MANY FIRES RAGED DURING THE STORM

With Her Child in Her Arms Mrs. T. C. Winter Leaped from a Burning House.

FIVE FIREMAN OVERCOME.

Long Island City Sustains Heavy Loss by the Destruction of Ten Buildings—Blaze on Bowery.

"If this snow continues, God help us, for we can do nothing."

In these words Hugh Bonner, Chief of the Fire Department of New York City, last night expressed the paralyzed condition of the department and his fear of the holocaust that may be meted out to this city.

The streets are well-nigh impassable. The firemen are long delayed in reaching their destination. Already their endurance is taxed almost to the limit. Even the horses can stand but little more. The unparalleled record of the past four days—more than one hundred and fifty alarms, where usually there would be less than one-third that number—and the severe weather, have put upon the firemen a strain that few can realize. The situation becomes hourly more perilous.

There were many alarms yesterday. Fortunately only one fire was serious. It was at the corner of Broome street and the Bowery, and after hours of fierce fighting, Chief Bonner and his men got it under control.

JUMPED WITH CHILD FOR THEIR LIVES.

Fire entirely destroyed the home of Mrs. Marion Abbott and Miss Lowell, near Larchmont, early yesterday morning. Both are actresses. Five women in the house at the time escaped being burned to death by jumping in the snow from the second story of the doomed building.

Mrs. T. C. Winter, a daughter-in-law of W. W. Winter, the dramatic critic, leaped into a snow bank with her eight-months-old child in her arms. Neither mother nor child was injured by the fall though both are suffering from the exposure.

The house was one of the pretty villas at Manaroneck on the Sound. It was owned jointly by Miss Lowell, who plays the part of Polly Love in "The Christian," and Mrs. Abbott, who played in "The Moth and the Flame."

Visiting the actresses last night were Mrs. Winter, Miss Annie Worth, of Chicago, and Miss Lowell's aunts, Mrs. William Anderson and Miss Stout. Also in the house was a small boy, who cared for it, Jerry Cunningham.

Miss Lowell was awakened shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning by the smell of smoke. As she descended the stairs she saw flames breaking from the basement. Immediately she ran back, crying the alarm and waking the other occupants of her home.

Before all were awake the flames had crept up the stairway and were gaining the second floor. There was no time for dressing and the panic-stricken women, clad in night gowns, rushed to the windows. Below the snow had piled up in deep drifts against the house.

Mrs. Winter was the first to jump. She had, at the first cry, grasped her baby and, covering it with a rug, she leaped into the snow below. The brave mother sank to the waist in the drift, but, holding the child aloft, she struggled free and called upon the others to follow.

The women had gathered at different windows. When they heard Mrs. Winter's shout that she was safe they jumped. The last to go was Mrs. Anderson. Three pet dogs were in the house and she stopped long enough to throw them from the window to followed their fall.

The thermometer was 8 degrees below zero. Neighbors, attracted by the flames, took the freezing women to their homes. None was injured by the fall, but Mrs. Abbott is dangerously ill from exposure. She is at the home of Mrs. Mary Lockwood, in Larchmont.

The Larchmont Volunteer Fire Company turned out, but the storm prevented them from getting to the house. All of the women, except Mrs. Abbott, came to this city yesterday.

The fire, it is thought, started from an overheated furnace. The loss of personal goods, dresses, costumes, jewelry, silverware and valuable bric-a-brac will make the total loss reach nearly $20,000.

FIVE DROP WHILE FIGHTING THE FLAMES.

Public School No. 20, in Dauforth avenue, between Ocean avenue and the Old Bergen road, Greenville, Jersey City, and nearby residences and factories were burned yesterday. The following firemen succumbed to the cold and smoke:

ALMARK, CHARLES, foreman Engine Company No. 13.
BISCHOFF, FRED, stoker.
FICK, GEORGE, foreman Truck Company No. 4.
HOGAN, JOHN, battalion chief.
YOUNG, CHARLES, driver.

None of the injured is in a dangerous condition.

The two buildings of the public school, the brass fixture factory of Ernest Gothberg, the suspender factory of A. Taintor, and the residences of Frederick Mathersheimer, No. 124 Dauforth avenue, and of Mrs. A. Livingston, No. 126 Dauforth avenue, were burned. The photographic camera factory of G. Gennert, of Thirteenth street, New York, a two-story brick building back of the school and on Cator avenue, was slightly damaged.

The school has an enrollment of nearly 1,000 pupils, who were fortunately absent because the day was a legal holiday.

The fire was discovered about 9 o'clock. It is thought that the blaze started from the furnace in the basement. Every hydrant in the vicinity was frozen, and the flames had gained complete headway before they were in working order.

The firemen were covered with ice and snow, and some of them fell exhausted. Chief Hogan fell at the door of the school building. Four of the men were found unconscious in the building by policemen.

Mrs. Ann Miller, an invalid sister of Mrs. Mathersheimer, was carried from her home by the firemen and taken to a neighbor's residence.

The total damage is placed at $100,000.

TWO WOMEN RESCUED FROM A RESTAURANT.

Two women had a narrow escape from being burned to death early yesterday morning in their apartment in the rear of Nos. 404 and 406 West Fourteenth street, during a fire which started in the adjoining building. The women were Mrs. S. J. Lawson, who keeps a restaurant at No. 404, and her friend, Mrs. Pinkey.

At the southwest corner of Ninth avenue and Fourteenth street stands a six-story brick building, fronting on Fourteenth street and extending for five city lots. The corner is occupied as a saloon by Martin O'Dowd. Next door is Mrs. Lawson's restaurant.

L. P. Eager, cashier of the restaurant, slept in one of two rooms in the rear, the other being occupied by Mrs. Lawson and Mrs. Pinkey, the latter an old woman. The stores on the ground floors of the buildings are separated only by wooden partitions.

Eager was awakened by the smell of smoke, forced in the door of Mrs. Lawson's apartments and aroused her and Mrs. Pinkey. He attempted to persuade the women of their danger, but they would not pay any attention to his warning, and he ran to the street to give the alarm. When he tried to re-enter the restaurant he was prevented by smoke and flames, which had already burst with great fury through the flimsy partition.

Eager told the firemen that two women were in the building. The firemen could not enter from Fourteenth street, so they went through a building on Ninth avenue and found the two women trying to escape from the rear of the building. They were taken to the street by the firemen. Both were cut and bruised in the escape.

MANY NADE HOMELESS IN LONG ISLAND CITY.

While the blizzard raged early yesterday Long Island City was visited by a disastrous fire. It started at 2:30 o'clock in the morning and blazed until 6. The total loss is estimated at $30,000.

The fire started in a two-story frame building, No. 36 Hancock avenue, occupied as a cooperage by Michael Coleman, from an unknown cause.

The flames spread until ten buildings were on fire. Three horses and two mules belonging to John Murphy were burned to death.

Six families were made homeless. They were cared for by neighbors.

SCANNELL AT HIS POST NIGHT AND DAY.

Fire Commissioner Scannell remained at his night quarters, corner of Forty-seventh street and Broadway, during the blizzard. He was in communication with every part of the Fire Department, received all the alarms and gave directions for the protection of the city in case of large fires, and also looked after the comfort of the firemen, who were thoroughly exhausted.

Commissioner Scannell said that it was the worst experience the firemen had had in the history of the department.

BABY FELL AGAINST OVERHEATED STOVE.

Donata Baldono, three years old, daughter of Salvator Baldono, of No. 219 Thompson street, was burned about the face and body yesterday at her home. Her mother had made a fire which heated the stove to redness. The child ran past it, her dress caught fire and she fell on the floor screaming. Her father threw a rug around her body and succeeded in putting out the flames, but not before the child was painfully burned.

HORSES WERE SAVED BUT THE BARN BURNED.

Firemen had a hard time yesterday afternoon fighting a two-alarm fire in a wooden office building and big frame stable, at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street and Madison avenue, owned by Bähr & Son, truckmen. Forty horses were kept in the place. The horses were got out safely, but the building was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $3,000.

FIREMEN KEPT BACK BY THE SNOW.

Three cottages, on the New York Post road, owned by William Heim, Edward Roberts and Mrs. John Schaefer, of Tarrytown, were totally destroyed by fire early yesterday. The flames broke out at 2:30 yesterday morning and the snow made the volunteer firemen utterly unable to cope with the flames. The loss is about $9,000.

THIS HOUSE HAS A FIRE RECORD.

A fire started yesterday morning on the third floor of the five-story brown stone dwelling at No. 51 West Fifty-fifth street, occupied by William N. Albert.

This is the third time in about a year that the house has been afire.

NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANIES SUFFERED.

Governor of Nebraska Asks for an Investigation of the State Auditor.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 13.—The Governor will present a message to the Legislature to-morrow asking for an investigation of the State Auditor's department. It is rumored that he has already asked that official to resign.

Sensational charges have been filed by Insurance Commissioner Lichty, who has served two years under the Auditor, and who has just been discharged because of his antagonism to the Auditor's methods. Lichty says that Eastern insurance companies are levied on for exorbitant fees for examinations, and, failing to pay, are shut out of the State of Nebraska.

Compromising letters have fallen into the hands of the Governor.

The charge is also made that the Auditor has refused to enforce the "reciprocal feature" of the insurance law, and that there is due the State from Eastern companies nearly half a million dollars, which he refuses to collect.

NO CHINESE INVASION OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Senate Prodded Upon That Point by Its Committee on Immigration.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The Senate Committee on Immigration to-day reported back to the Senate the bill extending the anti-contract labor laws of the United States to Hawaii, with amendments making the bill cover all immigration questions, and especially including the Chinese exclusion acts.

The committee says in its report: "The joint resolution annexing the islands to the United States provided for the exclusion of the Chinese in the following language: 'There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States.' This provision the committee regards as inadequate, inasmuch as it does not provide for apprehending and deporting Chinese immigrants should they land in contravention of the terms of the joint resolution."

KILLED A CHILD WHILE CLEANING A REVOLVER.

Philip Fink's Seven-Year-Old Daughter Escaped Death by Drowning Only to Be Shot.

Albany, Feb. 13.—Christopher Pützer, who lives just outside the village of Ravena, a suburb of Albany, was standing in front of his home this morning cleaning a revolver. In some way it was discharged, and the bullet struck the seven-year-old daughter of Philip Fink, who was passing at the time. The bullet entered the head over the ear, killing her instantly.

Pützer is crazed with grief. The child had a narrow escape from drowning only a few weeks ago. At that time three children from one family lost their lives by the ice giving way.

$200 For finding maxim among the "Want" ads. in next Sunday's Journal. See announcement on page 11.

DEPEW INTRODUCES MILES, SCHLEY, ROOSEVELT, AS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Republican Club Celebrates Anniversary of Lincoln's Birth by a Big Dinner.

More Than Four Hundred Members and Guests Sit Down to the Banquet.

The Mention of War Heroes' Names Greeted With Outbursts of Applause.

(Photo by Rockwood.)

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—"The law of worthy national life, like the law of worthy individual life, is, after all, fundamentally the law of strife. It may be strife military; it may be strife civic; but certainly it is only through strife, through labor and painful effort, by grim energy and by resolute courage that we move on to better things."

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW—"Aguinaldo builded better than he knew when he ordered that midnight assault upon the American soldiers. He assured for his people American liberty, law and justice, instead of the autocracy and the sure and certain development of tyranny under the government of an adventurer who had once sold his country for Spanish gold and kept the money and repudiated the contract."

Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew produced a sensation at the Lincoln Day dinner at the Republican Club last night by entering with Major General Nelson A. Miles, Admiral Winfield Scott Schley and Governor Theodore Roosevelt, introducing them as three strong possibilities for the Presidency in 1900. Rear Admiral George Dewey's name was also received with cheers. In their speeches neither General Miles nor Admiral Schley referred in any way to the controversies in which they are involved. There were over 400 members and guests at the dinner.

CHEERS FOR DEWEY AT THE REPUBLICAN CLUB.

"You are probably aware that there are more Presidential candidates within these walls than have ever been gathered here before, or that will ever be gathered here again, at least for many years to come. And yet every one of them has a fair chance of success. That, together with the fact of the progress of the New Woman and the fact that neither one of the candidates can hope to win without the support of the New Woman, has determined us all to come and see you."

Thus did Senator-elect Chauncey Mitchell Depew address nearly one hundred wives and sweethearts of members of the Republican Club, who, with nearly four hundred of the latter, celebrated Lincoln's Birthday with a banquet at Delmonico's last night.

The ladies had almost finished their feast in a room just off the big banquet hall when the Senator-elect led in Governor Theodore Roosevelt, General Nelson A. Miles and Admiral Winfield S. Schley. His trotting out of each as a possible rival of McKinley in 1900 was greeted with a waving of handkerchiefs and clapping of hands, but when later the ladies ascended to the gallery and heard Depew mention the name of Admiral George Dewey, there was such a demonstration as made Depew, Miles, Roosevelt and Schley look alarmed, indeed. And the men, too, joined the ladies in vociferous cheering, and waved miniature Stars and Stripes, while the orchestra played "The Star Spangled Banner."

Cheers for General Miles.

All this was perhaps the piece de resistance of the evening. Other features were a veiled reference by Senator-elect Depew to General Miles's crusade against poisoned beef, which was applauded tremendously. The Senator-elect perhaps did not intend to draw this sort of fire, but when he, in his peroration, turning to General Miles as he did so, exclaimed: "General Dishonor has been relieved from office, executed and embalmed, and General Confidence is now at the helm," every one of the five hundred caught the inspiration and cheered Miles to the echo.

The General of the army blushed and bowed his acknowledgments. Neither Miles nor Schley in their speeches made the slightest references to the controversies in which they are just now involved.

Governor Roosevelt delivered a fiery plea for expansion, and scored a hit with his announcement that he had ordered the New York City armories places at the disposal of the homeless so long as the blizzard rages.

Senator-elect Depew had said of the Governor: "He has done everything his enemies said he would do and the regular organization of the Republican party is behind him.

Roosevelt and His Party.

In reply Roosevelt said:

"I have striven to keep every promise I made before election. My one aim has been to hold together the divisions of the Republican party. I have had them behind me so far, I think."

Then the Governor proceeded to praise Senator Platt's speech on expansion, score political spoilsmen as the most wicked beings on earth and provoke Abraham Gruber to exclaim right out in meeting: "I have maintained for months that we must not take the political game seriously."

Chauncey M. Depew as the presiding officer said:

"For fourteen years the Republican Club has celebrated the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. At each annual recurrence we have paid loving tribute to the memory of one of the most marvellous men, farsighted statesmen and the greatest Republican who ever lived. Our meetings, having upon the platform the representative men of our party, have crystalized Republican opinion and sometimes set the pace for the passage of Republican measures.

"One year ago we expressed our confidence in the President and our faith in his administration. The basis of our judgment was his record and demonstrated ability in formulating and defending the industrial policy of our party. To-night we are proud of his wisdom and statesmanship in the conduct and settlement of our war with Spain.

"We left this hall one year ago to-night to join the march and participate in the benefits of our industrial development. To our mortal vision the stage of the world's theatre would be occupied, as it had been for a century, by Old World tragedies.

"Suddenly, however, the scene shifted, and when the curtain rose the pictures were of the Western Hemisphere, the drama was a war of rescue and of liberty, the actors William McKinley and Sagasta, Admirals Dewey and Montojo, Admirals Sampson and Schley and Cervera, and Generals Miles and Shafter and the forgotten commanders of the Spanish armies.

"If there was any halting in the movement on the stage, it was forgotten by a subordinate part being changed to a leading one by the genius and brilliant action of Colonel Roosevelt.

"Providence works always through slight agencies to bring about revolutions for which the nations are ripe. Seven farmers killed upon the common at Lexington wrested the American colonies from the British crown and created the Republic of the United States.

"A shell exploded against the walls of Fort Sumter broke the shackles from four million bondmen, freed this country from the stain of human slavery and re-united the Union in indissoluble bonds.

"An American man-of-war blown up in the harbor of Havana aroused to action that resistless force in the affairs of our time—the American conscience.

"No matter what was the cause of that explosion, its flash light revealed to every man, woman and child in the United States the hideous conditions in a neighboring island and the responsibility of the American Government.

"I cannot see how the Administration or the Peace Commissioners representing the United States could have made any milder or any different terms from those which were embodied in that treaty which was happily ratified by the Senate last Tuesday.

"Aguinaldo builded better than he knew when he ordered that midnight assault upon the American soldiers. He assured for his people American liberty, law and justice instead of the autocracy and the sure and certain development of tyranny under the government of an adventurer who had once sold his country for Spanish gold and kept the money and repudiated the contract.

"The United States will not go beyond this continent for new stars for our flag or new States for our Union. Cuba may in time be the exception because of its proximity to our shores, and because a ferry will be run between our coast and that beautiful island. But that event will not occur until American emigration and settlement have made free Cuba a prosperous American Republic, with American ideas, American institutions and American spirit, and clamoring for admission as a fully demonstrated American State to the American Union.

"Far distant countries, peopled by alien races with alien civilizations, will never be incorporated as part of our governing body. I believe that the untried experiment of American law and justice will, when understood in the Philippines, gradually educate these peoples to the point where they can be safely intrusted with the management of their own affairs."

Governor Roosevelt said:

"In what I am about to say to you to-night I can take as my text the admirable speech delivered by Senator Thomas C. Platt in the Senate in support of the ratification of the treaty; a speech excellent in temper as in tone; a speech of which we as Republicans can feel proud because it was delivered by New York's Republican Senator, but a speech which also set forth in the broadest spirit the reasons why all good and patriotic Americans should desire the ratification of the treaty.

"No sensible man will advocate our plunging rashly into a course of international knight errantry or into our setting deliberately to work to build up a great colonial empire. But neither will any brave and patriotic man bid us shrink from doing our duty merely because this duty involves the certainty of strenuous effort and the possibility of danger.

"Peace is of true value only if we use it in part to make ready to face with fearless front and untroubled heart whatever the future may have in store for us. The peace which breeds timidity and sloth is a curse and not a blessing.

"The law of worthy national life, like the law of worthy individual life, is, after all, fundamentally the law of strife. It may be strife military; it may be strife civic; but certainly it is only through strife, through labor and painful effort, by grim energy and by resolute courage that we move on to better things.

"We now have certain duties in populous islands in the West and East Indies. We cannot with honor shirk these duties altogether, on the one hand; nor on the other must we fail to perform them in a way that will redound to the advantage of the people of the islands as well as to the honor of this nation. It is, I am sure, the desire of every American that the people of each island as they show themselves fit for self-government shall be given constantly a larger measurement of self-government.

"We must treat the Filipinos with absolute justice; but more than all else it is essential that we should treat them with entire firmness and courage. They must be made to realize absolutely that we are the masters. Weakness in any shape or form is the unpardonable sin in dealing with such a body as we are opposed to in the Philippines. The insurrection must be stamped out, as mercifully as possible; but it must be stamped out.

"We have put an end to a corrupt mediaeval tyranny, and by so doing we have bound ourselves to provide against any outbreak of anarchic savagery. The Malay, whether Pagan, semi-Christian or Mussulman, must be taught what the Spaniard has already been taught—that the American flag is to float unchallenged in the Philippines. But remember that when this has been accomplished, even yet our task has only just been begun.

"If we permit our public service in the Philippines to become the prey of the spoils politicians, if we fail to keep it up to the highest standard, we shall be guilty of an act of short-sighted and real folly, and will have begun to tread the path which Spain trod to her own bitter humiliation."

President McKinley's letter of regret was as follows:

My Dear Sir—The cordial invitation which your committee has been good enough to extend to me to be present on the occasion of the thirteenth annual Lincoln dinner of the Republican Club of the City of New York, February 13 next, has been received, and I am very sorry that the pressure of my engagements will prevent my having the pleasure of being with you on this occasion.

"Lincoln's wonderful career, his fortitude and self-sacrifice, his triumphs over poverty and adversity, his boundless faith in the people and devotion to their interests are among the priceless possessions of his countrymen. His name was long since numbered with the immortal patriots whose great deeds for mankind are the heritage of freemen and the hope of a nation's future.

I sincerely appreciate the courteous invitation of your club and trust that the dinner may be a most enjoyable one. Very truly yours, WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Hon. William D. Murphy, Chairman, etc., No. 171 Broadway, New York City.

Senator Horace White said: "The test of a political party, like the test of a man, is power of adaptation to new conditions. Can we imagine a more severe test than that to which the Administration at Washington was subjected just one year ago when an American war ship, lying in the harbor of Havana, in all its might and statelliness, was suddenly reduced to an unsightly ruin, and 266 of her crew entombed in the wreck of that floating fortress? Yet out of that trial came victory; out of national shame, national glory; out of chaos and uncertainty, a splendid American policy.

"The Union is now ploughing a new and untried way, borne along by powerful currents, while dismal voices declare that it must beat back to familiar waters, or it will soon be pounding on the shoals of imperialism.

"Is there nothing in the experience of more than a century of expansion that can be of service now? Is it possible that the national wisdom, illustrated in the diplomacy of Jefferson, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Polk and Seward, expansionists all, has failed?

"I believe that the same ability to grapple with new problems still resides in the American people. I doubt whether a more manifest task ever confronted a political party than that which now challenges Republican zeal and intelligence in the far East.

"The Democratic party is rent into fragments. There is the free silver wing led by Colonel Bryan, which sees in Aguinaldo a George Washington and a Simon Bolivar rolled into one, maintains that Americans are oppressors in the Philippines and thinks that this country cannot resign the islands to the islanders too quickly for its own good or theirs.

"Then there is the moneyed wing, commanded by Mr. Croker, which incidentally upholds expansion.

"Lastly, there is the centre, urged on by various captains, which would ignore the Philippine question altogether, and concentrate attention on the tariff, trusts, Mark Hanna, or the "crime of '73."

"In the State of New York the Republican party is on the verge of an experiment. It has given us an executive who has not alone the intention, but also the moral and physical courage, regardless of power, unfettered by pledges, to follow a course of action inspired by lofty aims, pursued with prodigious force, a course of action based solely on the public welfare.

"I have an abiding faith in the result of this experiment. It means much to the United States, and to a republican form of government. The people will genuinely appreciate it. It will achieve an enduring triumph."

Admiral Schley said:

"There is no one, perhaps, however high his notions of civilization, or however strong his notions of peace, that does not feel his heart beat a little faster, or his blood circulate a little more rapidly on reading the exploits of Paul Jones, or Decatur, or Hull, or Stewart, or Perry, or McDonough, or Ingraham, or Cushing, or Porter, or of grand old Farragut.

"The war so happily over has added new names to the galaxy of naval worthies, and has indicated that our navy in its officers, its men, and in its material is the equal of any in the world in standing for the highest interests of our people, and in safeguarding the fame and the glory inherited from its past.

"Its loyalty and its gallantry are derived largely from its love of home in the happiest land under the sun, in the midst of God's people and in God's country, as we grow to know it and to denominate it."

General Miles said:

"The history of the army for one hundred years has been one of honor, character and glory. Its history in its recent combats against the skilled and trained soldiery of one of the civilized nations, supplied with modern appliances, long range weapons, machine guns, smokeless powder and high explosives, has been one of extraordinary fortitude and achievement. In all the encounters from the first to the very last, it has never, in either of the two hemispheres, given an inch of ground, surrendered a gun or a color, or permitted its enemy to capture a prisoner. Such a history is unparalled in the annals of warfare.

"To be a true soldier of the great Republic one must needs be a true citizen, inspired by a full consciousness of the grandeur and purity of purposes of our institutions and the blessings which they vouchsafe to all our people.

"So long as the great heart of the people maintains and cherishes the principles of our Government, so long will its army and navy defend its rights and honor and honesty in every part of the world, and the nation and people can depend upon the army as a safeguard and bulwark of their liberties."

LINCOLN DAY FLAGS WHIPPED BY A GALE.

Admiral Schley, General Miles and Secretary Alger Guests of Some New York Clubs.

Despite the blizzard the memory of President Lincoln was fittingly honored yesterday. American flags by hundreds braved a gale that threatened to tear them from their fastenings, banking and business houses presented closed fronts, fressoed with snow; public offices were cold and unoccupied, mail carriers had practically a holiday, schoolhouses were silent and labor generally was suspended.

In the retail districts, where, as a rule, little attention is paid to any save the great holidays, the memory of Lincoln was honored from necessity. Some of the big stores tried to keep open, but were forced to give up at noon, both from lack of clerks and lack of customers. In such places of business as were open clerks wore wraps and overcoats and kept close to registers and radiators.

The prominent celebration of the day was the dinner given by the Republican Club at Delmonico's. Admiral Schley, General Miles, Senator Chauncey M. Depew and others addressed this gathering.

The Union Club of Brooklyn had a dinner, at which Secretary of War Alger was present, but did not speak.

Entertainments were given last night by the junior class of Barnard College, Company A, Twenty-second Regiment; New York Letter Carriers' Association, New York Commandery, Knights Templar; Stevens Institute of Technology, and one at the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of Hampton Institute. The obstruction of transportation lines kept many away from all of these affairs.

NOTICE.

On Thursday morning, February 16th, at 8 o'clock, Brill Brothers will commence their Semi-Annual Half-Off Sale of Winter Overcoats, Ulsters and Suits. This means all of the above goods at 50 per cent of the present selling prices at all of our four stores.

MOLINEUX AGAIN A WITNESS TO-DAY

Osborne Says He Is Not Through with Him Nor with Cornish.

WHOSE LIFE WAS AIMED AT?

That Point Will Be Definitely Determined Before Others Are Taken Up.

The inquest in the Adams poisoning case will be resumed to-day at 10:30 a. m. before Coroner Hart. Unless Assistant District-Attorney Osborne makes another sudden change in his plans, Roland B. Molineux will be recalled to the stand and the investigation will be taken up where it was so suddenly broken off by the adjournment on Friday last.

When, at the last session, Assistant District-Attorney Osborne surprised every one by his abrupt conclusion, Molineux was in the witness chair and was being questioned regarding his marriage and his first meeting with Miss Blanche Chesebrough.

This line of questioning will be pursued to-day at the opening, but it is more than probable that, after questioning Molineux for a short time, Mr. Osborne will spring another surprise by excusing the witness and recalling Cornish to the stand. Cornish will then be questioned about the Adams household.

Not Through with Cornish.

Assistant District-Attorney Osborne said yesterday: "I am not through with Cornish by any means. I hope to extract from him and Molineux some interesting facts. These I hope to elicit without much trouble, but the facts must be known, and we shall have them from those witnesses."

Mr. Osborne would not say what is the nature of the "interesting facts" he hopes to obtain, beyond stating that the "facts will prove satisfactory to my case; that I am sure."

Detectives Carey and McCaffrey have since Friday been investigating the death of Mrs. Adams on entirely new lines. The theory now being followed up by the Central detectives is that the poison was intended for Mrs. Adams, and not for Cornish.

The detectives have carefully investigated the relations to each other of the various members of the Adams household, not only at the time of the death of Mrs. Adams, but for months before.

To Settle the Intended Victim.

Cornish will be questioned about those who occupied the Adams flat in December last and will also be called upon to give the names of all who lived in the Adams flat or who were accustomed to visit the apartments for a year or more prior to Mrs. Adams's death.

The relations existing between Cornish and Mrs. Adams and her daughter, Mrs. Florence Rogers, whether they were friendly or strained, will be fully inquired into, as will also the relations of others who at any time ever occupied rooms in the flat of Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Rogers.

Cornish will also be called upon to explain more fully the acquaintanceship that existed between his friend, Yokum and Mrs. Adams and her daughter, and just what led to Yokum seeking apartments elsewhere.

This course will be pursued by Assistant District-Attorney Osborne until he has proven by Cornish's own testimony that the poison was intended for him and not for Mrs. Adams.

BRAVED THE STORM TO SEE COLONEL GARDINER.

The Office Was Empty, and Cornish Didn't Tell His Errand to the District-Attorney.

Harry Cornish was an early visitor at the office of the District-Attorney yesterday. He found the offices deserted and went away seemingly disappointed. He did not make known to any one in the Criminal Court building what prompted him in blizzard weather to make an early morning trip to the District-Attorney's office.

The stout protest made by Cornish against the method of examination employed by Assistant District-Attorney Osborne, and the declaration that, unless he is permitted to tell all that he knows about the case, he will refuse to answer questions and make appeal to the Coroner, caused a deal of talk yesterday.

The treatment of which Cornish complains at the hands of Mr. Osborne, is well-informed persons about the Criminal Court building said yesterday, the outcome of an incident which occurred last week.

When the inquest was adjourned on Thursday last Cornish, upon leaving the Coroners' court, hastened along the hallway to the office of the District-Attorney.

"I want to see Colonel Gardiner at once," he said. When informed that Colonel Gardiner had gone for the day Cornish walked away. The following morning, half an hour before the opening of the inquest, he again appeared at the office of Colonel Gardiner and urgently requested that the District-Attorney grant him an interview. Cornish stated that it was his intention to complain to Colonel Gardiner of the manner in which he had been treated while on the stand.

The District-Attorney sent out word that he would not grant the interview, that the case was now entirely in the hands of Mr. Osborne, and advised Cornish to place his grievance before the assistant.

"At any rate," said Colonel Gardiner, "I will not see you in person until Mr. Osborne is present."

Cornish hurriedly made his way along the corridors to the Coroners' court room, where Assistant District-Attorney Osborne was seated among a group of lawyers and reporters.

Tapping the Assistant District-Attorney on the shoulder he leaned over and said: "Colonel Gardiner wishes to see you."

Mr. Osborne hastened to the private office of the District-Attorney. Cornish followed him into the office.

An attendant who had followed Cornish, expecting to overhaul him before the District-Attorney caught sight of him, relates what then occurred in the office.

"Did you send for me, Colonel?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Why, no! Mr. Osborne," said the District-Attorney.

"Well, you see, Colonel"— began Cornish.

Osborne turned on him and said angrily: "What did you mean by telling me that Colonel Gardiner wanted me, when you knew otherwise?"

Cornish tried to explain. Osborne grew indignant and said something about meddlesome folks and then walked out of the office, returning to the Coroner's court to sharpen his knife for the witness.

The latter, left alone with Colonel Gardiner, tried to state his grievance. The District-Attorney cut him off abruptly and said: "In the future any business you have with this office relative to the Adams case, you will please go to Mr. Osborne." Then Mr. Cornish left to resume his seat in the witness box.

Cornish said to a Journal reporter at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club yesterday: "I have heard it said that my actions and statements on the witness stand do not indicate that I wish to tell all that I know. That is untrue. I was nervous, I admit, and at times it may have appeared as though I contradicted myself. Who would not be nervous under the circumstances? I know that Mr. Osborne has the right to ask me any questions he may choose to, but I claim the right to answer them truthfully and in accordance with what I know to be facts.

"This is the first time that I have ever occupied the witness chair, and I am not accustomed to legal phraseology. Any lawyer could confuse me in five minutes of cross-examination. All I want to do, as I said before, is to be permitted to tell what I know, and then I will answer any questions regarding those facts.

"I do not claim that Mr. Osborne has acted unfairly toward me in this case. He is probably actuated solely by his sense of duty. But I do not think his attitude toward me while cross-examining, and his manner toward Molineux when he was on the stand, showed entire impartiality. However, in this I may also be blinded by my entire ignorance of legal procedure.

"You ask me why I have not engaged counsel to look after my interests, as has been done by another witness. I have no interests that seem to me to need looking after. I am ready to tell the Coroner all I know bearing on the case. This I intend to do, and have always intended to do."

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN SOUTH AND WEST.

East Tennessee, North Carolina and Ohio Report Slight Tremors, but No Damage.

Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 13.—An earthquake shock of from five to ten seconds' duration passed through East Tennessee at 3:30 this morning. It was felt mostly in the upper end of the State and did not reach as far west as this city. No damage was done.

Chillicothe, O., Feb. 13.—Earthquake shocks were felt here at 3:30 a. m.

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 13.—A sharp earthquake shock was felt here at 4:35 this morning. It seemed to come from the south. No damage.

Palmer's Pension in Jeopardy.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—The Senate failed to concur in the House amendments to the bills granting pensions to Mrs. Semple, daughter of President Tyler, and General John M. Palmer, and sent them to conference.

Killed by a Cable Car.

Charles McCloskey, a carpenter, of No. 70 East Eighty-fifth street, was run over Sunday night at Lexington avenue and Ninety-second street, by a cable car. He died in the Presbyterian Hospital.

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