ACCUSED WROTE FOR PROSECUTOR EXAMPLES NOW USED AGAINST HIM.

Told "Sadie" of His Engagement, Soon After H. C. Barnet, Another and a Rival Suitor, Had Suddenly Died Under Odd Circumstances.

swered "No."

Mr. Weeks consumed half an hour in trying to get the witness to fix the date of his visit to the New York Athletic Club, when he says he showed Molineux the reply to the letter from Stearns & Co. The witness was not certain, but after half a hundred questions, Mr. Weeks said:

"Now, let us understand. You now say that at about 7 o'clock in the evening in a parlor of the New York Athletic Club, on some day between October 1 and October 5, you had this conversation about Harpster and Cornish with Molineux?"

"Yes, sir."

"Now the object of the letter, you say, on the part of yourself and Molineux, was to have Harpster discharged from the employ of the Ballantine Company. Was it after you heard that Harpster had lost his position that you destroyed the letter?"

The witness said it was after that, as well as after he heard that Molineux was about to be arrested.

"Mr. Molineux," said Mr. Weeks, "knew you had this letter and could have gotten it at any time?"

"Yes."

"That is all," said Mr. Weeks after a pause.

Mr. Osborne sprang eagerly to his feet and took up the redirect examination. His face wore an air of triumph, and he asked the questions smilingly, as if Mr. Weeks's efforts in rebuttal were easy to destroy.

"Who is your tailor, Mr. Helles?"

"I generally have my clothes ready made."

"Are you a chemist?"

"No."

"Do you know how to mix colors?"

"No, sir."

"Were you an enemy of H. C. Barnet?"

"No, sir."

"You were friendly with him, were you not?"

"Yes."

"You took Molineux's side in his troubles at the club, didn't you?"

"I did."

"You are a married man, are you not?" asked Mr. Osborne, still trying to show that Helles did not answer the description of the poisoner.

Osborne Has His Turn.

"Yes."

"Then, in June, 1898, you were not contemplating matrimony, were you?"

"No," said the witness, laughing.

"Have you any children?"

"Yes, sir, two."

"Boys or girls, and how old are they?"

"Boys, ten and twelve years of age."

"Did you in writing ever use any blue egg-shell letter paper with interlaced crescents?"

"Never."

"Have you ever applied for remedies for loss of manhood?"

"No, sir."

"Did you ever buy paper of any kind from Plumb & Co.?"

"I never d'd."

Mr. Weeks arose and said that he was unable to see the witness through Mr. Osborne.

"If the Court will choose a spot in space I shall take it even though I have to use wings," said Mr. Osborne.

"Oh, thank you," replied Mr. Weeks, and Mr. Osborne moved six feet to his left.

"After receiving that reply from Stearns & Co.," asked Mr. Osborne, "did you see Mr. Weeks?"

"Yes, several times, in his office."

"Isn't it true, Mr. Witness, that long before I sent for you Mr. Weeks had the benefit of your information, your society and your work in this case?"

"It is."

"How many times did you see Mr. Weeks?"

"Three or four."

"You talked about Cornish and about Harpster and about Barnet?"

"No, not about Barnet."

"Ah," exclaimed Mr. Osborne, "Mr. Weeks did not wish to speak to you about Barnet."

"You saw Mr. Carvalho there, too, did you?"

"Yes."

"Were you ever asked for a specimen of your handwriting before to-day?"

"No, sir."

"Is it not true that pages and volumes of your writing were to be found at the place where you now work, at the place of Cooper & Co., and at the Universal Carbonating Co.?"

"Yes."

"Now," said Mr. Osborne, "tell me exactly what Molineux said about Cornish."

"He said he was a low, vile fellow."

The witness said that on the occasion of his visit to the New York Athletic Club he had seen there Felix N. Gallagher, who had followed Molineux to the New York Athletic Club after he had resigned from the Knickerbocker.

"Did you ever see Molineux in Mr. Weeks's office?"

"Yes."

"When was it?"

"About January 4 or 5."

"Who was there?"

"Molineux, Mr. Weeks, Mr. Carvalho and myself."

"Was that before Molineux's arrest?"

The witness answered that it was two months before Molineux was arrested.

Helles Protected Molineux.

"Did you go to Mr. Weeks's office to help Molineux?"

"Yes."

"At whose request?"

"At Mr. Molineux's. He requested me by telephone."

"Was he in the habit of telephoning you?"

"No; I think that was the only time he ever telephoned me."

The witness said that he knew nothing of a letter box at No. 1620 Broadway, nor of Heckman's place, on Forty-second street.

"Did you ever see Molineux write and have you received letters from him?"

"Yes, several; all of which I destroyed."

Mr. Osborne here began the introduction of letters purporting to be in Molineux's handwriting. He picked one from among a number.

Mr. Weeks objected to the admission of the letter.

Mr. Osborne said it was merely for the purpose of establishing a standard of comparison. Recorder Goff looked at the letter. He said that he did not see the relevancy of the contents of the letter, but would allow it to be marked for identification.

Mr. Osborne showed the letter to Helles and asked him:

"Do you know that handwriting?"

The witness answered that he did.

"Whose is it?"

"Molineux's."

The letter was not read. Another letter was exhibited in the same manner, and after the same objection by Mr. Weeks the witness identified the handwriting as that of Molineux.

A third letter was read by Mr. Osborne, as follows:

My Dear Sadie—I am to be married on Tuesday next. Think of that. So you will excuse me from tea next Sunday, will you not? It is all very sudden—a romance, in fact—and I am so happy. We go to the Astoria, our new home, and announcement cards will be sent from there. Excuse my haste. I know you will join me in my happiness. Yours most cordially ROLAND.

This letter was written to Mrs. William Scheffler, and addressed to No. 72 West Eighty-eighth street. It was written on the note paper of the New York Athletic Club.

Mr. Weeks objected to the introduction of this letter.

"This letter," said Mr. Osborne, "I wish to introduce as evidence. It is clearly relevant. It was written on facts connected with this case."

"But," interposed Mr. Weeks, "it is not proved that the letter was ever mailed. How can it have any force unless it is shown that it reached its destination with the information it contained."

"I do not care," replied Mr. Osborne, "if it never reached its destination. If the hand that wrote it stopped after putting down the thoughts there upon it, it serves my purpose, because it shows his state of mind at the time."

Vital Letters Admitted.

Recorder Goff announced that, under this statement of the District-Attorney, he would allow the introduction of the letter.

Mrs. William Scheffler was an old friend of Molineux's. He was in the habit of taking tea at her house often on Sundays, and wrote to her to explain the cause of his absence on the following Sunday.

"But the letter is not dated," persisted Mr. Weeks.

"It makes no difference," said Mr. Osborne, "the internal contents of the letter fix the date."

Mr. Osborne then read another letter, addressed to a patent medicine firm, as follows:

Dear Sir—Please find enclosed 25 cents for which please send remedy and oblige,
ROLAND MOLINEUX,
No. 6 Jersey street, Newark, N. J.

Mr. Weeks again objected.

Mr. Osborne showed the letter to Helles, who said:

"That is the same writing."

"Whose?"

"Molineux's."

"I now offer another letter in evidence," said Mr. Osborne, "and I shall read it to the jury."

My Dear Scheffler—I do not remember that I have ever shown you the enclosed. It gives my reasons for my leaving the K. A. C. Do you think Cornish should be allowed to write such letters or refer to an official of the New York Athletic Club in such a way? Ballantine thought Cornish was O. K., so Cornish is in and I am out. Please show it to some of your friends. It may interest you at this time. I would like very much to hear their opinions at this time, when the whist club is being formed, as well as others. Please return when through and oblige, yours very cordially,
ROLAND MOLINEUX.

The introduction of this letter met with the same objection from Mr. Weeks, but he was overruled.

The envelope for the letter addressed to Mrs. Scheffler, a letter and a check, alleged to have been written by Molineux, and two other letters, not read, were also introduced and marked for identification.

All of these Helles said he believed were in the handwriting of the defendant.

Mr. Weeks had taken the wrapper from the package on which Helles had written the address, but Recorder Goff thought the exhibit ought to remain as Helles had made it. Mr. Weeks was putting the wrapper back around the box when court adjourned for recess.

Molineux Promises Revenge.

"Although I have resigned from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, do not for a moment suppose I wished it other than well. I entertain the highest regard for the officers, but I have been a disturbing element, because I have been opposed to what I believe to be a very bad policy—that of allowing an employe to run the club for the purposes of personal advertising and to get even with those who displease him. I hope you will show this to Mr. Ballantine, that he may know how I stand in this matter."

The celebrated Scheffler letter, regarding the attacks of Cornish upon Mr. Weeks, was put in evidence, as were others addressed to "Friend Davies." Frank C. McLaughlin of Detroit, vice-president and treasurer of the Stearns firm, was then recalled and turned over to Mr. Weeks for cross-examination.

Mr. Weeks cried halt when Mr. Osborne asked McLaughlin to identify the copies of the answers to the two Harpster letters in the firm's letter press book, and after a long altercation between the lawyers it was brought out by Mr. Weeks's questioning that the witness had no personal knowledge of the writing, copying or mailing of the letters by any one in the Stearns firm. Osborne, citing the rules of evidence to sustain his position, maintained that the ordinary course of business should be held to cover all particular acts included within it.

He then showed by McLaughlin that the letters included in the copy books were answers to correspondents written or dictated in the ordinary course of business. The Recorder, however, ruled that the copy letter be excluded from evidence for the present and that the books be retained in the possession of the Court.

"All that will have to be done," said Mr. Osborne, "is to call back Helles to identify the letter addressed to Jacobs & Co. as a copy of the letter which he received in answer to his inquiry about Harpster. I should have made him do it when he was on the stand. It was an oversight."

Handwriting Expert Appears.

Then McLaughlin was dismissed and the prosecution's handwriting expert, W. J. Kinsley, was called. Weeks began at once to try to cripple and offset the expert's testimony, upon which, as everybody knows, the case of the prosecution very largely rests.

Mr. Kinsley, in answer to the District-Attorney, said he had been studying handwriting for fifteen years and for five years past had been testifying in law courts as a handwriting expert.

"And you know the defendant?"

"Yes."

Mr. Osborne then handed to the witness the "Harpster letter," but before he could begin his interrogatory, Mr. Weeks demanded that the defence be allowed to cross-examine Kinsley then and there, on his qualifications as an expert. He read voluminous extracts from the reports of the case of Haynes vs. McDermott, in which a detective testified as a handwriting expert, and his testimony was ruled out because he was at the time under the stimulus of hire. This was the ground upon which Mr. Weeks sought to discredit the testimony of Kinsley.

"Oh, I can dispose of that in a minute, your Honor," said Osborne. "This detective went to England and secured two copies of a signature, which he adopted as a standard of comparison. In the case which we are trying the standard was picked out by the defendant."

Mr. Weeks then took the ground that Mr. Kinsley must testify as an expert or a lay witness. As an expert he could not give testimony as to facts.

"But," asked the Recorder, "what would become of the great police force of New York if officers were not allowed to testify to facts?"

The chief result of Mr. Weeks's obstruction, and perhaps its chief objection was to dull the edge of Mr. Kinsley's testimony. The expert, when at last he was allowed to answer, looked at the Harpster letter and said it was the handwriting of Molineux, with which he was familiar. He said further that he had seen Molineux write twice, once in Mr. Osborne's office, once in his own office. Both times Mr. Weeks was present, and the second time Mr. Carvalho was there.

"I saw him write several different styles and with several kinds of pens."

"And that letter is in his handwriting?"

"Yes."

"Now," said Mr. Osborne, "I offer that letter in evidence."

Set a Trap for Molineux.

The next effort of the defence was to show that Molineux's writing was looked at partially by the witness, because at the time the defendant was under suspicion. Recorder Goff asked why the second meeting when Molineux wrote at dictation was held in Kinsley's office.

"To avoid reporters and detectives," answered the rosy Kinsley, smiling.

"What was done with that writing?"

"It was given to Captain McClusky, and is now here in court."

Asked to tell what happened at Osborne's office, the witness said: "Well, we met there and Mr. Osborne asked Mr. Molineux"——

Osborne, who was standing with folded arms, wheeled on the witness, and glaring cried: "Do you mean to say I ever spoke to this defendant?"

Kinsley blushed meekly, and said: "No. I made a mistake. You told me to have him write what I wanted."

Gaining permission, after protracted quibbling, to question the witness about the circumstances of the meeting and nothing else, Mr. Weeks asked as his first question: "You knew at that time, did you not, that the defendant was under subpoena as a witness in the case of Mrs. Adams?"

"I object!" shouted Osborne. "The writing by this defendant was done voluntarily."

"Well," said the Recorder, softly, "what difference does it make whether he was under subpoena or not?" Kinsley, further questioned, said he had not told Mr. Weeks at that time that he was engaged as expert for the police, but he thought it was generally known.

Questioned further by Mr. Weeks, Mr. Kinsley said he had picked out special kinds of pens for Molineux to do the writing with, and the instructions were typewritten at the top of the sheets.

Molineux Balked.

"What were the instructions?"

"Oh, as to what and how he should write, the style, and so forth; for example, vertical style."

"I object!" cried Mr. Osborne, and in the next breath withdrew the objection, and Kinsley went on.

"When I asked him to write vertical, he refused. He said he never wrote vertical, and couldn't and wouldn't write vertical. I thought my being there might embarrass him, so I went out. When I came back he had written the first line, 'Mr. H. Cornish.' I said that wasn't vertical, and he repeated what he'd said before. I told him it was very easy to write vertical, and I turned the paper around so that, if he had kept his position, it would have resulted in vertical writing. But he moved his body around, and I let him go on his own way."

The significance of this testimony, and Mr. Osborne's reason for withdrawing objection to it, lay in that it showed an aversion on Molineux's part to writing in the fashion followed in most of the "patent medicine" letters and some other letters supposed to have been written by the poisoner.

In regard to the spelling—"fourty-fifth" in the address which was in the matter he had furnished for Molineux to copy, the witness said he had wanted it written that way. This was the spelling on the poison package. Mr. Weeks then tried again to bring out the fact that Molineux was suspected of the crime at the time the handwriting was done for himself. In the course of the wrangling which followed Mr. Weeks said the handwriting in the pages Molineux had written for Kinsley was not a genuine hand, not his natural hand.

Weeks's Graceful Retreat.

"What," said Recorder Goff, stiffening up, "do you mean to say that the defendant assumed a handwriting that was not his own?"

Mr. Weeks got away from the point with such grace and alacrity as he could, and resumed his contention as to the double quality—lay and expert—of Kinsley's testimony.

"Mr. Osborne," said the Recorder, "do you introduce this witness as an expert or lay witness?"

"Both, Your Honor," said Mr. Osborne, endeavoring to eat his cake and keep it, too.

Recorder Goff—If you introduce him as an expert I must allow the defence to cross-examine him upon his qualification as an expert.

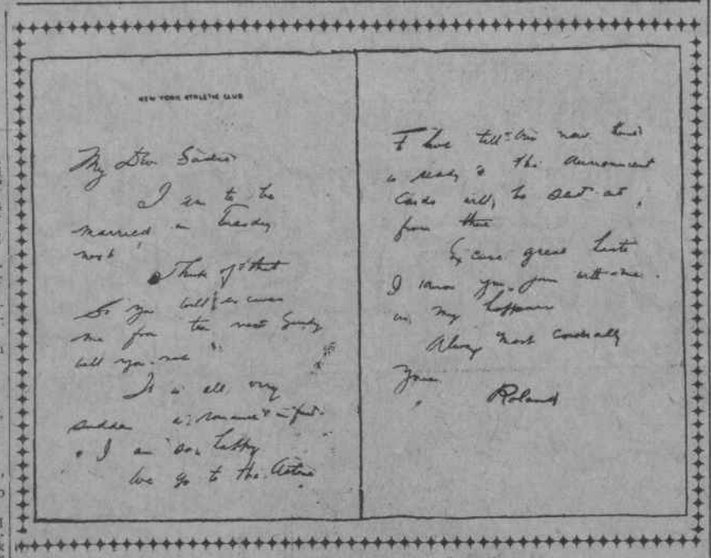
Mr. Weeks—Why, he has already testified that he is an expert, Your Honor."

Mr. Osborne (in a drawl)—Well, that is entirely in the Court's discretion.

Recorder Goff—Which I shall exercise in favor of the defendant.

Mr. Osborne—That settles it.

It then lacked five minutes of 5 o'clock, and Court was adjourned until 1 o'clock to-day, the morning session being omitted at the request of the juror, the death of whose relative was announced from the bench on Monday.



NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB

My Dear Sadie
I am to be married on Tuesday next
Think of that
So you will excuse me from the next Sunday tea
Tell you me
It is all very sudden a romance in fact
I am so happy
We go to the Astoria

Take this letter home and in a week or the announcement cards will be sent out from there
You can guess the rest
I know you will join with me in my happiness
Yours most cordially
Roland

Prized Letter of the Prosecution.

Prosecutor Osborne considers this letter one of the most important bits of handwriting evidence in his possession. Molineux wrote it to Mrs. William Scheffler, with whom he was in the habit of taking tea Sundays, a few days after the death of Henry Crossman Barnet, when Molineux renewed his suit for the hand of Blanche Chesebrough and was accepted.

He was, as he is alleged to have written to the medical publishing company, "contemplating matrimony."

MOLINEUX AS A READY LETTER WRITER.

It was a day of letters in the court where Molineux is being tried for the murder of Mrs. Adams. From morning until night letters were the chief theme of the testimony; a bale of them was put in evidence; many others marked for identification. The air was full of letter writing. The image of Molineux, which, as the hours wore on, grew in the mind of every listener, was that of a ready writer, armed with pen, ink and paper, scattering letters broadcast.

There was the Harpster letter which Helles told of, showing perfect parallel with the original Harpster letter which the prosecution has all along declared Molineux wrote.

The letter to Secretary Adams, telling why Molineux left the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and showing his antipathy to Cornish.

The "Sadie" letter, to Mrs. William Scheffler, proving by his own signed statement to a woman friend how precipitate was his marriage to Blanche Chesebrough, and how swiftly it followed after Barnet's death.

The patent remedy letters, all or most of which have been told of, and in which the poisoner's fell purposes were inwrought with his confessions of physical infirmity.

The letter to William Scheffler, attacking Cornish for having written ill of Bartow S. Weeks, showing the long-lived row that existed between the defendant and Cornish.

Many other letters which Mr. Osborne had marked for identification, without telling any one what they were or what he meant to prove by them.

And, to cap the chirographic climax, the prosecution put William J. Kinsley on the witness stand to identify these letters as the handwriting of Molineux, and before court closed he had drawn for the jury the picture of Molineux, accompanied by his counsel and Expert Carvalho, and equipped with selected pens of different grades, writing at dictation to convince the police and the District-Attorney, as he thought, that the "poison letters," so-called, of which so great store has been collected, were not penned by him.

Those very dictations, which he wrote to clear himself, were offered in evidence at the close of the day by the man who is seeking to convict him.

It was a letter day.

HOW MOLINEUX WROTE FOR PEOPLE'S EXPERT

Helles, showing even more plainly than he had in the morning hours the physical effects of his siege upon the witness stand, was called to the chair again at the reopening of court. Weeks, speaking in an undertone to Osborne, asked questions about the letters which had been introduced during the morning. The District-Attorney, with some tokens of choler, cried in a loud voice and with staccato emphasis: "All the letters of this defendant which I have introduced in evidence are for all purposes, including standards of comparison."

Then he turned brusquely and handed to Helles a letter written by Molineux to Cornish, and asked him to say if the handwriting was the defendant's.

"Yes," answered Helles.

In swift succession Mr. Osborne introduced other letters of Molineux, and had them marked for identification. They were addressed to "one William T. Hassett," John D. Adams, Cornish, the Knickerbocker Club as an organization.

Recorder Goff, at whose side sat Justice Fursman, interrupted: "Mr. Osborne, you are making of this an examination in chief. Why did you not submit all these letters to the witness on the direct examination?"

"Because Mr. Weeks has developed the fact that this witness is a bookkeeper. I didn't know before that he possessed so many qualifications as a handwriting expert."

The Recorder upon this ground allowed the submission of the letters, and fully two dozen of them were introduced. Helles examined them, one after the other, and declared they were all in the handwriting of Molineux. One letter, which the District-Attorney asked to have marked in evidence, was addressed "My Dear Adams," and in substance said:

MISSING A. A. HARPSTER AGAIN IN NEW YORK CITY.

On Tuesday, when the name of Alvin A. Harpster was promiently mentioned by Mr. Osborne in connection with the testimony given then by Witness Helles, the prosecutor openly announced that, although Harpster had been subpoenaed as a witness, he was then out of the jurisdiction of the Court. This gave rise to the rumor that Harpster had purposely gone away to avoid testifying.

It is a fact that Harpster until Monday night last was in Washington. Then he returned to New York and is here at present.

He is quite willing to go on the stand and testify. He was seen last night by a Journal reporter.

"I have no intention of running away," he said, smiling. "I have returned from Washington purposely to attend the trial of Molineux and am just waiting my turn to be called."

SURVIVORSHIP QUESTION IN D., L. & W. WRECK.

Heirs of the Craigs, Killed in the Accident, to Contest for the Estates.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 6.—There is a prospect of a contest over the estate of the late Alexander Craig, who, with his family, perished in the D., L. & W. railroad wreck at Paterson, N. J., on November 29.

The question is raised whether Mr. Craig survived his wife.

In case Mrs. Craig died after her husband, papers of administration will be asked on her estate as well as Mr. Craig's, and her heirs will inherit the property. If she died before her husband there will be but one administration.

The administrator will sue the D., L. & W. Railroad Company for $5,000 damages in each of four cases.

American Mails via Boston.

Liverpool, Dec. 6.—On account of the withdrawal from the regular trans-Atlantic service of the White Star Line steamship Majestic, which has been chartered by the British Admiralty to convey troops to South Africa, to-day's American mails will go by the Dominion liner New England to Boston.

The Great Clothiers Offer To-day, $5.95, Sale of Suits and Overcoats.

To-day, King's Thursday sale, men's fine overcoats and suits at $5.95, worth $14. Sale only from 9 a. m. till 5 o'clock, at King's, the well-known clothiers, corner Broadway and Park place. Men's silk and satin lined overcoats, $5.95; also very elegant suits at $5.95, worth $14; most stylish and desirable garments, the best shades, blue, black, meltons and kerseys and Oxford overcoats, raw edge seams or plain. Big sale to-day at $5.95; also two hundred men's beaver overcoats at $4.95. King's Great Clothing Corner, Broadway and Park place.

The scourge of humanity, indigestion, is now conquered by Johnson's Digestive Tablets.

46,051 Employment "Want" adsts. printed in the Journal during November. Want Work? Need Help?

CONSUMPTION CURE ON TRIAL AT ST. LUKE'S.

Nine Physicians as a Jury Take Notes on Crotte's Experiments at the Hospital and Will Report the Results.

He Uses Electricity and Declares He Kills the Microbes of the Disease After Lodgement in the Lungs.

Does It by Means of Static Currents, Which, He Says, Furnish Formic Aldehyde and Other Antiseptics.

Crotte's cure for tuberculosis has invaded St. Luke's Hospital. There, in a detached building that the uninitiated may not observe what is going on, Crotte's electric machine whirrs. Its static currents pass through sponges into the lungs of the patients. Crotte and his assistant make notes, investigations, analyses. But they do not talk to outsiders about what they are doing.

It is a secret. Nine physicians are watching Crotte, his assistant and their work. The Board of Health receives from time to time ticketed vials that are evidences of the cure's progress. Long charts, the printed lines of which are in French, are piled up on the desks of the nine physicians that are watching. They are a jury. They are to tell officially, if Crotte's cure is effective.

Is Confident of Success.

He has no doubt of it. Tall, strong, active, joyful, he infuses into others the confidence that is intense in him. He says:

"Pasteur and Koch have discovered the bacilli of tuberculosis. They were the builders. I am the conqueror. I destroy the bacilli.

"By static currents of electricity I convey to the organism of persons afflicted with diseased lungs formic aldehyde that kills the microbes of disease in the lungs. The efficiency of formic aldehyde has been acknowledged by the most learned physicians and chemists.

"My method of transmitting this formic aldehyde and other antiseptic remedies by static electric currents is an invaluable discovery. It proves itself at every experiment. I am proving to the world, day by day, that in a period of one to three months, my method of treatment cures every case of tuberculosis in the first degree.

All Reticent About the Work.

"It cures in two to three months, three-fourths of the cases of tuberculosis in the second degree. In the third degree, thirty persons in a hundred are cured. I cannot replace a lung, I cannot restore a life, but I can aid nature. I have communicated to the Academy of Sciences of France the results of my experiments. I shall make a report soon to the Academy of Medicine here."

He made no other reply to questions about his work at St. Luke's. The superintendent, the house physician, the visiting physicians there had a similar reticence. They would not speak of Crotte's work. Each one said, separately, that the hospital's experiments were not reported until after they were finished. But several admitted that a method of cure for tuberculosis must have an inherent merit to be tried at St. Luke's.

George M. Bailey said:

"I have implicit faith in Francisque Crotte's work. My capital is invested in the laboratories, the materials that he needs, the expenses that he incurs. He is a benefactor. But there is a reason for the secrecy at St. Luke's that every one who knows how noisy charlatanry is will appreciate. St. Luke's Hospital, not Crotte or any one of his friends, is to be the first to announce that the cure for tuberculosis has been found at last."

Michael C. Murphy, president of the Health Board, said:

"Under the present administration the Board of Health investigates, corrects, improves conditions of the public health. The Board gives its approval to nothing. I hope that the cure for tuberculosis may be found. Whoever proves that it is found is the world's best friend."

ALL READY TO RUSH THE ASTORIA LAND GRAB.

The Hand of Tracy, Boardman & Platt Felt and the State Officials Yield.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Four of the Astoria Heat, Light & Power Company's applications for land under water at Astoria are on the calendar of the State Land Board, which meets at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and everything is ready for the grant.

Attorney-General Davies has certified that the papers are right; State Engineer Bond has certified that the maps and boundaries are correct, and Comptroller Morgan has certified that the price offered the State—$3,100—is enough.

The State officials have been told by representatives of Tracy, Boardman & Platt that the Astoria Company is in a hurry to get the grants. McDonough thinks the Astoria grants will be a good thing, and Davies has probably been converted, too.

SBARRETTI APPOINTED BISHOP OF SANTIAGO.

He Has Been for Six Years Auditor of the Papal Delegation in Washington.

Rome, Dec. 6.—Mgr. Donato Sbarretti has been appointed Bishop of Santiago de Cuba.

Mgr. Sbarretti has been auditor of the Papal Delegation in Washington since its establishment, in 1893. He is forty-three years old, was born near Rome, and ordained when twenty-two. His education peculiarly fits him for the delicate duties of his new position, as he took the degree of doctor of laws as well as that of doctor of theology. He was professor of moral philosophy in the College of the Propaganda in Rome, and spent two years in charge of the missions of the Propaganda in China and Japan.

XMAS GIFT IS RAISED PAY.

Boston, Dec. 6—The announcement was made this afternoon that the Amoskeag corporation, of Manchester, N. H., the largest manufacturing concern in the country, will advance the wages of its 8,000 operatives 10 per cent on December 18.

A similar advance will be made at the cotton mills of the Amory and Stark manufacturing companies of Manchester on the same day. The Stark mills employ nearly 2,000 and the Amory about 1,500.

The China, Webster and Pembroke mills, of Suncook, N. H., will also raise wages 10 per cent. The Suncook mills employ about 1,500.

QUIGG PROMPTER OF A CITY CLUB REPORT.

Platt's Right Hand Man Holds a Long Secret Conference with Nicholas Murray Butler Before He Reads It.

Club Kept Waiting, While the Whispered Talk Is Carried on—Republican Leader Has Been Long a Member.

Reference to the Gardiner Charges in the Council's Statement Are Received Without Enthusiasm.

The first quarterly meeting last night of the City Club, since the District Attorney's office has caused the club annoyance, was prefaced by a long call from Lemuel E. Quigg.

It seems that Mr. Quigg has been a member of the City Club many years, although every one at the meeting professed to have been ignorant of the fact. Although he has paid his dues regularly, and is in good standing, he had not visited the club house for a long time, and his appearance caused surprise and not a little comment from the men whose constant battle is against machine politics.

But Mr. Platt's right bower had every appearance of being perfectly at ease among his avowed enemies. He sent his card to Nicholas Murray Butler, chairman of the club's municipal council, which originated the Gardiner charges, and the two had a long whispered conference in the reception room downstairs, while the club waited in the assembly room.

It was 9 o'clock before the meeting was called to order behind closed doors and Mr. Butler read his report. It was a long document, covering almost every phase of the City's Club's present work and needs.

Efforts for a Political Fund.

"The principal effort has been," it says, "to carry out the plan to establish a political fund for three years. Accordingly about 1,200 calls have been made for the purpose of laying the plan before the members, and it has been presented to about three hundred of them in person—to many of them three or four times. While the progress made has been slow the present situation is encouraging."

After a strenuous appeal for the "Elsberg" amendments to the Election law, the report takes up the question of the money which candidates for the bench pay for nomination, and says:

"Even the very considerate examination of the judges before the Investigating Committee gave excellent ground, when coupled with some of the testimony of Mr. Croker, for the demand for legislation such as The City Club now porposes."

The Ramapo question is exhausted in a long paragraph, which says in part:

"While the danger was averted for the time, it is commonly believed that this attempt to raid the city treasury will be renewed, perhaps in another form. The whole subject has now been taken up by the Merchants' Association in a manner from which the best results may be expected."

As to the Gardiner Charges.

Then near the end the Gardiner investigation is disposed of as follows:

"The council having charged the Municipal Government Committee with the duty of inquiring into the continual abuses reported in the conduct of the office of the District-Attorney of New York County, that committee began last Spring a careful and laborious investigation of the whole subject. As the Council has not had any funds for the purpose, the committee has raised for itself the necessary amount for the payment of incidental expenses in this matter. But for this action on the part of the committee, even the great amount of volunteer labor which has been done by its members would not have sufficed to complete the work."

Although the meeting of the club was secret, echoes of the proceedings were sufficiently audible to indicate that the reception of the report which related to the conduct of the District-Attorney's office was not received with as much enthusiasm as had been hoped for. An under current of feeling seems to be rising among the older and more conservative members of the City Club that the attack on Gardiner has been pushed too hard.

A member of the club, prominent in its councils, said to a Journal reporter after the meeting:

"Almost without exception we all realize that a great blunder was committed when Governor Roosevelt was invited to be present at luncheon to talk over the Gardiner charges. There are more Democrats than Republicans in the City Club, and the last thing that we wanted to do was to give our action the appearance of a Republican partisan movement. Mr. Sliecr's action in inviting the Governor to the club under the circumstances is almost universally condemned."

16 TO 1 MEN THREATEN.

Chicago Platform Democrats of This State Plan a Contesting Delegation.

The Chicago platform Democrats of New York threaten to hold a State convention in March and send a contending delegation to the Democratic National Convention pledged to the renomination of William Jennings Bryan and the reaffirmation of the platform of 1896.

In a circular issued yesterday by the State Committee Richard Croker and other leaders are charged with insincerity in their declaration for Bryan. Those who stood for Bryan and 16 to 1 in 1896 are invited to co-operate with the State Committee in arranging for the proposed State convention.

The call is signed by Chairman James R. Brown, Samuel Seabury, Willis J. Abbot, Henry A. Goulden and others.

THIS DAY'S TRAGEDY.

To-day our nation mourns one of her noblest sons. His life work in the Senate Chamber at Washington is part of our nation's history. Overwork—no rest—heart failure—the same old story. Why do we not learn from these daily tragedies to strengthen ourselves with an invigorating stimulant? Then we can conquer in our life work—even to ripe old age.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

Cures nervousness and indigestion. Gives power to the brain, strength and elasticity to the muscles, and richness to the blood. It is a promoter of good health and longevity. Makes the old young; keeps the young strong.

President Albert C. Smith, of the Suffolk Dispensary, Boston, in the course of a letter says: "We find it necessary in our work to use a stimulant which without question is absolutely pure, and we are glad to say that in your Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey we have succeeded in obtaining what has been of great assistance in many cases of pronounced danger. We should be unwilling to be without this valuable stimulant."

Government medicine stamp marks the genuine. Druggists usually sell it. If yours does not, we will express a bottle, prepaid, for $1.00; six for $5.00. Book of valuable information sent free.

Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

QUAY GETS A SERIOUS SETBACK IN THE SENATE.

Committee on Privileges and Elections Now Stands 5 to 4 Against the Pennsylvania Applicant for a Seat.

Senator Harris, of Kansas, Who Is One of the Antis, Is Appointed to Fill the Vacancy in the Committee.

Teller and Burrows Are Sure That the Boss Will Not Be Seated—Quay, Clark and Scott Cases Come Up To-day.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Matthew Stanley Quay, of Pennsylvania, now endeavoring to break into the United States Senate on a certificate of appointment by Governor Stone after the Legislature failed to exercise its constitutional function, has a hard fight before him.

The Senate to-day temporarily filled a vacancy in the Committee on Privileges and Elections, designating Mr. Harris, of Kansas, as a member. This committee now 5 to 4 against a favorable report on the Quay credentials. The committee stands:

FOR QUAY.	AGAINST QUAY.
Chandler, N. H.	Burrows, Mich.
Hoar, Mass.	Caffery, La.
Pritchard, N. C.	Harris, Kas.
Spooner, Wis.	Pettus, Ala.
	Turley, Tenn

The committee will meet to-morrow to map out a plan of action in the cases of Quay, of Pennsylvania; Scott, of West Virginia, and Clark, of Montana.

Former Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, is in Washington to appear before the committee against Quay. Mr. Edmunds is not here as a paid attorney. He is desirous of preventing what he considers a flagrant violation of the plain commands of the Constitution.

Senator Penrose, Mr. Quay's colleague, was one of the busiest men in the Senate to-day. He has been canvassing the situation and talking with new Senators who have never had an opportunity of voting on this question and laboring with Senators who are on record against the seating of a Senator on credentials such as are held by Mr. Quay. Mr. Penrose professes great confidence in the result and says that Mr. Quay will undoubtedly be seated.

To-day, for the first time, there appears to be a real confidence on the part of the anti-Quay men. Senator Burrows, who is opposed to seating Quay, made a careful canvass of the Senate. He is convinced that the published alleged polls are erroneous and that names of men have been included who will not support Mr. Quay. Senator Burrows will not give figures.

Senator Teller has been quoted as saying he would vote for the seating of Quay. Senator Teller will do nothing of the kind.

"I made a speech favoring the seating of Mantle in the Montana case, and voted for him," said Senator Teller. "The Senate went against me, and in the Corbett case I voted against seating Corbett. I looked upon the vote in the Mantle case as the decision of a court. The Senate, sitting as a high court, decided this question once in the negative by an overwhelming vote, and it will not now stultify itself by abruptly, and apparently without reason, reversing itself."

TOM JOHNSON, STREET CAR MAGNATE; ADDRESS, HAWAII

With His Brother Albert, the Former Brooklyn Trolley King Will Now Give Honolulu a Road.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 6.—A syndicate headed by Tom L. and Albert Johnson, the street car magnates, will build a street railroad in Honolulu and on Oahu Island, on which the capital of the Hawaiian Islands is situated.

Electric lines will not only be built within the city limits, but suburban lines will be constructed leading to the different points of interest and business near the city.

The syndicate has absorbed the present horse car lines in Honolulu. Ferryboats will also be operated between the various islands of the group.

Tiffany & Co.

Christmas Greeting

The many Christmas purchases already made and held for future delivery prompt us to again remind patrons that they will consult their own interests by making early selections while the stock is rich with many choice and dainty objects that cannot be duplicated later.

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NEW YORK

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DR. KOCH'S LYMPH
Cures
ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION.
Bring this for free Tuberculine Lymph Inhalation at Dr. Koch's Sanitarium, 119 West 22d st., next to Ehrich's, N. Y.

Publications.

Some of the CLEVEREST WRITERS of the day, and some of the BEST ARTISTS have made this issue of

HOLIDAY TOWN TOPICS.

Out To-Day. Look At It.

THE DEAF CURED FREE

To-morrow (Friday), 2 and 8 P. M., at CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. & 7th Ave.