up by the police; 140 runaway boys and girls were reported, and 95 were located and returned to their homes. The total number of lost children that came into the hands of the police was 2,305.

When the report was read President Roosevelt called particular attention to the decrease in the number of excise arrests from May 27 to December 31, 1895, as compared with the arrests made in the same period in 1894. There was a decrease of 1,661. "This is due to our shutting up saloons,' Mr. Roosevelt said.

The Commissioners, in executive session, decided upon the dates on which competitive examinations will be held for promotion in the department. The examination of roundsmen for promotion to sergeants will be held on Friday, January 24; sergeants for captaincies, on Friday, January 31, and of captains for inspectorships, on Friday, February 7.

The vacancies existing in the department in each rank at present are: Deputy chief, 1; inspectors, 5; captains, 16; sergeants, 10; detective sergeants, 3; roundsmen, 8; doormen, 11; patrolmen, 203.

THE MIDWIFE MAY GO FREE.

Gussie Rosenkranz's Relatives Refuse to Permit an Autopsy on Her Body.

Mrs. Elizabeth Landau, the midwife, of No. 122 East Forty-first street, who is under arrest, charged with causing the death of pretty seventeen-year-old Gussie Rosenkranz, who died at her uncle's home, William N. Van Syckle, No. 12 Fifteenth street, West New York, N. J., will probably escape, through the lack of an autopsy on the dead girl's body.

The autopsy was to have been performed yesterday, but the relatives refused to allow it, and the body was taken to Newton, N. J., for burial. It was said that through the body being embalmed an autopsy would have been useless, and also that the family of the dead girl were inclined to drop the case.

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EXCELSIOR, JR., MATINEE
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MR. JOHN HARE
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A PAIR OF SPECTACLES,
adapted from Labiche, by Sydney Grundy, preceded at 8 by W. S. Gilbert's play,
COMEDY AND TRAGEDY.
MISS JULIA NEILSON. MR. FRED TERRY, except on Saturday matinee, when Old Cronies will be played.
Monday next, Jan. 13, Mr. JOHN HARE will appear for the first time in his original character of LORD KILCLARE in A QUIET RUBBER in addition to A PAIR OF SPECTACLES.

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To-night—Huguenots (great cast).
To-morrow night—Die Walkure (in German).
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Sat. Mat., Jan. 11—Calve in 2 operas, Pecheurs de Perles and Navarraise.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 11, at popular prices, AIDA.
Sunday Evg., 8th—Sunday concert.
Next week—Monday, HUGUENOTS; Tues., in Brooklyn, Rigoletto and mad scene from Lucia; Wed., Mefistofele; Thurs., Tristan und Isolde; Fri., Carmen (Calve and Melba).

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th st., near Lex. 12 to 12.
25, 50c.; stalls and boxes, $1, $1.50, $2.
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STUART ROBSON in the London comedy Success, MRS. PONDERBURY'S PAST.

Father McCormick's New Charge.

Archbishop Corrigan has selected Rev. John G. McCormick to succeed Rev. Father Hughes, deceased, as rector of St. Joseph's Church, Spring Valley, N. Y. During the past year Father McCormick has been in charge of the Church of the Guardian Angel, on West Twenty-third street. He was educated at the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., and was ordained in 1889. He began his mission work in Mount Loretto, Staten Island, and was subsequently sent to St. Monica's, in East Seventy-ninth street, where he remained until assigned to the Guardian Angel's, on West Twenty-third street.

An Embarrassed Statesman.

[Chicago Times-Herald.]

The trouble is, the friends Mr. Cleveland has made in Venezuela can't vote in this country.

Who Is the Judas?

[Boston Herald.]

It looks as if the cause of a sound currency had been betrayed by its friends in the Senate for thirty pieces of silver, more or less.

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Ladies suffering from nervous afflictions find quick relief in Parker's Ginger Tonic. Parker's Hair Balsam aids the hair growth.

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