HANDED OVER HIS SHIELD.

When Policeman Jenkins's Horse Had to Be Shot He Left the Force.

For Ten Years the Big Bay Frank and He Had Been Constant Companions on Duty.

WOULD RIDE NO OTHER ANIMAL.

Had Become Too Attached to His Faithful Comrade to Remain in the Service, Although He Served Twenty-one Years as a Bluecoat.

Dennis A. Janvrin was a policeman attached to the Tremont Station for ten years, during which time he rode a handsome bay horse named Frank. The faithful animal was stricken with paralysis on Monday and had to be shot. With tears in his eyes Janvrin walked up to the captain, unfastened the shield from his coat and placed it upon the desk. He could not continue in the service without his old pal, Frank, and having been on duty twenty-one years, he was retired yesterday.

Janvrin is a well built, good-looking man, about fifty years old. The silver is creeping into his hair, and his mustache is almost white. He has a good record, and his superiors spoke of him as being faithful and unobtrusive. He lives with his family at No. 2054 Bathgate avenue.

Eleven years ago the Police Department purchased Frank. He was then five years old and full of mettle. There was a rivalry among the officers to secure him, he was so handsome and stylish. During the first year a half-dozen officers gave Frank a trial. They were all dissatisfied with him. They complained that they could not teach him anything, that he would become frightened and run away at the slightest provocation and that he was useless so far as the police service was concerned.

Policeman Janvrin one day went up to Frank and patted him lovingly on the prettily arched neck. The animal whinneyed, and Janvrin said: "This horse is all right. I'll ride him." There seemed to be an affinity between them. Under his new master's teaching Frank became one of the best horses in the department.

TOGETHER FOR TEN YEARS.

For ten years, through storm and sunshine, Janvrin and Frank were together Never did one fail the other, for records show that in that time neither lost a single day. The officer always saw that his horse was properly fed before he went to his own meal, and it was very common to hear people remark, when Janvrin rode by: "There goes Janvrin and his sweetheart."

On last Monday evening when Janvrin rode in at 6 o'clock he noticed that Frank was lame in the hind legs. He helped Hostler Shaughnessy to care for him and told him to call in Veterinary Wood. When Janvrin called for the horse to go out on his next tour he found him lying helpless in his stall.

"He has spinal meningitis," the hostler told Janvrin, "and the doctor says he will have to be shot. His hind legs are paralyzed."

Tears welled in the eyes of the big policeman. He went back to the desk and asked Captain Schuttberger for fifteen minutes' leave of absence. It was granted, and Janvrin returned to the stall where his h[illegible] lay, knelt down and put his arms [illegible] out the animal's neck. For [illegible] an hour he patted his old [illegible]on and talked to him in a voice broken with emotion. Sergeants Reilly, Cooper and Sheldon were called to the stable to see "a joke on Janvrin," but they only took a glance at him, and returned to the station house without a word.

FRANK'S LIFE ENDED.

Veterinary Wood stepped into the stable and told Janvrin that it would be better to shoot the animal and put him out of his misery. Janvrin said he would take a walk. In half an hour he returned to the station. "Well, Frank has been shot," said Sergeant Reilly, gently.

Janvrin made an effort to speak, but no words came. After unpinning his badge he walked out of the station without a word, and he never returned.

"I was on the force for twenty-one years," said Janvrin yesterday, "but I was fit for ten years' service yet, and I expected to die in harness. But when Frank was killed my heart was broken. I would not ride another horse. Frank was the most faithful friend I have ever met, and I gave up half my salary willingly. I expected the other officers to laugh at me, but several have shaken me by the hand and said a comforting word with tears in their eyes.

"I used to read the stories about Garner and his talking with apes. I believe that Frank understood English as well as a large proportion of the residents of this city."

THREE HUSBANDS HER LOT

Simon Schulman Wants His Matrimonial Knot Untied by Annulment.

Mrs. Rachel Schulman, the wife of Simon Schulman, a wholesale dealer in sponges at No. 431 Grand street, is defendant in an action brought by her husband for the annulment of marriage, and if the courts decide in his favor Mrs. Schulman, as alleged, will be a grass widow for the third time.

Last December, as alleged, Schulman attended a social gathering on the East Side, and there met one Abraham Cohen. Schulman spoke of his wife, and mentioned the fact that her maiden name was Rachel Rossman. Cohen said that years ago he had married a woman by that name, and asked his newly found friend to describe her. Schulman's suspicions aroused, he gave an accurate description of his wife. "That's the woman," said Cohen. "I married her sixteen years ago, and she deserted me. There was no divorce." Mrs. Schulman admitted the truth of Cohen's statement.

Schulman immediately engaged Lawyers David Hershfield and Abram M. Frumberg, of No. 150 Nassau street, to bring action to annul the marriage. A motion for counsel fee and alimony was made before Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court yesterday by Mrs. Schulman's attorney, pending the outcome of the suit. There will be another hearing.

It is asserted that prior to her alleged marriage with Cohen Mrs. Schulman was a wife, and that the husband is living in Europe. The peculiar feature of the case is that Cohen lived within a few blocks of the Schulmans for several years and never learned the truth.

A New Art Club.

A new art club, known as the Liberal Art League, has been formed with the object of establishing a permanent gallery in this city, where artists can offer their pictures for sale, and where the long-established "Jury of Selection" will have no place. A large number of members have already joined, but the organizers are working quietly and without publicity until the plans are nearer maturity. It has been determined to hold an initial exhibition this Winter. The large gallery of the Grand Central Palace, Lexington avenue and Forty-third street, has already been secured, and the exhibition will last one month. The date for the opening has not been set.

An Engineer Struck by a Block Signal.

Engineer Charles Romaine, of Newburg, leaned too far out of his locomotive cab window as the Tuxedo express, on the Erie Road, reached the Erie junction yesterday morning, and a signal block caught him on the head. The fireman pulled him in from the window and ran the train to Jersey City. The injured man was taken to St. Francis' Hospital. It is believed his skull was fractured.

ITEM: GAS FIXTURES, $45.

Asbury Church Sunday School, Hackensack, Divided into Factions Thereby.

Girls Were Contesting for a Gold Watch by Seeing Who Could Collect the Most Money.

WALL STREET AIDED HELEN JOHNS.

She Raised $40.60, but Superintendent Weeks Put Gas Apparatus to His Daughter May's Account and Gave Her the Watch.

Wall Street has received a tip in financial diplomacy from Hackensack, N. J., and in a church affair at that. The way that the Wall Street men happen to be mixed up in the matter is that they recently contributed to a fund which thirteen-year-old Helen Johns, daughter of the Rev. Richard Johns, was raising for a chapel being built by the Asbury M. E. Church, of Hackensack. Miss Johns was competing with a number of other Sunday school children in raising money for the chapel, the one raising the most to be given a gold watch. Another of the competitors was Ellen May Weeks, a daughter of Nelson Weeks, superintendent of the Sunday school.

The rivalry in getting contributions was spirited, and when some of Wall Street's financiers heard of it through a friend of Miss Johns they contributed to help her out. Among the donors were Dudley Phelps, Henry Clews, Henry Clews, Jr., and Barney Biglin. The amount that they gave added to what was raised in Hackensack brought the contribution of Helen Johns up to $40.60. The subscriptions raised by the daughter of Superintendent Weeks aggregated only $25.25, but acting under the inspiration of helping out a good cause, Mr. Weeks added to his daughter's list this item:

"Gas fixtures, $45."

The explanation made by Mr. Weeks was that the gas fixtures had been donated to the church through him, and as he thought they were fully worth $45, he saw no reason why the amount should not go on his daughter's subscription.

The friends of Helen Johns insisted, however, that it was money, not gas fixtures, which the girls were collecting, and they insisted that Miss Johns was entitled to the prize. The decision of Mr. Weeks as superintendent of the Sunday school was, however, that his daughter was the winner.

The presentation was to have been made a week ago, and Superintendent Weeks called on Pastor Johns to make the speech. But Mr. Johns would not, so the victorious collector of gas fixtures was given the watch without any laudatory remarks. After Sunday school a meeting of the teachers was held, and it was decided that Helen Johns should be given a watch, too, and one just a trifle less expensive than the first prize, in order to indicate that it was a second prize. A number of women of the church advised Miss Johns to accept a first prize or none, so she refused to accept the offer of the teachers.

The Wall Street men are naturally puzzled to know whether the joke is on them or some one in Hackensack. One of the contributors says that had he known how church financiering is conducted in Hackensack he would have donated some practically worthless securities at par in order to offset the gas fixtures.

ELECTION OF CIGARMAKERS.

A Big Vote Expected in the Contest for International Officers.

The annual election of officers of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America was held yesterday, but it will be a month before the result is known. The officers voted for were a president, seven vice-presidents and a treasurer. These officers constitute the Executive Board. The third vice-president must be a member of a local union in Canada. That the vote will be a big one there is no doubt, as the union has nearly 500 local unions under its jurisdiction in the United States and Canada, every member of which who is in good standing is compelled to vote or pay a fine.

After the votes are counted by the local unions they will be forwarded to the Canvassing Board, in Chicago, where they will be examined and the result announced next week. An absolute majority of all votes cast is necessary for an election, and should no candidate receive a majority a new election must be called.

WAS KILLED BY AN ELEVATOR.

Carpenter Hubbs Thrust His Head Under a Descending Car.

Wlaillam H. Hubbs, a carpenter, was struck by an elevator and killed yesterday at No. 707 Broadway. He was thirty-five years old, married and lived at Oyster Bay, L. I. He was at work about 11 o'clock a. m. putting locks on the sliding doors opening into the elevator shaft on the eighth floor, which is occupied by G. Dippman & Sons, clothing manufacturers. He thrust his head into the elevator shaft just as the elevator car was descending. The car struck him and wedged his head between an iron bar and the wall of the shaft. Thomas McDonald, the elevator man, stopped it immediately and tried to release Hubbs from his position, but his head was so tightly wedged in that the iron bar had to be broken off. Hubbs was unconscious and died before an ambulance arrived. His skull had been crushed in. The body was removed to Mercer Street Station and the Coroner notified.

ELECTRICAL LOCK-OUT ENDED.

Union Men Recognized, and Both Sides Say They Are Satisfied.

The long-continued fight between the electrical workers and the Electrical Contractors' Association was ended yesterday, both sides claiming the victory.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Electrical Contractors' Association met yesterday at Twenty-seventh street and Third avenue in secret session. After discussing the lockout and its result for several hours they issued a statement in which they agreed to take the men back to work as members of Union No. 3, and also to appoint committees by which all future troubles shall be settled by arbitration.

The men claim that this gives them all they have been contending for, and the bosses say they are equally satisfied.

A NEW HEARING ORDERED.

Mayor Strong's Action in Rothschild's Complaint Against Commissioner Terry.

Jacob Rothschild, proprietor of the Hotel Majestic, recently complained to Mayor Strong that Commissioner of Accounts Seth S. Terry had permitted illegal evidence to be introduced during the recent investigation into the methods of inspectors and others connected with the Department of Buildings. After reciting the specific testimony objected to, Mr. Rothschild asked to have Mr. Terry removed from office.

The Mayor said yesterday that the only action he had taken in the matter was to notify Mr. Rothschild that another hearing would be given on Tuesday next, and that he would then have an opportunity to place upon he record any corrections he might desire.

TWO SUITS FOR MR. COHEN

If Successful They Will Cost the Wealthy Cloak Manufacturer at Least $10,000 Apiece.

Ida Ackermann's Sad Life Story the Basis of a Double Claim for Damages.

PENNILESS IN A STRANGE LAND.

She Was, She Says, a Trusted Member of the Household of Her Mother's Old Friend Until Cohen Wronged Her.

Two suits, in each of which damages to the amount of $10,000 are asked, have been brought against Morris Cohen, a wealthy cloak manufacturer at No. 442 Broadway, by Miss Ida Ackermann, formerly employed as a companion to his wife, but now living at No. 2027 Third avenue.

Miss Ackermann's story dates back to the time when her mother and Mrs. Cohen were school girls together. The parents of both were wealthy, and the girls were well educated and accustomed to luxury. They lived in Germany. Soon after her marriage Mrs. Cohen accompanied her husband to this country, where, from the first, he prospered in business. Mrs. Ackermann's husband, too, was prosperous, and his daughters were brought up to expect the best of everything. In 1892, however, he failed, and within a few weeks died, leaving his family with a very small income.

At that time Ida was seventeen years old, and was anxious to do something to aid the family. After much persuasion she was given permission to come to America and seek her fortune. She reached New York in August, 1893, bringing with her a letter of introduction from her mother to Mrs. Cohen.

The latter was living with her husband at No. 223 East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, and as soon as Miss Ackermann presented her letter she was made welcome.

In a few days Mrs. Cohen had taken a great fancy to Miss Ackermann, and proposed that the girl stay in the house as her companion. The arrangement was satisfactory, and before long nearly the entire care of the house devolved upon Miss Ackermann, as Mrs. Cohen is an invalid and her only son is now confined in an asylum.

A PLEASANT HOME.

For a year everything went as smoothly as could be. Miss Ackermann was a favorite not only with Mrs. Cohen, but was regarded by her as a daughter. She was handsome, well educated and bright, and did much to make the home a pleasant one. Mrs. Cohen, whose health had been failing for years, began to grow worse, however, and in September, 1894, her doctor ordered that she go into the country for a few weeks, and Miss Ackermann and Cohen were left alone in the family home.

Mr. Cohen treated Miss Ackermann as usual, she says, until October 2, 1894, when he came home late slightly under the influence of wine, and going to Miss Ackermann's room, as she alleges, assaulted her, first choking her almost to unconsciousness.

Miss Ackerman threatened him with arrest, and said she would tell Mrs. Cohen. She could not, however, speak the English language, and was ignorant of the laws of this country, so she finally accepted Cohen's offer to support her and give her money for her mother and brothers and sisters in Germany.

With this understanding he took the girl from his home to No. 338 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, where he rented apartments for her and paid all her expenses. He visited her frequently, she says, until July 10, 1895, when a child—a boy—was born to her. Then he refused to give her more money.

Miss Ackermann's resources soon gave out, and she appealed to Superintendent Blake, of the Department of Charities and Correction. As a result, Mr. Cohen was summoned before the department and agreed to pay Miss Ackermann $500. On August 8, 1895, the girl again saw Cohen and asked him to do something for the boy, whom she had named David. Cohen had become greatly attached to the child, and agreed to support and educate him.

GAVE UP HER CHILD.

An agreement was accordingly drawn up, by which Miss Ackermann released all claim to the child and Cohen agreed to adopt it. With this understanding he took it to his home and had it christened Morris, after himself.

The money which she received from Cohen soon gave out. She appealed to him for further aid. He refused it, and the girl told her story to Mrs. Cohen. The latter charged her husband with his guilt, and he admitted it, but begged forgiveness, which was granted him. Since then Cohen has refused to aid the girl in any way, and she has been forced to take refuge with another old friend of her mother, Mrs. Minnie Ridderbush, of No. 2027 Third avenue.

Last month she laid her case before the District-Attorney, and, on the advice of a member of his office, a suit for $10,000 was begun against Cohen by Attorney Thomas J. Sullivan, of No. 120 Centre street. Before this suit was filed Cohen, it is said, made most scurrilous attacks upon Miss Ackermann. As a consequence a second suit for $10,000 has been begun, for defamation of character.

MRS. WURTS GETS HER JEWELS.

Pawnbroker Dreyer Surrenders After a Hearing Before Mayor Strong.

At the pawnbrokers' hearing before Mayor Strong yesterday Mrs. Florence H. Wurts, of No. 101 West Sixty-third street, secured possession of a pair of diamond earrings which, she said, had been withheld from her by Louis Dreyer, a pawnbroker, doing business at No. 442 Sixth avenue. In a recent complaint to the Mayor Mrs. Wurts said the jewels, valued at about $500, were pawned in 1894 for her by George Dodd. When she desired to redeem them she sent Henry Heroy to Dreyer with the necessary money. Dreyer said he did not receive the earrings from Heroy, and he would not let him have them.

Then Mrs. Wurts went to the pawnbroker's and demanded the property. He also refused to let her have them until she proved her identity, as they had been pledged in the name of "Mrs. Townsend."

The Mayor ordered the property restored to Mrs. Wurts, and Dreyer handed it over on receiving $50, the amount of the claim.

"TRILBY'S" FLYING FEET.

Du Maurier's Heroine Is to Make a Trip Around the World.

Paul Potter, who dramatized Du Maurier's "Trilby," landed yesterday from the American Liner New York, after a little more than a month's absence abroad. His time in Europe was spent in "hustling in regular Yankee fashion," he said, and as a result he has arranged for the production of "Trilby" in nearly every European capital. The play will also be produced in South Africa and in Australia.

"The play will be produced at the Imperial Theatre in St. Petersburg next September," said Mr. Potter, "and the editor of Novoe Uremya will translate the play into the Russian tongue. In Berlin the play is to be presented in October at the Theatre of the West, which is now in course of construction. Barkarny, the great German actress, will take the part of Trilby, and Bonn will play Svengali. J. T. Grein will manage "Trilby" at the Theatre Royal in Amsterdam, and Ben Greet will go to South Africa to arrange for its production in Cape Town and the Transvaal. A. M. Palmer will send his own company to Australia.

MORE PIERS ARE NEEDED.

Experts Submit Plans for the Better Accommodation of Ocean Liners.

Too Much Room Along the North River Front, They Say, Used by the Railroads.

HOW THIS CAN BE BEST CHANGED.

Steamship Lines, It Is Suggested, Can Be Given the Preference When the Present Leases Expire—President O'Brien Wants Action.

The important question of improving the water front of this city was submitted to a special advisory committee, appointed by the present Dock Board. The members of the committee were General Casey, of Washington; George S. Morrison, of Chicago, and Professor Burr, of Columbia College.

These gentlemen have made their report, which practically repeats the recommendations of the old Tammany Board. The report was made public yesterday.

After reviewing the resolutions adopted at the time of their appointment, and going into a description of the East, North and Harlem rivers, the Board of Consulting Engineers state that the North River affords the best anchoroge for Atlantic steamers, and then adds: "If they cannot get accommodations on the New York side they will go to the Jersey side. If they cannot get accommodations on either side they will probably seek other ports."

The report then gives a detailed statement of the condition of the North River bottom, and says that expensive permanent piers will have to be erected.

THE MOST AVAILABLE PORTION.

"The North River, as now available for steamship purposes," adds the report, "practically extends from the Battery to the property of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, at Fifty-ninth street. This reach is cut in two by the portion between West Eleventh and West Fourteenth streets, where the piers are so short as not to be available for steamship use. While above Twenty-third street there is a reach which is well adapted to steamship service, and is already used in this way, it is the portion below Gansevoort street which now needs special consideration, without prejudice, however, to similar developments above.

"The length, measured on the bulkhead line, from the Battery to Gansevoort street, is 13,439 feet—a little more than two and one-half miles. Of this, 8,089 feet—about one and one-half miles—belongs to the city; 3,433 feet belongs to various private owners, and 1,917 feet to railroads. The present use of the 13,439 feet is as follows:

	Feet.	Feet.
Foreign steamship lines	1,779	
Coasting steamship lines	2,861	
		3,640
Railroads		3,883
Ferries		1,116
Miscellaneous, including inland steamboat lines		4,800
Total		13,439

"In other words, of the two and a half miles of water front which are better adapted than any other to the use of the class of commerce on which the prosperity of New York is most dependent, only 13.24 per cent is now occupied by foreign steamship lines, and only 27.08 per cent is occupied by all classes of ocean steamships, while 28.89 per cent is occupied by railroads.

"The ferries must remain where they are. Facilities must be provided for railroads and for North River steamboats (though the transfer of the latter to points above Gansevoort street should be considered). If the ferries, railroads and miscellaneous uses could be confined to a total length of one-half mile, there would remain two miles available for ocean steamers. This would provide thirty to thirty-five first class steamship piers, which would accommodate all the steamships now landing on both sides of the North River, besides leaving a considerable margin for the growth of commerce. It appears to this Board that the first thing to consider is what methods can be adopted to bring about this result.

STEAMSHIP LINES FIRST.

"In the first place, the general principle should be followed of always, when making leases, giving preference to the class of traffic for which this portion of the harbor is especially adapted. Steamship lines should always be given preference over any other class of traffic. Existing leases cannot be interfered with, but prior occupation should have no rights in preference to class of service.

"If a steamship line wishes space now occupied by a railroad or a river boat line it should be given that space at the expiration of the tenant's lease, without reference to length of occupation by the tenant. Though the ferries must remain where they are, other locations can be found for the Sound steamers, and even for North River boats. The most difficult problem is that of the railroads, which calls for special attention.

"The old practice of the railroads terminating on the Jersey shore was to deliver and receive their freight in freight houses on the west side of the river, from or to which it was transferred to or from piers on the New York side, these piers becoming the New York City freight stations. This practice has gradually undergone a change, till instead of being loaded or unloaded on the west side of the river, the cars are transferred across the river on floats.

"As a rule the cars are not removed from these floats, but are loaded and unloaded while standing on the floats in slips; in other words, the slips which might be used for ocean commerce are converted into space to stand cars while loading and unloading local freight—a service which could be perfectly well performed on land. At the foot of Twenty-third street the Erie Railroad adopts a different course, and the cars, when once brought across the river, are transferred from the float to a yard on shore, where they remain while they are loaded and unloaded.

HOW SPACE CAN BE SAVED.

"If this same principle could be applied to all the railroads terminating in New Jersey, perhaps four ferries, each occupying a width not exceeding 150 feet, or a total of 600 feet, could do all the work for which the railroads now use 3,883 feet. This would effect a saving of 3,283 feet, or nearly twice the frontage now occupied by all the foreign steamship lines."

The Board of Engineers recommends the building of several graving docks where ships can be docked and cleaned without having to be taken to Newport News. They recommend that these docks be run more for accommodation to ship lines than for profit, and suggest that they be under the control of the Dock Board. The Board believes that from five to seven docks would be enough.

President O'Brien, speaking of the report, said:

"It appears proper to say in connection with the publication of the report, and in view of the fact that powerful influences are at work to attract shipping elsewhere and deprive this city and port of much of its commerce, that no time should be lost in providing suitable accommodations for all classes of vessels and in the construction of a large graving dock. The Counsel to the Corporation has been requested to formulate bills to be introduced into the present Legislature, which will give the Board of Docks the necessary authority for the construction of a first-class graving dock, and, in effect, control over West street to its easterly line."

Probing for Frauds in the Navy.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Ex-Secretary of the Navy Tracy, of New York, was before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs for almost four hours to-day, making a statement at the investigation under way relative to prices paid for armor plate, alleged overcharges, the ownership of patents, etc. Mr. Carnegie and several of his people are also here to appear before the committee. The hearing is conducted behind closed doors.

A BIT PERSONAL.

Folks Always Interested in Each Other's Doings.

Hence This Matter, Taken From Their Private Life,

We Are Sure Will Interest the World Amazingly.

Dover, N. H.—A cynic of old once said—"Other people's affairs are tedious."

We believe, on the contrary, that there is nothing so interesting to us as what happens to other people.

We are sure, therefore, that this will prove interesting reading.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Grant, who reside at 490 Central Ave., Dover, N. H., both talk unreservedly of the matter.

"Three years ago," said Mrs. Grant, "I was severely attacked by grippe, which after a long period of illness terminated in a complete case of nervous prostration. I became greatly reduced in flesh, and was

MRS. F. W. GRANT.

rapidly growing weaker and less able to work about the house.

"Having heard of the wonderful curative properties contained in Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I concluded to give it a trial. After taking one bottle I was greatly improved, and before the third bottle was gone I was able to be about my work as usual."

Mr. Grant is no less enthusiastic. He says:

"Having employed the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy in a chronic case of nervous indigestion with

MR. F. W. GRANT.

the most gratifying results, I can sincerely recommend it to all who are suffering from this horrible malady. It aids digestion, strengthens the stomach and builds up the entire nervous system at the same time."

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy surely cures. The reason is plain. It is the prescription of the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases; hence, of necessity, is perfectly adapted to cure just these chronic complaints. Its discoverer, Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th St., New York City, can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

HER FIRST HUSBAND BACK.

After Fourteen Years' Absence a Sailor Claims His Wife, Who Had Married Again.

Two weeks ago Frank Vincent, a sailor, returned to Brooklyn, after an absence of fourteen years. He began a search for his wife, Amy Vincent, whom he had abandoned a few months after he married her. Vincent learned that she had happily married James A. Dunn, an electrician, of No. 629 Third avenue, Brooklyn, and was the mother of six of his children. Vincent claimed her as his wife, a claim which she indignantly denied. She said that years after he had sailed away and left her all alone she was told by shipmates and others that he had died at sea.

Vincent's return was unfortunate, as it resulted in breaking up the home of the Dunns. The woman's second and loyal husband took sides with the Enoch Arden of this romance. The result was a separation. Yesterday Dunn began a suit to have his marriage annulled. Mrs. Dunn's counsel asked for alimony, and decision was reserved.

Mrs. Dunn is seriously ill at her sister's home, in Williamsburg.

Lawyer Murphy Bailed.

Lawyer William D. Murphy, who is accused of having committed perjury before Justice Dugro, in the Supreme Court, was released in $3,000 bail by Judge McMahon, in the General Sessions yesterday. William T. Reynolds, of No. 229 Mill street, Poughkeepsie, qualified in the sum of $15,000, and was accepted as surety for Murphy. John J. Humphrey, who was Murphy's client, and arrested for the same offence, is still in the Tombs, being unable to secure bail.

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For Breakfast, and be well and strong all day.

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10 Cents Per Line

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The ∴ Journal.

IF YOU NEED HELP TRY IT.

MAD DOG ON A RAMPAGE.

Bit a Man, a Boy, a Horse and Another Dog in Long Island City Before He Was Killed.

A mad dog that first made his appearance in the neighborhood of the County Court House in Long Island City, yesterday morning, created the wildest excitement among the residents in several of the nearby streets, and, after biting a man, a boy, a horse and another dog, was killed by an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Where the dog came from, or who he belonged to, no one knows. While Thomas Krone, who is employed in the meter works at Jackson avenue and Pierson street, was standing on the steps in front of the building, at 10 a. m., the dog—a big black mongrel—came around the corner and made a dash for him. Krone fell in his attempt to get up the steps, and before he could rise the dog bit him in the nose. Krone succeeded in fighting the dog off, and finally kicked him down the steps to the pavement.

As the dog went up Jackson avenue a crowd of men and boys followed, throwing stones and sticks at him. At the corner of Eleventh street the dog caught Charles Kavanaugh, the eight-year-old son of ex-Judge Kavanaugh, by the ankle, burying his teeth in the flesh through the leather top of the boy's shoe. Some one struck the dog over the head with a stick, and he turned down Jackson avenue, scattering the crowd in all directions. Contractor Peter Phillips had left his horse and buggy standing in front of his home in Pierson street, and in passing it the dog jumped at the horse's had and bit the animal on the nose.

The dog was finally chased out of Pierson street, and with the crowd still following he went up Ely street and into Twelfth street, where there were a number of children playing, but so far as is known did not bite any of them. At the end of the Twelfth street block the dog turned into Not avenue, and at the next corner attacked a dog belonging to John J. Sullivan, who has a saloon on the corner. Sullivan's dog had his ear badly torn before he was rescued by Mrs. Sullivan, who drove the mad dog away with a broom and a bucket of water.

Officer William Dusing, of the Society for the Protection of Cruelty to Animals, found the dog trotting across an open lot near Not avenue, and ran after him with a pistol, and as the dog turned killed him with the first shot.

Krone, the first one bitten by the dog, refused to go to a hospital, and after washing the blood from his nose, continued his work. Later he was persuaded to go to a doctor and have the wound cauterized. young Kavanaugh was taken to St. John's Hospital, where the wound on his ankle was cauterized. Mr. Phillips did not consider the slight scratches on his horse's nose sufficient to cause any worry.

TRYING TO REVERSE GLEASON.

Young Woods Would Get Back on the Long Island City Force.

Judge Barnard, in the Supreme Court, Long Island City, has issued an order requiring Mayor Patrick J. Gleason and Police Commissioners John Lawler, William Fitzgerald and John T. Grady to show cause why Robert J. Woods, who was lately dismissed from the police force of Long Island City, should not be reinstated. The case will come up before Judge Clement, in Brooklyn, next Thursday, and on its decision depends the fate of thirty-three other ex-policemen, who were summarily dismissed shortly after Gleason took office on January 1.

Woods is a son of the present Chief of the Long Island City Police, who is suing Gleason for $50,000 damages for slander. Lawyer Louis J. Grant, who is counsel for the younger Woods, says that the action is based on the law which forbids the dismissal of policemen without cause or a hearing. No charges were preferred against any of the dismissed men, nor were they ever given a hearing of any kind.

W. K. Vanderbilt's Mediterranean Cruise.

The steam yacht Valiant, with W. K. Vanderbilt, Frank Lawrence, F. O. Beach and Winfield Hoyt aboard, sailed yesterday from Port Royal, S. C. The party is destined for a Winter cruise in the Mediterranean.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

LITTLE MAY MINING COMPANY.

Incorporated under the laws of the State of Colorado.

CAPITAL $1,250,000

OF A PAR VALUE OF ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE.

Subscription for a limited number of the full paid and non-assessable shares of the Little May Mining Company of Cripple Creek, Colorado, will be received at 50 cents per Share.

The discovery of gold in California nearly fifty years ago and its subsequent large production, greatly enhanced the value of all exchangeable things, and have converted the western coast of our country into a Paradise of civilization. Its recent discovery in South Africa has made that country known to the whole world, and advanced its civilization more than a century as if by magic. Hundreds of millions of dollars were sent from England and the Continent of Europe to buy and work South Africa mines, and the Stock Exchange values of the stocks represented increased in some instances to 4,000 per cent. History has never before recorded the accumulation of so many fortunes in so short a time as were made in these investments. Notwithstanding the universal prediction that the so-called "craze" would end in the ruin of all those who invested, the production of gold has increased steadily, and to-day shows large returns on the money invested, with ample reserves to warrant the statement that over $1,000,000,000 will be produced from the mines now open.

Marvellous has been the result of the discovery of gold in South Africa, but its production has been hastened and greatly facilitated by the aid of enormous sums of money. Comparatively speaking the results have been more wonderful in the CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT, COLORADO. Within three years it was practically unknown. In 1895 it produced over $8,000,000 of gold. To-day it has enough ore "blocked out" to produce $20,000,000 in 1896. Last year it produced one-third as much gold as all of South Africa, without the aid of any outside capital to speak of. It is, in the opinion of the best experts, the RICHEST, the MOST PRODUCTIVE AND THE MOST ENDURING GOLD REGION known to exist in the world to-day. Give it the aid of ample capital for development and it will add $50,000,000 TO THE ANNUAL PRODUCT OF THE U. S.

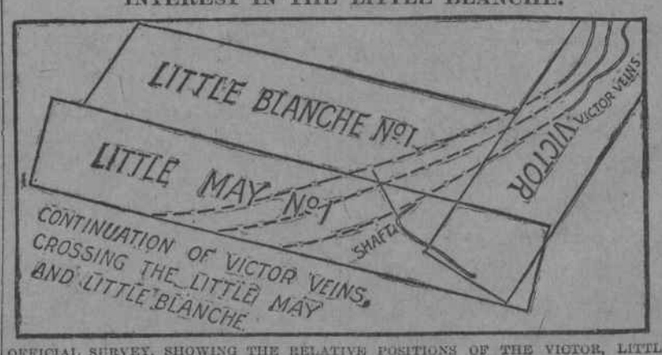
The average increase of values of the listed stocks of CRIPPLE CREEK MINES in 1895, including good and bad, was 377 per cent. In many instances it was over 600 per cent, and in some over 3,000 per cent. The output of gold justifies this wonderful growth, and the same ratio is almost sure to continue for an indefinite period.

The most notable mine in the CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT is the VICTOR, now yielding, without pressure, about $1,500,000 per annum. Next are the INDEPENDENCE and PORTLAND. These wonderfully rich mines are located in the Bull Hill section of the district.

The VICTOR yields ore running from $400 to $4,000 per ton. Adjoining the VICTOR are the LITTLE MAY and the LITTLE BLANCHE, BOTH OF WHICH ARE CROSSED BY THE VICTOR VEINS, YIELDING THE SAME ORE AND POSSESSING ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF THE VICTOR. The map published below, made from the official surveys of the properties, shows their exact positions.

THERE IS NO REASON, SCIENTIFIC, REAL OR IMAGINARY, WHY THESE PROPERTIES, OR EITHER OF THEM, WITH THE SAME DEVELOPMENT, ARE NOT WORTH AS MUCH TO-DAY AS THE VICTOR, AND THE VICTOR COULD NOT BE BOUGHT FOR MILLIONS.

THE STOCK OF THE LITTLE MAY CARRIES A ONE-HALF INTEREST IN THE LITTLE BLANCHE.



OFFICIAL SURVEY, SHOWING THE RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE VICTOR, LITTLE MAY AND LITTLE BLANCHE.

NOT A PROSPECT.

The LITTLE MAY is not a Prospect—$50,000 has been expended in developing the property and its value is not UNKNOWN. The following extracts from a recent report of Charles J. Moore, consulting engineer of the Independence Mine, formerly manager of the Portland, both in the vicinity of the LITTLE MAY, need no commendation. Mr. Moore is considered by those who know to be without a superior as a capable and conscientious mining engineer and expert:

"This property is situated at the southeast end of the celebrated VICTOR mine, and contains the southern extension of that lode, being located upon the southeast spur of Bull Hill. The total area of the LITTLE MAY No. 1 lode is about 8 1-3 acres. The course of the claim is north 12.46 E., 1,497 feet in length, but by reason of the conflicts with the southeast end of the VICTOR the average size of the claim is 1,139 feet in length by 295 feet in width. Adjoining this claim on the west is the LITTLE BLANCHE No. 1 lode, having an area, clear of all conflicts and adjustments of differences, of 5 8-10 acres."

"The celebrated VICTOR vein has been developed in the LITTLE MAY claim by an incline shaft 150 feet in depth following the dip of the vein an average of 60 to the westward; also by two levels run out upon the vein from the said shaft to the northwest. The upper level, at 75 feet depth, being 50 feet in length; the lower level 75 feet in length to the westward of the shaft and 15 feet to the southeastward. These two levels and the shaft show a strong and well defined vein three to four feet in width, and having nearly all the characteristics of the VICTOR vein in regard to the nature of the gangue and the appearance of the ore.

"Comparing the courses of the levels in the LITTLE MAY workings with those of the nearest levels in the workings of the VICTOR mine, it is plainly to be seen that each set of workings, if continued in their direction, would eventually meet, and, therefore, individually are upon the same vein.

"The main vein described is evidently a portion of one of the main fissures of the country, for, including the various openings in the VICTOR, SMUGGLER, LEE, BUENA VISTA, and other claims, it is well proven for nearly two miles in length, and for much of this distance, notably in the four claims first mentioned, the ore is more or less continuous for the remarkable distance of nearly 3,000 feet.

"The values should certainly be equal to the average of the same vein where so extensively developed in the VICTOR and BUENA VISTA claims."

Assays taken from the various openings and workings of the mine AVERAGE $60 GOLD TO THE TON.

It is not possible to conceive of any reason why these properties should not, within a short time, be paying dividends equal to, if not in excess of, those paid by any mine in the CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT, for their location is unsurpassed and their value is assured.

Those now investing in the stock of THE LITTLE MAY may confidently expect an increase in its value at least equal to that of other CRIPPLE CREEK mines during the last year, with the practical certainty of large and continuous dividends.

Every precaution has been, and will continue to be, taken to insure the most economical and prudent management of the properties, to the end that the stockholders shall reap the largest possible income consistent with a just and strictly honorable administration of the business intrusted to the officers and directors. The company has no debts, has ample machinery for sinking the shafts 500 feet, and is directed by the ablest expert and practical talent obtainable.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO LIST THIS STOCK ON THE VARIOUS MINING EXCHANGES AT AN EARLY DATE.

The undersigned will be pleased to receive subscriptions for shares of the above company in any amount, whether large or small, and forward the certificates therefor. Shares will not be allotted pro rata, but will be assigned to subscribers in the order of the receipt of their subscriptions to the full amount.

THE PRICE OF 50 CENTS A SHARE APPLIES ONLY TO IMMEDIATE SUBSCRIPTIONS UNDER THIS ANNOUNCEMENT.

Remittances should be made by Bank Drafts on New York, Post Office money order, by express or telegraph, payable to the order of

GRANT BROTHERS, Bankers,

(Members of the New York Stock Exchange),

56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.