POLICE FIND MORE BOOTY.

Traced by the Pawn Tickets Discovered in Andrew J. Anderson's Trunks.

Part of It Has Been Identified as Property Taken from a House at Oyster Bay.

HE IS A SCIENTIFIC BURGLAR.

Pental, the New Anaesthetic, Had Been Under Investigation by Him—His Abilities Are a Puzzle to the Central Office Detectives.

Acting Captain O'Brien holds Andrew J. Anderson a prisoner on the charge of being connected with the robbery of the houses of James L. Kernochan, at Hempstead, L. I., and of Thomas F. Oakes, receiver of the Northern Pacific Railroad, at Mamaroneck. A portion of the stolen goods has been recovered, and the police believe that Anderson was also connected with the burglary at Stanley Mortimer's home at Beverly, Mass.

More of the plunder secured by the as yet unknown burglars, whose pal, Andrew J. Anderson, is now in the hands of the police, has been recovered.

When the Central Office men located Anderson's trunks in the basement under the synagogue, on Orchard street, they found twenty-four pawn tickets in them. Detective-Sergeants Reap and McCauley yesterday visited the various pawnshops represented by the tickets and managed to recover a large number of stolen articles. At William Simpson's place, No. 181 Bowery, they recovered one ladies' black cloth cloak, one jewel-studded ornamental clock, two silver brushes with the monogram "M. B." on the back, one diamond horseshoe scarfpin, one field glass, one silver cup, and one ladies' gold watch marked "M. C."

J. D. Fry's shop, at No. 129 East Houston street, was next visited, and the detectives took away with them one gentleman's gold watch, two ladies' silver watches marked "H. C.," one pair pearl earrings, one carved ivory brooch, one gold lace pin, eighteen gold rings from which the stones had been removed, four gold scarfpins, and one double-barrelled gun in leather case marked R. Jeffery, High street, Guilford, Surrey, England.

At No. 118 Third avenue the detectives found that Anderson had pawned one silver cup marked "Tiffany & Co.," two meerschaum pipes in a case, one silver spoon, two field glasses, two opera glasses, and two revolvers.

At Weinberg's establishment, No. 189 Avenue A, was only found one silver cup.

Robert Simpson's shop, at No. 195 Bowery, was found to hold the following: One silver pot, one silver bracelet, one silver box marked "Rex," one silver candlestick, one Dresden jewel case, two silver bracelets, one silver smelling bottle, one long silver chain, one pair of silver sleeve buttons, one silver pencil, one pair silver hooks, one gold bracelet, one satchel containing two silver penknives, five silver coins, two 25-cent United States currency stamps, one Argentine Republic $1 bill, one silver medal, one silver manicure set, and one silver [illegible].

J. Kock's shop, No. 184 Avenue A, was found one ladies' gold watch, one diamond gold scarfpin, and two pairs of opera glasses.

At Freund & Brothers' place, No. 9 Avenue A there was one sealskin cape.

Fred Kalmus had in his place, No. 89 Sixth avenue, two silver spoons, one silver watch marked "H. I. K., 1894," one pair gold sleeve buttons set with diamonds, rubies and sapphires, and one silver coin.

The two meerschaum pipes and two pairs of field glasses, which had been pawned at No. 118 Third avenue, were identified by the police as part of the proceeds of a robbery at the residence of William J. Young, Oyster Bay, L. I., on the night of November 23 last.

STRUCK BY HIS CLEVERNESS.

It is beginning to dawn on Acting Captain O'Brien and his staff that they have in the person of Anderson one of the most talented and clever crooks that has ever come under their observation. He is a linguist, a musician, an artist and a penman, while as a business man he has demonstrated his ability on more than one occasion by the manner in which he has entered into transactions with the persons with whom he had occasion to deal for the return of stolen goods. He always demanded a bill of sale for goods purchased, presented one for goods sold, and never failed to get a receipt for delivery of goods or money. His books and accounts are models of neatness.

But what has convinced the detectives more than anything else of his cleverness is the following newspaper clipping headed, "Anaesthesia by Pental," which was found in the possession of Anderson when he was searched at Police Headquarters:

Pental is the purified hydrate of amylene. Volatile and combustible, like ether. It possesses, in addition to its hypnotic qualities, that of being an excellent general anaesthetic, capable of rendering good service in surgery. It should be given like chloroform, on a mask or towel, held over the nose. Twenty centimeters are sufficient to produce insensibility in three or four minutes, but the anaesthesia is not very profound, and is only suitable for small surgical operations. One of its principal advantages is that, even with alcoholic patients, there is never any initial period of excitement or vomiting. It does not trouble the functions of the heart or of the respiratory organs.

The clipping was carefully placed in a recess in Anderson's pocketbook and was fastened by a pin to a railroad ticket for Hempstead, L. I. It was in James L. Kernochan's mansion at Hempstead that burglars made the rich haul of silver plate on the night of January 10.

INTERESTING TO HIM.

Anderson is now known to the police as the scientific burglar. Beside the clipping several medical papers bearing on the subject of anaesthesia formed a part of the contents of his trunks.

"Why do you study these subjects?" asked Captain O'Brien, pointing to the newspaper extracts.

"Oh, they are interesting that is all," and Anderson smiled. He talks much, but says little that is of use to the detectives. He has positively refused to tell who his pals are nor has any clew been obtained to their identity.

It is apparent to the police that Anderson has been connected with crime and criminals for a long period. So far he has dealt only in burglaries and with burglars. How in the prosecution of his calling he managed, until a week ago, to keep out of the hands of the police, is a mystery to them. They know he is intelligent, for Acting Captain O'Brien and his detectives have engaged in daily conversation with him. He is a brilliant conversationalist, they say; he is versed on the topics of the day, and in discussing the war scare with Captain O'Brien he cited international law in support of the Monroe doctrine.

The handful of railroad tickets found in Anderson's trunks may prove of value to Captain O'Brien. By their means he is endeavoring to trace burglaries over the exact route the tickets show Anderson took in his tour of Long Island. These tickets show that Anderson preferred the neighborhood in which are located the country mansions of the Vanderbilts, Goulds, Floyd-Jones and Kernochans and Belmonts.

Anderson is a great reader, says Acting Captain O'Brien. He eagerly devours every item of news and seems pleased over the stories of his connection with the Kernochan and other burglaries which have been printed.

Andrew J. Anderson.

The man who, the police now believe, is one of the cleverest criminals they have yet become acquainted with. He has demonstrated his ability as a linguist, a penman and a business man. But more than all the rest, Acting Captain O'Brien is interested in his scientific researches. A medical description of pental, the new anaesthetic, was found in his pocketbook, pinned to a ticket for Hempstead, L. I., at which place James L. Kernochan was robbed.

JEROLOMAN SQUARES HIMSELF

Tells the Board of Aldermen He Did Not Criticise Them in a Speech.

There was a crowd of interested spectators in the Aldermanic Chamber yesterday in anticipation of a row between President Jeroloman and the members of the Board over a remark reflecting upon the honesty of some of the Aldermen which he was reported to have made at a meeting of the League for Political Education last Saturday. It was said that some of the Aldermen intended to demand an explanation.

When the Board convened Mr. Jeroloman said:

"The Chair desires to ask the attention of the Board for a few minutes. My attention has been called to an article printed one or two days ago in which I was reported to have said, among other things, that 'the trouble with the Board of Aldermen is that many city districts are not careful enough about whom they elect, and the result is that men get into the Board who are not as honest and upright as could be desired. Sometimes I feel very lonely. Of the thirty-one Aldermen, fourteen are Tammany men, fourteen Platt Republicans, two so-called Independents, and one they say is too independent—that is myself.'

"I desire to say to the Board of Aldermen that I did address a meeting of the League of Political or Municipal Education, or something of that kind, last Saturday on the powers of the Board of Aldermen, but I used no such language as has been attributed to me.

"I have never met a more able body of men than the present Board of Aldermen, which I consider to be the best Board that has been in this city for many years. I have accused no man, and I know of no man in this Board who is not as intelligent and honest as myself, and I esteem each and every one of you."

Mr. Jeroloman added that all he did say on the subject was that the Legislature had much curtailed the power of the Aldermen as trustees, and that the Aldermen were practically shorn of their power.

This statement was received in silence, and the routine business of the meeting was then commenced.

Lost His Brother-in-Law.

George Dulting, of No. 133 West One Hundredth street, at the Central Park Arsenal, yesterday asked Sergeant Hodgins if he had arrested a man by the name of Frederick White. Dulting said White was his brother-in-law and he thought that he might have been arrested for not having a light on his bicycle. White, who is twenty-nine years old, single, and lives at the same address as Dulting, left his home at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning and nothing has been seen or heard of him since. Sergeant Hodgins said that no such arrest had been made.

The Groom Was Seventy-eight.

John Smalley and Mrs. Hattie Fisher were married at the bride's cottage in Front street, Bonny Brook, Monday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Elwood Davis, of the Presbyterian Church, in the presence of a large company of kinspeople and other guests. The groom is a wealthy retired builder, seventy-eight years old. The bride is forty. She was divorced from Jeremiah R. Fisher. Mr. Smalley presented his bride with a deed for a mansion and grounds in Middlebrook.

THE GOVERNOR WONT INTERFERE.

Morton Sends the Protest of Anti-Platt Republicans to Lauterbach.

The County Committee Chairman's Reply Defends the Course He Has Taken.

HE SAYS TAMMANY MEN KEEP JOBS.

Ten Thousand Places Under the "Reform" City Government Which Republicans Have Been Unable to Get—Bliss' Retort to Platt.

John Sabine Smith, one of the leaders of the Brookfield-Bliss faction of the Republican party, went to Albany a few days ago and asked Governor Morton to use his influence to induce the Platt men in the Senate Committee to grant the demands of the "kickers." Yesterday Edward Lauterbach received the following letter from the Governor:

"Albany, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1896.

"Hon Edward Lauterbach, Chairman Republican County Committee, New York City.

"Dear Sir: I am in receipt of the inclosed communication, and papers accompanying it, from the Hon. John Sabine Smith, Chairman, etc., transmitted for my consideration and with a view to my interposition.

"I respectfully refer these papers, as well as the whole subject mentioned therein, to the Republican County Committee of New York County, of which you are chairman, for consideration and such action as may tend to correct any discrepancies or errors complained of which may be found to exist.

"I am not a resident of nor an enrolled voter in the county of New York; I do not regard it as within my province to take action concerning these matters and if it were otherwise, my public duties as Governor make it impossible for me to give the time and attention necessary to make inquiry sufficient to enable me to reach a satisfactory conclusion as to the facts, or to devise or enforce a remedy in case I should ascertain the facts to be as stated in these papers.

"I earnestly trust that the effort of your committee in this matter will result in harmonious party action and tend to obliterate whatever unpleasantness may exist. Very truly yours,

"LEVI P. MORTON."

LAUTERBACH'S QUICK RESPONSE.

Mr. Lauterbach at once indited a reply to the Governor, which was sent to Albany last night. In it Mr. Lauterbach said:

"The principal enclosure, the memorial addressed to the County Committee and the Republican party of this city, and subscribed by Messrs. Choate and others, was presented by Mr. J. Sabine Smith at the last meeting of the County Committee and referred by that committee to its Organization Committee, which immediately thereupon took action in respect thereto by requiring all the election district associations in this city to rectify any errors in their rolls of membership pursuant to the constitution of the County Committee.

"The hope which you express that the efforts of the committee in this matter will result in harmonious party action and tend to obliterate whatever unpleasantness may exist is a hope which I sincerely share and evinces the fairness with which you take in matters pertaining to the Republican party of this country and justifies a statement to you of the reasons that led to the general enrolment of November 23, the character of which is criticised in the memorial referred to.

"The primaries for election of delegates to the State Convention in September had been held under an enrollment of 55,380 names, the validity of which was never questioned nor adverse criticism made, although it is but fair to concede that a purging of these rolls, if it had been possible to secure it, would have eliminated the names of from 10,000 to 15,000 therefrom, principally of those who had removed from their former residences.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

"It must be confessed, and it is one of the matters that is about to be rectified, that while in theory the election district system is ideal, in practice it has been found most difficult to bring the election district into compliance with the requirement of the Consitution, and it is unhappily the fact that in many of the Assembly districts of the city (and that is conspicuously so in case of districts known as "minority districts"), meetings of district associations are seldom, if ever, held, no provision existing for the calling of special meetings at the instance of a minority of the members of an election district association, and that especially in these instances the rolls are not absolutely fair indication of what should be the enrolment.

"The autonomy and independence of these constitutional units of representation was so carefully guarded by those who framed the present plan of organization, some of whom are now the severest critics of its results, as to secure those associations from interference or discipline by the county organization."

Mr. Lauterbach then spoke of the pledge that is required of all persons who wish to enroll as Republicans and declared that it was not strong enough. On this subject he said:

"Attention to the slender requirements exacted for enrollment was specifically called in various ways, but in none more cogent than an address of two members of the Committee of Thirty, who, together with a leading member of the Good Government Clubs of New York, advised members of that party, which had just expressed an outspoken condemnation of our local nominees, to enroll with the purpose of directing the affairs of the County Organization, provided only they would pledge themselves to vote with the Republican party at its next National election.

TEN THOUSAND JABS WANTED.

"It should be borne in mind, moreover, that no less than 10,000 Tammany employes are still retained upon the pay-roll of the city, despite the provisions of the Power of Removal bill of last year.

"In public opinion, the factional difference in the party was as between the majority of the organization and the local administration which retained these Democrats in office.

"To affect Republicanism in the future was not a great price to pay for retention in municipal employment, nor is it difficult to surmise in favor of which side in the local factional controversy the influence and votes of these new fledged Republicans would be cast.

"To amend this pledge and to prevent enrollments of this character, which, under the present Constitution are lawful, in form at least, is one of the many amendments to the somewhat tentative plan of the Committee of Thirty, which its defective character renders vitally necessary.

"The chairman of the voluntary Committee of Investigation, who transmitted the petition to you, is a members of the County Committee. He was such during the year 1895. He then found no difficulty in gaining redress for any grievance with the County Committee itself. He and his affiliates need find none now. There is no occasion for the existence of or for any interference from any body or organization outside of the County Committee itself, however illustrious may be its constituency or however formidable its influence or wealth.

"It is conceded on all sides that at least thirty thousand Republicans, many of them Germans, refused to endorse the acts of the local administration. It is manifest, therefore, that there is a reliable Republican vote in this city of nearly 130,000 citizens, and they are of a grade and character that will seek enrollment, and which it will be the endeavor of the organization to secure as enrolled Republicans."

BLISS REPLIES TO PLATT.

Cornelius N. Bliss, president of the Union League Club, and war chief of the anti-Platt braves, took particular exception yesterday to that portion of Mr. Platt's official statement of Sunday evening which read as follows:

"It is not necessary to point out the game of control which the concoctors of the Brookfield-Bliss frauds were playing by this padded enrollment. It is so plain that one who runs may read. And they have arranged a Committee of Five Hundred—that is, John E. Milholland has printed five hundred names, more or less, in the Tribune, and calls it a Committee of Five Hundred. It is as fraudulent as any other, and all other, productions of the Bliss-Brookfield-Union League-Tribune malcontents. . . . . The valleged membership of this committee consists largely of a lot of names which figured on the rolls of Milholland's Industrial Alliance of four years ago."

"This statement," said Mr. Bliss, "is too absurd. It would seem to have emanated from a man of the Platt's alleged mental calibre. Several weeks ago postal cards addressed to Samuel Thomas, Joseph H. Choate, William Brookfield, Elihu Root, and Cornelius N. Bliss were sent out, asking them to add the names of the signers to the list of the committee engaged in the investigation of Republican enrollment and primaries. Applications to be added to the committee are still coming in to us. Among the men who have asked to be put upon the committee recently are Austin Abbott, Henry C. Valentine, Henry H. Howland, S. W. Wales, Dorman B. Eaton, Louis Stern, Dr. B. St. John Roosa, Richard Butler, Charles Lanier and William D. Guthrie."

STRONG NOT A CANDIDATE FOR ANYTHING.

Mayor Strong said yesterday: "I am still patiently waiting for Mr. Platt to claim the $1,500 reward which I have offered him, if he can give proofs of his charges against me and my administration."

Lawyer Abraham Gruber, Republican leader of the Twenty-first District, came out with a statement yesterday to the effect that Mayor Strong has aspirations for national political honors. Mr. Gruber asserted that the Mayor had entered into a deal with the other anti-Platt Republicans to defeat Morton's nomination for the Presidency by supporting Major McKinley, and in return for this the McKinley men would see to it that Mayor Strong was nominated for Vice-President.

When he heard this the Mayor said: "It is absolutely false. I am not a candidate for anything. Mr. Gruber is merely trying to stir up the mud at the bottom of the water to prevent people seeing him too clearly."

ANTI - SWEATSHOP BILL.

Sulzer Will Try to Have Congress Pass It—"The Garment Workers" Plaint.

Henry White, general secretary of the United Garment Workers, will leave this city for Washington to-day in the interest of a bill which, if passed, will make the old time sweat shops impossible.

This bill was originally drafted by John Franey, Assistant Factory Inspector of the State of New York, and was projected by the National Society of Factory Inspectors. It provides that all factories and shops where workingmen and workingwomen are employed be licensed and pay a fixed rate of taxation. Under the provisions of the bill it is thought that the license and taxation will be so high as to crowd out the small sweaters whose workshops are in the tenements.

The bill is being introduced in Congress by William Sulzer, and in the Senate by Senator Hoar. A hearing on the bill is to take place this week.

The Garment Worker, which is the official organ of the East Side clothing trades, will have an editorial in the February number on the decision of the Special Sessions justices in the Ripole case. Among other things the editorial will say:

Again are the courts used to set aside the will of the people and give the legal interpretation in favor of all the evil influences of society. This is illustrated by the remarkable decision rendered by the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions in discharging Ripole, who was being prosecuted by Factory Inspector McKay on the charge of violating the factory laws of 1893, which were specially drafted in order that there could be no other interpretation given than the overwhelming sentiment of the community which favors this statute.

Thus the worst features of tenement house work are in danger of being restored. This law during the past three years has been the means by which so many factory buildings were established on the East Side to take the places of the numerous small dens which abounded everywhere.

It is with great difficulty that judicial decisions can be overcome, as we are living under a form of judicial government, by means of which any petty court is given more power than a legislative body. The power to interpret or construe the law is, therefore, really superior to the power of the people to enact such laws. As matters now stand the unions of the trade are the only bulwark against sweating slavery, and it is for that reason, mainly, that the general officers of the United Garment Workers of America entered into a friendly alliance with the large contractors.

The Brotherhood of Tailors reported yesterday that in spite of the agreement signed by the contractors Saturday, twenty of the employers have again violated the agreement. In some of the shops the men had again to strike rather than submit to the new rules. Some of the contractors also have delayed in reopening their shops.

SOCIALISTS HIT SOVEREIGN.

Martin, a Defeated Candidate in Labor Ranks, Leads the Fight.

The Socialists who seceded last year from the Sovereign faction of the Knights of Labor are now joining hands with men who seceded from the order two years ago in making war on General Master Workman Sovereign.

Charles R. Martin, of Tiffin, O., secretary-treasurer of the Independent Order of the Knights of Labor, has issued a circular against Mr. Sovereign. It states that Mr. Sovereign's methods are not in accordance with the principles of the Knights of Labor.

Mr. Sovereign has issued a reply, in which he says that Martin is simply disgruntled because he was defeated as a candidate of the office of general secretary-treasurer against John W. Hayes, and is now an officer of an order in opposition to the Knights.

The Socialist faction, through its official organ, makes the same charge as Mr. Martin.

SUGAR TRUST ALCOHOL.

Waste Will Be Utilized to Manufacture Spirits for Use in the Arts and Not for Whiskey.

The Sugar Trust will probably go into the business of manufacturing alcohol. A long disused factory in Williamsburg is now being altered with that end in view, and if experiments now being made are successful the manufacture will be commenced as soon as the proper machinery is obtained. The alcohol is to be made from the refuse of sugar, as is now done in France and Germany.

Although the alcohol will be the ordinary kind the Sugar Trust officials insist that it will be used only in the arts. No artful saloon keeper who makes his whiskey from alcohol and a chemical compound will be allowed to become a customer. This explanation was considered necessary because of criticism in certain quarters and a report that all kinds of spirituous liquors were to be manufactured.

Secretary John E. Searles, of the American Sugar Reformatory Company, said yesterday that the rumor that any liquors except alcohol are to be manufactured is absurd. He is a member of the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, of Brooklyn, and was evidently perplexed by the report.

If the plan is a success, the Trust officials believe it will yield a learge income from material that now goes to waste.

Against Towels and Forks in Common.

The Board of Health adopted the following yesterday: "Resolved, that the use in common of roller towels in saloons and restaurants, and of towels attached to bars and eating counters, and the use in common of knives, forks and spoons in any public place, unless they are immediately and thoroughly cleansed when used, is hereby disapproved, for sanitary reasons." The resolution was not made a part of the Sanitary Code, making it imperative.

WEST POINT CADETS FIGHT TO A FINISH.

Senior Private Berry Squares Accounts with First Sergeant Morgan.

The Sergeant Was in the Second Class, and Is Alleged to Have Affronted Berry.

DECIDED TO FIGHT WITH FISTS.

The Encounter Took Place in "Cadet Barracks" and Morgan Was Beaten. Both in the Hospital—Court-Martial Feared.

The fiercest battle of fists and knuckles ever waged between cadets of the West Point Military Academy was fought to a sanguinary finish in the dusk of last Sunday evening. The combatants were Cadet A. P. Berry, one of the most popular members of the first class, and Cadet First Sergeant Morgan, of Company A, and a member of the second class. The referee, after the men had fought eight hotly contested rounds, gave the battle to Cadet Berry. Both men were badly bruised and cut and are now confined to the hospital.

The casus belli is not exactly known, except to the principals and their seconds. It seems, however, that Cadet Sergeant Morgan, in the discharge of his military duties, gave an order to Berry, who is a private in his company. Berry, according to the statement of one of his classmates yesterday, considered the order an "usurpation of authority," and refused to obey it. Berry and Morgan then had a lively war of words. The first class man resented the right of a second class man to give him orders which, in his opinion, were not rigidly in accordance with military usages.

QUEENSBERRY TO SETTLE IT.

Berry considered that Sergeant Morgan had infringed the prerogatives of a member of the graduating class, and the result was a challenge to a fisticuff encounter. Berry sent his second to see Morgan, and as a result it was decided to settle the point of military etiquette involved in accordance with Marquis of Queensberry rules. The affair of honor was kept very quiet, and only a few of the cadets outside of those interested knew that a battle would be fought. Berry's second was one of his classmates, and the man who looked after Morgan's interests was a member of the second class. The referee was one of the clever men in the first class.

It was mutually arranged that the fight should be fought between 4 and 5 o'clock last Sunday afternoon. The ring was pitched in an unoccupied room, about fifteen feet square, in the west wing of the cadet barracks. Bare knuckles were to settle the contest and everything was to be done in strict accordance with prize ring rules. Principals, referee and seconds met in the designated place promptly at the hour agreed upon. Both men, like well-trained fighters, were in the pink of condition.

Berry is a fine, muscular looking fellow. He stands nearly six feet in his stockings and weighs about 190 pounds. He was one of the guards on the football team last year, and his black curly hair and dark, penetrating eyes will be easily recalled by those who saw the cadet athletes contest with outside college teams.

Morgan is also a strapping fellow, broad-shouldered, but slightly smaller in stature than the senior class man. Berry hails from Kansas and Morgan is a native of Georgia.

SOME SCIENTIFIC SPARRING.

When the referee announced that all was ready both men stepped from their corners, shook hands and began sparring in a way that would do credit to Jim Corbett. At first it looked as though the contest would end in a draw, but toward the end of the second round Berry began to get warmed up.

When time was called for the third round Berry stepped up quickly. Morgan was puffing, but still undaunted. In the start off Berry swung his sledge-hammer fist and caught Morgan right between the eyes, and for a moment the latter was dazed. His second thought he was "going out," but he stuck at it. At this stage Morgan would have presented a sorry appearance on dress parade.

At the beginning of the fourth round Morgan plainly showed that he was outmatched. The beginning of the round was productive of only a few real blows. Both men were saving their strength. Once the Kansas lad caught his Georgia antagonist off his guard and with his mighty left struck Morgan right over the temple and sent him reeling to the floor. It took some time for him to recover, and with watch in hand the referee waited to end the fistic encounter. With just a second to spare Morgan got on his feet and again faced Berry. He was a sorry looking sight. His eyes were hardly visible, his cheeks were bruised and cut, and blood besmeared him from head to foot.

BERRY'S LEFT FRACTURED.

Both men then faced each other for the fifth round. Morgan was very groggy and the referee noticed that Berry's mighty left hung limp at his side. The last blow he struck Morgan had fractured a bone in the hand, and it was not only useless, but very painful. Neither man would consent to end the fight.

Like demons they glared at each other. Berry had the use of only one arm, but the Georgia boy was so disfigured and weakened that he could only parry Berry's onslaught. No blows were struck in this round. The sixth round was also unimportant, each man warding off the other's blows.

Morgan opened up the seventh round by giving Berry a stinging whack right behind the left ear. This enraged Berry. Although he had the use of only one arm, he flew at Morgan, and only that time was called would have ended the contest there and then.

It was evident when the eighth round was opened that it would be the last. Although Morgan was a desperate looking object, he persisted in continuing the fight. The men were on their feet for this round only a few seconds, when Berry sent Morgan rolling in a heap on the floor, and the referee declared the fight ended. Morgan staggered to his feet, but he had been so severely punished that the referee and the punished man's second decided it would be cruel to let the fight go on.

When the fight was called it was seen that both men were so used up that they would have to go to the hospital. A council was held and it was decided that Morgan's second should assist him to get there. The man was so weak he could hardly stand on his feet. His face was battered almost beyond recognition. When he got to the hospital the surgeon there said his nose was also probably dislocated. His wounds were dressed and he was put to bed. Berry did not report sick until Monday morning. Then the pain from his hand became so intense he could stand it no longer. His comrades had dressed his facial blemishes, but when he got to the hospital he also complained of pain over the bridge of his nose. The doctor examined it and found that it too had been dislocated.

THE REFEREE'S COMMENTS.

"The fight," said the cadet who acted as referee, "was the liveliest exhibition of the kind ever seen at the Academy. I guess neither men sustained any very serious damage. They will have to stay in the hospital for fracture, but when their facial defects are repaired they will both be as good as new."

The fight is the sensation of the day among the cadets. Now that it is over they are fearful what will become of the two principals.

"In affairs of this kind," said one of the cadets, "we usually try to arrange it so that only one of the fighters go to the hospital. Then the authorities can get no incriminating evidence against either of the men. In this case, however, both were so badly used up that such a scheme would not work. Now we fear a court martial and probably a dismissal."

BERRY A JUNE GRADUATE.

Berry, who graduates next June, has always taken an active interest in athletics at the Academy. He is one of the leaders in his class, and is very popular. His record is good. Morgan is a bright, studious fellow, and the fact that he is first sergeant of his company shows that his discipline until now has always been very commendable. If no other punishment is meted out to him he will probably be reduced to a private, which is a severe humiliation to a cadet.

BERNHARDT'S "ADRIENNE"

Another Superb Impersonation at Abbey's Theatre.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt revived "Adrienne Lecouvreur" at Abbey's Theatre last night, and another large audience gave ample proof of its approval of her great art. While the play does not afford her so many opportunities for dramatic fervor as others in her repertory, there is, nevertheless, the poetic action and grace in her movements and tender pathos in her lines which have raised her to the highest pinnacle of dramatic fame.

Her recital of how she first met Maurice, and the exciting circumstances connected therewith allowed her, in the all too few lines, to run the gamut of emotions, all of which were faithfully portrayed. Her recitation of the pigeon fable was an exquisite bit of word painting, and her closing speech in the green room scene was the signal for tumultuous applause. When finally in the death scene as she grew delirious, her acting held the audience spellbound, save for an occasional sob from the more susceptible auditors.

The Maurice de Saxe of M. Darmant was an unusually good bit of acting, and M. Chamerroy was amusing as ever in the role of the Prince. Jean Dara was a truly unfortunate Abbe and deserved the many recalls he received. Mlle. Patry, as the Princess; Andree Canti, the Duchess, and Mlle. Merle, as Jouvenot, were excellent in their respective parts.

"BURMAH" RICH IN SCENERY.

First Production of the New Play at the American.

The new scenic production, "Burmah" had its first performance in this city at the American Theatre last night. It is the joint work of Henry Pettitt and Sir Augustus Harris, and has made a great hit in London. In the cast were James E. Wilson, H. Cooper Cliffe, Eugene Ormonde, Max Figman, Dore Davidson, Henrietta Crossman, Minnie Dupree and others.

The story of the play is the usual one of misery caused by the treachery of a villain, who is finally brought to his just deserts. The scenes are laid in Ireland, England and Burmah. During the latter scene the great battle takes place. A full review of the play will appear later in the week in the Journal.

THORPE'S "STORY OF A SIN."

New Drama at a Subscription Performance in Carnegie Lyceum.

An experiment in the shape of subscription performances was tried at the Carnegie Lyceum last night, where Courtenay Thorpe and company produced for the first time in New York "The Story of a Sin," dramatized by Thorpe from the story by Helen Matsers. The experiment was so successful that the management of the Lyceum have determined to give a series of subscription performances each season.

"The Story of a Sin" has been done in Europe, where it met with indifferent success. It is of a rather lugubrious nature and deals with the adventures of a man whose evil doing recoils upon his own head. Mr. Thorpe played the principal part, that of Mr. Eyre. He was assisted by J. Brandon Tynan, R. J. Fuller, Eugene Sanger, Charles D. Clark, C. H. Robertson, Caroline Kenyon, Emily Wakeman, Percita, Bertha Lassall and Maude Odell, the three last named, by permission of Daniel Frohman.

ALL VENEZUELA HAS ASKED.

How an Agreement Could Be Brought About with Great Britain.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The London Times of Janury 24 contained a statement that England had abandoned the Schomburgke line as a limit and excluded only from arbitration settled districts; that is, British districts; that any proposition on that line made by Venezuela, or by the United States in her behalf, would be favorably received; that the door would then be open for counter propositions, and that it was no secret that Lord Salisbury was anxious to receive and favorably consider any fair and frank proposition looking to a settlement.

Hon. William H. Scruggs, ex-United States Minister to Venezuela and now the legal counsel of the Venezuelan Government in Washington, stated to-day that that is very misleading.

"The professed abandonment of the Schomburgk line, coupled with the reservation of settled districts, is, in point of fact, no more or less," he said, "than the reservation of the Schomburgk line as a limit, because every available point within the Schomburgk line, and certainly every strategic point within that line, has been settled, either by mining camps, police stations, etc.

"If the proposition of the Times would exclude recent settlements—those made within the last fifteen years—it would be a practical restoration of the status quo of 1850, and that is all Venezuela has ever asked as a preliminary measure to arbitration. If, after proper investigation, England's title to any territory east of the Aberdeen line—that is to say, between the Moroco and Essequibo Rivers—should be found defective, that, too, could be submitted to arbitration. And that to all intents and purposes would be in accordance with the agreement of May 15, 1885, by Lord Granville, which was to submit the whole case to arbitration; but that agreement was repudiated by Lord Granville's successor, Lord Salisbury, two months later. So that in the absence of some explicit understanding as to what should be understood by 'settled districts,' what time is necessary to give them that character, and whether mere police stations and sentry boxes and mining camps shall be considered British settlements, it would be worse than futile to begin negotiations on the basis proposed by the Times.

"It is hardly necessary to state that Venezuela is now ready, as she has ever been since 1844, to submit the whole question of boundary, without conditions or reservations, to impartial arbitration.

To Call from Europe's Markets.

Mr. J. Berlinke, the buyer of crockery and glassware for Bloomingdale Brothers, sails for Europe to-day on the Steamship Teutonic. He will visit all the English potteries, as well as the main china and glass centres in France, Austria and Hungary. Mr. Berlinke will remain abroad about three months.

FRESH PROOF OF MURDER.

Evidence Growing to Certainty That Little Louisa Hornung Was Killed.

Blood Stains Found on the Garments of Wong Wah Kee the Imprisoned Chinaman.

DR. SCHEELE'S VISIT TO THE TOMBS.

Coroner Hoeber Sent the Expert to the Prison and He Carried Away Portions of Kee's Jacket and Blood-Stained Pockets of His Trousers.

Eight-year-old Louisa Hornung did not go to her home in East One Hundred and Eleventh street on last Thursday night, and in the morning she was found dead on a pile of stones under the viaduct, One Hundred and Eleventh street and Park avenue. The first theory was that she had died from exposure. She had last been seen twice in Wong Wah Kee's laundry, hard by where the body was found. The police, on the theory that he knew something about the girl's death, arrested him.

In strange contrast to the action of his physician, Dr. Huber, Coroner Hoeber yesterday determined if possible to ascertain if eight-year-old Louisa Hornung had been murdered or had died from exposure. Early in the day the clothing of the child was sent to Dr. Walter Scheele. The importance of the evidence revealed by the microscopic examination of the child's wearing apparel was such that at 10 o'clock last night on an order from Coroner Hoeber, Dr. Scheele visited the Tombs prison. After carefully examining the clothing of Wong Wah Kee, who is under arrest on suspicion of having had something to do with the child's death, he cut out several pieces from the trousers of the Chinaman and carried them away with the man's under jacket.

It is almost certain now that little Louisa Hornung was murdered. The idea that the child died from exposure was thrown aside when an examination was made of her clothing. While neither Dr. Scheele nor Coroner Hoeber will admit that the clothing bears evidence of a crime that led to her death, the police know that such is the case, and have not relaxed their search for the other Chinaman who was in the laundry with Wong Wah Kee last Friday night.

WONG WAH KEE IN COURT.

Wong Wah Kee was arraigned in Harlem Court yesterday and sent to the Coroner by Magistrate Wentworth. Lawyer O'Reilly, who appeared for him, declared that there was no evidence against him, and asked for his release. The police stated that the evidence against Wong Wah Kee consisted of the fact that the child had been seen in his laundry at No. 1522 Park avenue on Friday night, and asked that he be held. In view of the fact that Dr. John A. Huber had made a report to the effect that he found no evidence to show that the child had been assaulted, Magistrate Wentworth would not hold.

Coroner Hoeber did not hold Wong Wah Kee for murder, but held him in $500 bail as a witness for the inquest.

It was after Kee had been landed in the Tombs in default of bail that it became known that, notwithstanding everything against the theory of murder, evidence had been found that showed the child had not met her death from exposure. The information to this effect was imparted to the Coroner shortly before 6 o'clock, and it is said that he at once drove to Dr. Sheele's house and asked the expert to go to the Tombs and see what evidence could be found on Kee's clothing.

WHAT DR. SCHEELE SAID.

After 10 o'clock Dr. Scheele was met coming from the prison with a bundle of clothing. He said:

"I was employed by Coroner Hoeber to investigate the case and have made an examination of the child's clothing. What I have found or have not found, will become public property when it is given to Coroner Hoeber."

From a prison attendant who was present it was learned that Wong Wah Kee was forced to take off his clothing, piece by piece. Dr. Scheele examined each article carefully. Nothing was found until a white underjacket was reached. On this several stains resembling blood were found. After tests had been applied the doctor decided that the stains were blood and threw the shirt to one side. The Chinaman, when Dr. Scheele did this, said:

"Those stains were caused by an iron pipe leaking down upon me."

On Kee's trousers several stains were found that resembled blood. Both pockets of the trousers had blood stains in them. The pockets and several pieces of the trousers were cut out and carried away by the doctor.

The reticence observed by the officials in the case is said to be due to a desire not to put anybody in an awkward position. Dr. Hubers reporting to Coroner Hoeber that the child had not been assaulted and telling the police that she had been assaulted placed Coroner Hoeber in such a position that he has decided to have all the work gone over again.

DR. PUTZEL'S EXAMINATION.

In explanation of his action, Dr. Huber said yesterday that after saying to the police that he had found evidence that led him to believe that the child had been assaulted he decided to submit certain portions of the body to Dr. L. Putzel of No. 13 East Fifty-seventh street. Dr. Putzel examined the parts submitted and said that there was no evidence of an assault, and brought Dr. Huber around to his way of thinking. Without taking the trouble to notify the police that he had changed his opinion, Dr. Huber notified the Coroner that he found no evidence of assault. Naturally the Coroner did not understand and could not reconcile the two statements until Dr. Huber made his explanation. As usual the Coroner was blamed for the whole trouble. Coroner Hoeber said yesterday:

"The report that I am going to dismiss with the services of Dr. Huber is wrong. Any man is liable to make an error, and we are all human. We are not infallible."

Notwithstanding the Coroner's apparent indifference to the mix-up that has resulted from Dr. Huber's making two different statements, the Coroner means to get at the bottom of it no matter who is at fault. Not until Dr. Schelle's report is made will the Coroner be able to do much unless the police succeed in capturing Wong Doey, the Chinaman who was with Wong Wah Kee on the night the child was murdered.

The disappearance of Wong Doey is said by the police to be a strong bit of evidence in support of their theory of murder.

MACEDONIA WORRIES TURKEY.

Pension Fund Appropriated and Rifles Distributed by the Sublime Porte.

Constantinople, Jan. 28.—An irade has been issued by the Sultan which appropriates for urgent State requirements the sum of £120,000 belonging to the official pensions fund lying in the Ottoman Bank. Another irade has been issued directing the distribution to the soldiers of a large quantity of Mauser rifles, which have been stored in the armories for years.

The appropriation and distribution are believed to have been regarded as necessary in view of the Macedonian movement demanding concessions from Turkey.

MARITIME MISHAPS.

Nassau, N. P., Jan. 28.—The Italian bark Rosalia C., Captain Cesarano, bound for Charleston, was beached on anuary 20 on the island of Abaco, Bahamas, in a sinking condition. The vessel and cargo were lost. Her crew and materials were saved and have arrived here.

Sydney, N. S. W., Jan. 28.—The British steamer Milowero, Captain Stott, hence for Vancouver, has returned with her machinery slightly out of order. She will effect rep