RIGGS ACCEPTS; M'KENNA ASSAILED.

s the Journal Foretold, His Nomination Is Most Unpopular.

TRONG PROTESTS MADE.

esident and Chief Justice Fuller Are Warned of His Judicial Shortcomings.

Vashington, Dec. 5.—The protest exclu-ely announced in the Journal on No-mber 25 has been entered against At-rney-General McKenna. Letters of the onest description against his appoint-nt to the Supreme Court have been for-rded to President McKinley and to Chief stice Fuller, and similar protests will sent to the Senate against his con-mation.

he earliest of these objections against promotion of the Attorney-General came the Pacific coast, where Judge Me-na is best known, and where his fit-s or unfitness for the high position ich has been rendered him, may be as-med to be thoroughly understood.

Yearly all of the objections so far urged een based on two counts: First, that not a strong lawyer; and, second, be lacks stability, holding to his inions too weakly and being too easily anged by the influence of stronger minds. is judgment, which seems to be very nerally held of Judge McKenna by the egation from the Pacific slope, finds cor-boration among public men in the East, o have been thrown in contact with m since his appointment as Attorney-neral.

It was officially announced at the White use to-day upon the return of the esident to Washington that Governor n W. Griggs, of New Jersey, has been ed and has accepted the office of General of the United States, l be vacated by the nomination torney General McKenna to be Asso-te Justice of the United States Supreme urt. It has not yet been settled when vernor Griggs shall assume his new of-e. But it is probable that the date will about the beginning of the new year.

Integrity Not Questioned.

No one questions Judge McKenna's in-grity. He has the reputation of being a oroughly honest man, conscientious and gh-minded, but this infirmity of decision d judgment, which has found notable ex-ession in nearly every opinion rendered him since the 4th of March, is held to der him singularly unfit for the highest bunal in the country, especially since t body has of recent years shown itself pable of a five to four division on many the important cases brought before it. ose who are familiar with Judge Me-nna's decisions while on the Circuit ch say that he was rather unfortunate having many of his decisions successfully alled on appeal. A sufficient record of s character is held by the members of upreme Court to render the proposed

Justice Field, whom Judge McKenna is ted to succeed, has been through all years of his intellectual prime one of e sturdiest and most uncompromising aracters on the bench. While his decis-ns were generally of an unpopular aracter they never lacked the merit of nsistency with each other, and his as-ociates upon the bench felt that they had him a tower of strength from that point view, no less than in his intimate and avellously accurate knowledge of the w, especially of the old Spanish law ecting land and mining conditions in the nsense territory wrested from Mexico.

Regret of Justices.

e on neither of these important points udge McKenna be considered in the with Justice Field, the Justices now e bench, it is understood, are privately essing their regret at the prospective ections. It is not on record that the mbers of the Supreme bench have ever bled against the appointment of any sociate, but it is known that their influ-ce has been quietly and unostentatiously erted on several occasions in not very ote history against the appointment of it men: not only at the White House, t, failing there, against confirmation in Senate. It is said that the nomination the Supreme Court of one man, a most spicuous member of a recent Adminis-tion, was prevented by information quiet-conveyed to the President of the unani-us objection of the Supreme bench to ving him as an associate.

Whether the Supreme Court will extend objections to Judge McKenna's con-mation will probably never be known out-e of the Judiciary Committee itself. a matter of quiet comment among n in position to know the extent of the dition to Judge McKenna that practi-pose of the objections which have sent in is based on the ground of his a Catholic. On the other hand, it be asserted that, while Judge Me-na owed his selection originally to the g influence of Archbishop Ireland, e is no sign of church influence being ed for his appointment to the bench. ing based almost solely on the Presi-desire to appoint a Californian, and keep up the representation of the which otherwise would be broken the retirement of Justice Field.

Confirmation in Doubt.

t is hard to determine at present whether not Judge McKenna can be confirmed. ators admit that the chances are against m. Similar influences to those which vented the confirmation of Judge Horn-er and Wheeler H. Peckham will be ed against Judge McKenna. The bare bility of defeating him will encourage position to make the effort.

McKenna himself feels uncertain, idenced by the anxious queries as hances of confirmation which he of been putting to those in position the pulse of the Senate. One Sena-med him recently that his chances e greatly strengthened if he suc-ed in getting for the Government the tire amount of the Kansas Pacific debt.

ROTEST AGAINST GIRLS.

nions Fear a Marble Firm Employing Non-Union Women May Build the Hall of Records.

A strong fight is to be made by the trades ons to have the contract for the new ll of Records given to a New York firm order that New York mechanics may ve the work. The matter was brought fore the Central Labor Union yesterday Delegate Fitzgerald, of the Reliance bor Club of Marble Workers.

"I am sorry to announce," he said, "that contract for the marble is likely to be to a non-union Buffalo firm, which girls instead of men working at polish-marble and onyx for $6 and $8 a week. present only 20 per cent of the men in union are working."

he secretary was instructed to write to or Strong, as chairman of the Board of mate and Apportionment, presenting the s, and asking him to see that New York work which is paid for by New York payers be only given to New York con-ctors, who will employ New York me-nics.

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That doth make the needy glad
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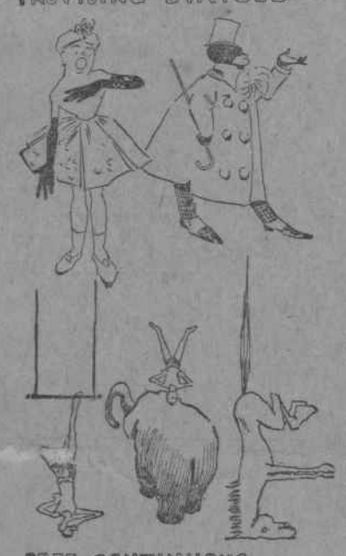
al Situation "Wants," 16 words 10 cents. *

GORGEOUS PHILANTHROPIC DREAM CREDITED TO RUSSELL SAGE.

Said to Have Made a Will Giving $50,000,000 for the Founding of a People's Palace, and to Establish Free Golf Links at Quogue, L. I.

RUSSELL SAGE IS SAID TO HAVE MADE A WILL

PROVIDING STATUES—



FREE CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE—

AN immense pipe, with a round, flat bowl, and a pouch of fragrant straight-cut coupons, form the basis of this story. Before the pipe went out $50,000,000 of Russell Sage's money had been smoked up in a dream of regal munificence outrivalling the splendors of the fabled Orient. Then Mr. Sage awoke and denied the whole thing. He said he hadn't even been asleep.

Many queer and fantastic creations were seen floating dimly through this pale green vista of smoke. Burning money, when inhaled, is more potent than the juice of the poppy. One filmy segment of this fabric depicted Mr. Sage in the act of making a will in which he left $50,000,000 to charity and public benefactions. The capitalist made a will, but it is denied that philanthropy inspired that instrument. His attorney, who drew the will, disclaims all knowledge of such a bequest.

After providing for the wife and relatives of the testator, the $50,000,000 resolves itself into a grand transformation scene at Madison Square Garden. With a portion of the public fund left by Mr. Sage this huge structure is to be converted into a people's palace. Then there are scholarships established at various colleges, a public library, manual training schools and fresh air funds for children, all of which institutions will be supported by the income from the sums set aside for them.

In the matter of the pleasure palace, has not yet been decided whether the entertainment will run as a continuous show or consist of nightly performances with two matinees weekly. But on whatever line the palace is conducted it will prove a genuine charity to those who have heretofore paid to see break-neck song and dance artists. What blessings will be showered upon the memory of the noble man who thus relieves the public of at least half its agony!

The vaudeville department, however, is intended to occupy but a small corner. According to the dream one portion of the palace is to be fitted up as a free citizens' club, with hammocks, steamer chairs, free drinks and cigars and Turkish rugs. Bowery citizens evince an interest bordering on delirium in this department. In the next compartment Mr. Sage is said to favor the establishment of a free forum, where street preachers, curbstone politicians and aspiring elocutionists can practise on the public. Religious discussions, "Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night" and "Cassabianca" alone are barred.

A museum will be opened in which stuffed sea serpents, glass-eaters and wild men from Borneo will be exhibited every day except Sunday. The Second, Third and Sixth avenue elevated lines may be converted into bicycle tracks, which will enable the public to reach the free people's palace without incurring expense.

Nor is this all. Mr. Sage's country place, at Quogue, L. I., and an unimproved estate of 1,610 acres at Lakewood, N. J., are to be transformed into public golf links with free caddies. The only tools the players furnish are their pipes. Nearly $400,000 is set aside for this charity, so the rumor says.

Here and there about the city will be erected statues of the philanthropist, attired in one of those "Take-me-home-for-$6.75" suits he always wears. Another sum of money, a mere trifle of $750,000, will be employed in opening a Greek and Italian school of art for the struggling gentlemen who now peddle peanuts and candy on the streets. That the public may never find occasion to complain of dry reading, the Sage free library is to be built in the reservoir.

When asked about this $50,000,000 dream, Mr. Sage indulged in a smile that didn't even cost him an effort, and said not a word. One of the clerks said the tenor of the report was enough to brand it as an absurdity.

CITIZENS CLUBS—

GOLF MATCHES—

MUSEUMS—

ETC., ETC., ETC.

IGNOBLE CLOSE OF '97'S RACING.

No Good Purpose Served by the Late Meetings in the South.

H. P. A. TO MEET THIS WEEK

Now Asserted That the Organization Will Not Disband as Was Expected.

By Francis Trevelyan.

The Eastern racing season of 1897, after dragging out a weary final act at the small out of town meetings, has come to a rather ignoble close. The critics have done a great deal more than merely insinuate that horses have not been running up to their form, and as if to clinch any possible argument six favorites were bowled over on the last day.

Still, what is to be expected when the horses are jaded and leg-weary, the tracks heavy and often unsafe, and many a man is desperately trying to land enough money to carry him and his belongings over the Winter months? That any really good purpose is served by these late meetings may well be doubted. They are hotbeds of scandal and dissatisfaction, and the majority of the men they are designed more particularly to help—the "poor" owners—probably find the balance on the wrong side of the ledger when all is over.

Expenses are heavy, the purses small, and setting the one against the other it is at least hard to see where any profit can accrue except to the men who lay the odds and possibly to the backers of the enterprise. As against these meetings, it would be vastly better if some of the Summer dates that are not utilized, the "odd days" during the meetings at the "big tracks," could be filled and racing be allowed to hibernate as early as the middle of November.

Apart from the general poor results in obtaining sport, a bad service has been done in inflicting one more blow at steeple-chasing. When matters get so bad that the stewards think it better to call races off rather than risk any more scandal, one cannot go much further. As one of the gentlemen most concerned said the other day, it is at least astonishing that the professionals, to whom the continuance of the cross-country sport means so much, will not make "some pretence of decency."

There is no likelihood that the effort to repopularize jumping races will be abandoned next season, but what has happened at Pimlico means that this branch of sport has an additional burden of odium to carry. The events for gentlemen jockeys have, on the other hand, become more firmly established in public favor than ever, and the contrast is made the more striking since the attempt to make the amateurs an attraction at the meetings around New York ended in a series of absurd fizzles.

It seems to be understood that an exception was made in regard to the question of the size of the purses at Aqueduct, while the men who started horses after the last day of November at Pimlico do not yet know whether they are "outlaws" in the eyes of the congress or not. This seems to be perfectly absurd. Even in the absence of any articles of agreement between the two governing bodies no question has ever been raised as to the respective territories.

There is no reason why, if the Jockey Club sees fit to permit racing on Christmas Day, the congress should be concerned, or if the Western body pronounces that no purse of less than a certain amount shall be offered, the Jockey Club tracks shall be forced to follow suit. In other words, each organization is supposed to be doing its best to further the interests of the turf in its own territory. There are no articles of agreement, but there is no hostility.

The Turf Congress chose to abrogate the agreement made with the Jockey Club after the formation of the latter body, and then all such understanding as that about not allowing racing during December, January and February ipso facto lapsed. The conditions are entirely different in many ways. What might be a most laudable police for the Jockey Club to adopt might be fatal for the Turf Congress.

What appears to be needed is an understanding; the simpler the better. The chief point should be the recognition of rulings where fraud is involved. Outside of that the chief necessity is to provide that each body shall be quite independent to act as it sees fit in its own territory without fear or thought of what the rules of the other body say on the point.

The general meeting of the Horsemen's Protective Association will probably be held the latter part of this week. Great reticence has been displayed as to the tactics of the association, but it is now asserted that disbandment will not be the policy adopted. This change of plan is, it is understood, the result of advice and opinions given by an eminent lawyer. This would, of course, imply that the members find that they have been acting absolutely within their legal rights.

It has not been all along so much a question as to whether they had the legal right to act as they were doing, as whether they were not going about their self-imposed business in a way calculated to alienate and disgust the best element on the turf, and so do irrevocable harm to the sport.

As a matter of fact the great majority of the members of the Horsemen's Protective Association are men who have made all the money they have, or have had, out of racing. The men to whom they have placed themselves in opposition, have been content to freely put money into racing, and would presumably be contented to still do so in the future, unless they are crossed and thwarted in their schemes to help the sport.

There is a rumor that the association will be reorganized, and by securing the recognition of sundry members the body will be placed on a totally different footing and enabled to carry out the original proposition of working in harmony with the Jockey Club. If this be feasible, it may answer, but at best it will be a difficult proposition.

The necessary process of elimination would entail the creation of a legion of enemies, and it may be said that already the association is regarded with a great lack of favor by the professional racing men who were not drawn into it by the first tide of enthusiasm.

The best plan of all, and the one that will probably be adopted, will be for the entire episode to be allowed to fade gradually but surely into the forgotten past. With actual disbandment, it would only be a few months before the association became a more or less absurd memory, if a policy of "masterly inactivity" be systematically pursued.

J. B. PACE TOBACCO CO., RICHMOND, VA.

$130 In U. S. Gold Given Away. See Journal "WANT" Pages.

NEW RIVAL TO NICARAGUA CANAL.

Exclusive Rights Granted to a British Steamship Company.

CONFLICT OF CONCESSION.

Isthmian Government Gives the Englishmen Thirty Years Exclusive Navigation.

Managua, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Dec. 5.—L. Wichmann, representing the English corporation known as the Atlas Steamship Company, Limited, has deposited with the treasury of Nicaragua $5,000 in gold as the company's guarantee under its contract with the Nicaraguan Government, by the terms of which the company receives the exclusive right of steam navigation for thirty years on the Silico Lagoon, Lake Nicaragua and the River San Juan del Norte, with the exclusive right also for the same time of constructing tramways and railroads along the line, and at the best places to avoid the obstacles in the River San Juan.

By the terms of the contract between the Nicaraguan Government and the Atlas Steamship Company, referred to in the foregoing dispatch, the Government undertakes to pay the company $5,000 for every mile of railroad built between Colorado Junction and the Silico Lagoon. The company receives the right to appropriate the lands of private parties necessary for the right of way. On its part the company is obliged to make at least three trips a month with its steamers between Granada and San Juan del Norte, both ways, and at least once a month to touch at every inhabited port on the lake.

The contract by its terms makes the concession forfeitable in case the railroad is not finished within three years from the date of the instrument; and it contains a provision prohibiting its transfer to another person or foreign company or to any government.

Diplomatic negotiations are in progress between the United States and Nicaragua with respect to the apparent conflict between the concession to the Atlas Steamship Company and that made to the Maritime Canal Company, of New York, which latter provides that the Maritime Canal Company "shall have the right to construct and operate a railway along the whole extent of the canal, or those parts of the same that may be considered convenient for the better service and operation of the said work, the State (Nicaragua) binding itself to abstain from granting a concession for a railroad such as might compete with the canal for the transportation of merchandise."

The Silico Lagoon is somewhat off the route of the Nicaragua Canal, but it is said that "exclusive" privileges of navigation in Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan River for the next thirty years might in effect limit the navigation of the canal.

The concession to the Maritime Canal Company contains an article as to a concession by Nicaragua in 1877 to F. Alf Pollas similar to that granted the Atlas Company, but the Nicaraguan Government announced explicitly that the Maritime Canal Company had the right of expropriation against Pollas. The practical question is whether the concession to the English company does not conflict with that to the American companies as clearly as did that of Mr. Pollas.

Men Cured Free.

The Private Formula of a Noted Physician Sent Free to All Who Write.

WEAKENED MANKIND MAY NOW GRASP A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.

Thousands of men will welcome the news that a most successful remedy has been found for sexual weakness, such as impotency, shrunken organs, nervous debility, lost manhood, night emissions, premature discharge and all other results of self-abuse and excesses. It cures any case of the difficulty. Mr. H. C. Olds, who cured himself after many years suffering, wants to let other men know about it. He will therefore send the receipt giving the various ingredients to be used, so that all men at a trifling expense can cure themselves. He sends the receipt free, and all the reader need do is to send his name and address, stating he is not writing out of curiosity but wishes to give the remedy a trial, to Mr. H. C. Olds, Box 1,107, Kalamazoo, Mich., requesting the free receipt as reported in the papers. It is a generous offer, and all men ought to be glad to have such an opportunity as this.

OUR ARMY TOO QUIET.

Lieutenant O'Brien, the Hero of the Fort McPherson Scandal, Will Seek Service in Asia.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 5.—The regular Army has proved too peaceful for Lieutenant O'Brien, one of the heroes of the Fort McPherson scandal, who left his command on the march a few weeks ago in search of excitement upon his own hook.

The notice that the War Department had reluctantly brought itself to accept his resignation reached the Lieutenant yesterday.

He now declares that he will seek service in Asia, in order that he may be all mixed up in the territorial struggles between Emperor William, the Czar of Russia, Queen Victoria and the Republic of France.

To-day's Probable Winners.

At Singerly.

FIRST RACE—MAUDE ADAMS, FLAMES.
SECOND RACE—HURRY, TESSIE B.
THIRD RACE—PRAIRIE FLOWER, MR. WAVERLY.
FOURTH RACE—FALSE PRIDE, JAW HAWKER.
FIFTH RACE—WALTER O, JERQUET.

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Undressed English Worsted Suits; coats silk serge or satin lined, soft roll collars, silk to edge, at $24.00

Full Dress Trousers, $4 to $7.50.

English Worsted Tuxedo Coats, special $14.00.

The new "Bat-Wing" Tie, for full dress (all lengths)..... 23c

Elderdown Smoking Jackets, velvet, satin and cord trimmed, formerly $4.98, at Broadway store only..... 1.19

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MANLY VIGOR

without drugs. If you are weak from youthful errors or later excesses, write for my book "Three Classes of Men," sent sealed, free. It tells all about my wonderful ELECTRIC BELT nd SUSPENSORY for weak men. I have had 30 years' experience. 5,000 cured last year of DRAINS, NIGHT LOSSES, IMPOTENCY, SHRUNKEN ORGANS and VARICOCELE. Consultation free at office, or if you don't live near enough to call, write for above book. Office hours, 9-9. Sunday, 9-12.

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270,000 CURED

Either of the Liquor or Morphine Disease in the last sixteen years. For full particulars call on or address THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Long distance telephone

DISEASES OF MEN.

All secret and private diseases of men cured in a few days; skin diseases, blood poisoning, nervous debility, weak, undeveloped organs, impediments to marriage; lost vigor restored. Go to HALLETT MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 216 East 16th st., near 3d ave.; no charge unless cured; hours 9 to 9; Sundays included.

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HOLIDAY BICYCLES.

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WHAT DO YOU WANT?

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Advertise It in the Journal.

$130 In U. S. Gold Given Away. See Journal "WANT" Pages.

LV. CONGRESS READY FOR WORK.

Meeting Just Like Reassembling After a Short Recess.

Washington, Dec. 5.—More like a reassembling after a short recess than a regular session will be the meeting of the Fifty-fifth Congress to-morrow morning at 12 o'clock. There are no preliminary caucuses to be held, no officers to elect, no canvassing or guessing as to committeeships, no lottery of seats in the House. All that was settled in the special session.

The House will meet as usual. Twenty minutes before noon a leather-lunged sergeant-at-arms will recite his monotonous order that the time has arrived for all visitors to leave the floor. Slowly the interlopers will drift through the green doors, the members will take possession of their seats, while the ex-members will linger around the outer rail and look wistfully at the places they once occupied.

Then the ponderous form of Speaker Reed will appear suddenly in his place. His gavel will fall with a resounding whack upon his desk, and the House will be in session. Chaplain Couden will utter a brief prayer, to which respectful attention will be paid, and then the usual hurly-burly is on. The Senate and House will mutually discover the formal reassembling of each body, and then the joint committee will be appointed to notify the President that Congress is in session and ready to receive any communication which he may have to make. The President will promptly inform them of his intention to communicate his message, and it will arrive at the Capitol about as soon as the committee returns. With the transmission of the message in writing hundreds of printed copies will immediately appear from their carefully guarded custody, and be laid on the desks of each member, as well as furnished to the correspondents.

Then the reading of the message will be taken up. This lasts from one to two hours. To-morrow the two hour limit will probably be exceeded, as the message is a long one. Other than this, practically no business will be transacted. The members want a few hours to settle into harness, to feel the pulse of the House, to learn what is in the wind. Besides, as one member puts it to-night, the President's message is about all the House ought to be expected to stand in one day.

It is the intention of the House leaders to proceed with the business of the session as rapidly as possible. The committees will all begin their labors this week, and as all of them have more or less bills on hand which were introduced at the extra session, there will be no lack of material for the House to work on after the committee hoppers have begun to grind.

No Appropriation Bills Ready.

The Appropriations Committee has been at work for ten days, and Chairman Cannon expects to pass at least two of the regular bills before the holidays, the legislative, executive and judicial and the pension appropriation bills. One or the other of these bills, it is expected, will be reported by Wednesday, and the end of the week promises to see the House down to business.

Among the early general measures to receive consideration will be the Bankruptcy bill. Whether it will be the Nelson bill, which passed the Senate at the last session, or a modification of the Torrey bill, depends on the temper of the Judiciary Committee, which will submit the measure to the House.

Beyond doubt there will be several resolutions of inquiry during the first week which may be more or less sensational, and some of the radical pro-Cuba members will attempt to get consideration for a Cuban resolution before the Foreign Affairs Committee can act. Congressman Livingston, of Georgia, is one of these. But owing to the nature of the House rules all these hasty efforts will prove abortive, and they probably will take their regular course.

Senate Calendar Loaded.

There will be nothing except indisposition upon the part of members to prevent the Senate's entering promptly upon its work upon convening to-morrow, as there is a calendar ready made for it with about 300 bills reported from committees during the special session. With the message read it will remain for the Senate to decide whether it shall enter seriously upon the work of the session after Monday or begin a system of delay intended to throw all important questions over beyond the Christmas holidays. The indications are now for a little more activity than usual during the pre-holiday session. This is largely due to the fact that the supporters of the Administration and other advocates of annexation are very anxious to secure the earliest possible consideration of the treaty with Hawaii.

Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, announces his purpose of pressing annexation at the earliest possible moment, but it is probable that the matter will not be taken up seriously until the committee can have a meeting and decide upon details of procedure. The committee will be called together on Wednesday for this purpose. One point which the committee will be called upon to decide is whether to proceed to ratify the treaty of annexation or to annex the islands by resolution. The annexationists have lost some votes during the vacation and there is now apprehension that the two-thirds vote, necessary to assure the ratification, cannot be secured.

Hawaii to Come in by Resolution.

No satisfactory canvass is possible until all the Senators arrive, and if it is then made manifest that the necessary two-thirds vote cannot be secured it is likely that the proceeding by means of a resolution, which would require only a majority vote, will be inaugurated. Some members of the Foreign Relations Committee who favor annexation advocate this course, because they say they see no reason for traversing the same ground twice, as they would be compelled to do in case the matter should be first considered in executive session, fail there and then be taken up in the form of a resolution in open Senate and the House.

The Immigration bill, for which Senator Lodge stands sponsor, is practically at the head of the Senate legislative calendar, and will be considered early in the session. Senator Lodge to-day repeated his intention of pressing the bill, but he will not antagonize the Hawaiian treaty with it. The first bill on the calendar is Senator Gear's measure, providing for the adjustment of the Pacific Railroad debt, but the sale of the Union Pacific doubtless will have the effect of causing the temporary withdrawal of this bill and the substitution of others. Of the 300 bills on the calendar about 200 are private pension bills, and all of these probably will be disposed of at one sitting when taken up. There are also several hundred recess appointments to be considered in executive session.

2,064 "Wants"

were printed in the Christmas Journal yesterday. A great gain over other records. The business-getting power of Journal "Wants" greater than ever. *

HATCHET COULDN'T SUBDUE HIS SPIRIT

With a Dozen Stitches in His Scalp Francis Crowley Sought Revenge.

There were lively times among the Crowleys, Maloneys and Cosgroves on the third floor of the tenement at No. 33 Monroe street yesterday. Mary Crowley, the young wife of Francis Crowley and daughter of Timothy Maloney, said pleasantly afterward that "It was only a little bit of a fight, you might say." It resulted, however, in her husband being carried away in an ambulance with wounds on his head that required a dozen stitches, and in Timothy Maloney's scalp being laid open with a bottle and his neck cut with a knife. Mixed ale was at the bottom of it all.

Francis Crowley has been working on the Fourth avenue street railway as a laborer. His wife lives with her father, who is a little white-headed man of fifty-five years who has a good reputation. He peddles coal for a living. Crowley divides his time between his father-in-law's home and the abode of his mother, at No. 315 Fifth street.

Crowley was at his father-in-law's house yesterday morning, drunk. The old man went out to get shaved. In his absence a friend of Crowley, one Tom Cosgrove, dropped into the Maloney domicile, also drunk, and went to sleep on the sofa, with his feet on a table. Mr. Maloney, on his return, objected to Cosgrove's presence. Although Mr. Maloney is short, he is stocky and full of pluck, and he put Cosgrove out of the room. Crowley took umbrage at this breach of hospitality and hammered his father-in-law's head with a beer bottle. Maloney retaliated with a hatchet. In less than a minute Crowley was disabled and the old man was flourishing the hatchet in triumph.

The noise disturbed the neighbors, who called from the windows for the police. They at first thought Crowley was dead. Then they called an ambulance and he was taken to Gouverneur Hospital and his head sewed up. As soon as he was comfortably bandaged he declared he was all right, and left the hospital. The letting of blood had not quenched his valorous spirit, and he hastened back to Monroe street for revenge. Bursting open the door with one swift kick he found his father-in-law waiting for him inside, snorting defiance. There was a mix-up in a moment, and the old man had been cut with a penknife before Detectives Lyons and McCarthy, who were there, too, had, time ti separate the combatants.

Both men were then taken to the police station, but neither would make a complaint. Crowley was locked up, however, and Maloney sent home.

Joke Cost Him a $10 Fine.

Morris Greenblatt, of No. 151 Ludlow Street, is a practical joker. One of his jokes cost him $10 in the Essex Market Court yesterday. He met Joseph Bader, of No. 149 Essex street, in a barber shop on Saturday night. Greenblatt said he was thirsty and insisted that Bader must buy him a drink. Bader refused to purchase any beer for Greenblatt. Then the latter took Bader's watch and refused to return it until he treated every one in the barber shop. Bader called a policeman and had Greenblatt arrested for theft.