# ATTEMPTS TO HAWK THE PRECIOUS LYMPH.

## Reputable Physicians Indignant at the Discovery That the Much Sought Fluid Has Been Offered for Sale "at a Fair Price."

## MARKED EFFECTS ON LEPROSY.

### Intense Local and Constitutional Reaction Reported on the Case Under Treatment in This City.

It may be interesting to the German authorities, as it certainly will be to reputable physicians in this city, to learn that despite the precautions of the German government certain practitioners in this city are offering the Koch curative lymph for sale.

Yet, with perhaps half a dozen exceptions, prominent members of the medical profession in this city and the greatest hospitals in the country have been unable to get even the smallest share of that mysterious fluid.

The restrictions which have been placed upon the distribution of the lymph by Minister Von Gossler have served, it would seem from what I ascertained yesterday, merely to open the doors more widely to the opportunities for charlatanism. The very precautions which the authorities in Berlin took to prevent the results of Koch's great discovery from reaching the plane of a sort of patent medicine seem to have worked for that end in the most direct manner.

The desire that the treatment of tuberculous patients should occur in institutions where the most constant scientific attention could be given to every detail of development has been set at naught, and the honest work of those prominent physicians who more than a month ago began experiments with the lymph in this city has been made doubly hard.

OFFERED LYMPH FOR SALE.

Physicians like Drs. Jacobi, Heinman, Kinnicutt, Loomis, Shrady and Baruch have been watching the arrival here of physicians, and have learned with surprise that some of these fortunate individuals have been able to secure two or three or even four bottles of the lymph, and that they intend to start all sorts of private sanitariums with their supplies. These gentlemen do not hesitate to declare that there have been very great errors in judgment made in Berlin when distributions of lymph to cis-Atlantic physicians were made.

The last outrage to their feelings of professional honesty occurred yesterday, when a physician (whose name for obvious reasons cannot be mentioned, but which is in my possession), voluntarily offered to sell a portion of his lymph to any physician who was willing to "pay a fair price." The physician who thus consented to act as a lymph huckster, and who by his offer violated the promises which he was compelled to make before he could have secured any of the liquid, only recently arrived from the other side.

THERE WILL BE INVESTIGATION.

His reasons for selling a portion of his supply of the fluid were, commercially, very sound. He procured the lymph upon the representation that he was the accredited agent of a large hospital and the head of a private sanitarium in this city, when in fact he was neither. When he arrived here he attempted at once to start a sanitarium, but found, somewhat to his chagrin, that persons suffering from tuberculosis were by no means so desirous of being injected with the lymph as he expected they would be.

Besides, he found that a very large number of persons were treated free at the hospitals and that he had altogether more lymph than he needed. The inspiration to get rid of it was commercially good, but it is likely the County Medical Society will discuss his case with a great deal of vigor.

Yet physicians declare this is possible, notwithstanding that when Dr. Harry P. Loomis went to Berlin he carried with him credentials almost as powerful as those held by a minister plenipotentiary of this country to a foreign government. It is somewhat amusing to record, too, in this connection that when Dr. Loomis was about to present these credentials he was informed that they were "of no use whatsoever. Only medical certifications would be regarded."

So that in spite of all this diplomatic introduction Dr. Loomis was compelled to obtain from Dr. Jacobi, of this city, who was a fellow student of Professor Ewald, a certification that the lymph would be used in Bellevue Hospital.

These are facts which it is even more than likely will be brought before the meeting of the Academy of Medicine when the Koch treatment is discussed, on January 27. Meanwhile there will be a quiet but very effective searching by reputable physicians for more facts.

THE LEPROUS PATIENT'S IMPROVEMENT.

I ascertained last night that the wealthy young man suffering from leprosy, to whom Drs. Jacobi and Hineman referred in a recent number of the *Medical Record* as being under lymph treatment, and whose condition was described in the HERALD at even an earlier date, has within the last few days shown decided indications of improvement.

The constitutional reactions have been great and the local reactions exceedingly significant. The dark discolorations of the leprosy have become very much lighter in tint and the surfaces presented by the disease show a decided disposition to scale off.

The tendency of the disease to continue its destructive process seems to have been arrested, and there is every reason to believe, his physicians say, that the lymph is improving his conditions to a positively remarkable degree.

The cases at the various hospitals show phenomena of all sorts, but the tendency seems to be toward improvement.

George W. Clerihew, a well known merchant of Jersey City, who has for some years past been suffering from a cancerous growth on his forehead, is undergoing the lymph treatment in St. Luke's Hospital. Eminent physicians here and in Europe have treated him heretofore without avail. Dr. F. P. Kinnicutt, who is attending him, said yesterday that sufficient time had not elapsed since the injection to show the effect of the treatment. The patient is in a highly nervous state, and it is as yet impossible to predict the result.

## NO NEW LYMPH CASES TO BE TAKEN.

DR. ABBOTT, AT JOHNS HOPKINS, IS AWAITING RESULTS OF FORMER INJECTIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 12, 1891.—Johns Hopkins Hospital will receive no more patients wanting treatment with Koch's lymph until those now under care show positive signs of decided improvement. Dr. A. C. Abbott, the surgeon sent to Europe by the institution, has made a careful study of the effects of the lymph and will to-morrow publish an extended report. In this he dwells on an interview with Dr. Koch, in which the latter explained that it was necessary to keep secret the ingredients until its advantages as a curative shall have been demonstrated. He will then publish a complete history of the experiments.

At the hospital here he finds that the outlook for those under the head of surgical tuberculosis is good. In the treatment of pulmonary troubles the effect cannot be determined, it is very slow. While patients showed signs of improvement there had been no positive cure. He reaches the conclusions, therefore, that in surgical cases of a tubercular nature the outlook is good, particularly in those superficially affected. In lung diseases the chances are favorable if the treatment begins sufficiently early. For advanced cases he thinks it would be premature, in view of existing evidence, to more than speculate. The intestinal cases, so far as they have been observed, are not so favorable as desired. In cases of lupus, where the effect is most decided, a year and a half must elapse before there can be any certainty of cure.

## WILL BE TRIED AT PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 12, 1891.—Dr. Gardner T. Swarts has received a supply of lymph. He will make a trial of it in a few days on a patient at the Rhode Island Hospital. The patient is a Swede and his disease is not very far advanced.

## CHICAGO'S FIRST TRIAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 12, 1891.—Augusta Hesse, a German girl nineteen years old, was inoculated with Dr. Koch's lymph this afternoon at the Polyclinic Hospital on Chicago avenue, by Dr. Frederick D. Owsley, who recently returned from Vienna, where he procured some of the remedy. The girl is affected with lupus and her nose and the greater part of her face are covered with what seems to be a cancerous growth. In about five hours after the inoculation—or at half-past nine o'clock to-night—the reaction set in and the girl's temperature rose considerably. Dr. Owsley says he is perfectly satisfied with the result so far and has great faith in this case at least.

## NO COURT ON SATURDAYS.

JUDGE NEWBURGER RESOLVES TO KEEP THE SABBATH DAY HOLY.

Judge Joseph E. Newburger refuses to hold court on Saturday, because that is the Sabbath day and he must keep it holy. He has made no secret of this fact ever since his election to the City Court Bench last fall by the handsome vote of 121,429, against 87,596 for Donald McLean, the People's Municipal League candidate.

Joseph E. Newburger had been a County Democrat until last fall. Then he entered the Tammany fold and was nominated for his present office as a tribute to ex-County Clerk Pat Keenan, who is a great man in the Twelfth as well as a friend of Newburger.

Judge Newburger was born in this city thirty-six years ago and studied law in the office of the late Samuel Hirsch. For eleven years he has been trustee of the Rodolph Sholom congregation in Clinton street, of which his father was one of the founders. He is also secretary of and a director in the Jewish Theological Seminary. He has been president of Daniel Webster Lodge, Independent Order Friendly Sons of Israel, and Abraham Geiger Lodge, K. S. B., and Grand President of District No. 1, B'nai B'rith.

EHRLICH HOLDS COURT ON SATURDAYS.

There are six Justices in the City Court. The Chief Justice is Simon Ehrlich. The other Justices are Messrs. McGown, Van Wyck, Fitzsimons, Newburger and John Henry McCarthy, who was appointed by Governor Hill yesterday to succeed Justice David McAdam. While Chief Justice Ehrlich is a devout Hebrew, he does not scruple at holding court on Saturday. Therefore it happened that when the Justices of the City Court held their meeting as a Board to make assignments for 1891 and Justice Newburger declared he could not sit on the Sabbath, Chief Justice Ehrlich said:—

"It seems to me that religious scruples are no excuse for a justice who refuses to hold court on Saturday or any other day. Are there not many devout Christian justices who would not refuse to hold court on Good Friday or other holy days? Wherefore, friend Newburger, look to it that you be on your bench and in a judicial frame of mind on whatsoever Saturday you are appointed to hold court."

"No; I will not sit on Saturdays," said Justice Newburger.

GOOD FEELING PREVAILS.

Last Saturday it was Justice Newburger's turn to sit in the City Court, Special Term and Chambers. Justice Van Wyck sat in his stead. This was an easy thing, for none of the four trial parts of the City Court sits on Saturday.

"The utmost good feeling prevails," said Justice Newburger to me in the presence of Chief Justice Ehrlich and Justices Van Wyck and Fitzsimons. All of them reassured me that this was so and there would not be any trouble "so long as Justice Newburger could find some one to take his place Saturday."

But suppose the other five justices happen to strike?

A wicked and ribald person, in whom no confidence should be placed, informed me that Justice Newburger had "worked up this Saturday business to give him a boom with the voters."

## ELEVATED TO THE BENCH.

CONGRESSMAN M'CARTHY APPOINTED TO A JUDGESHIP OF THE CITY COURT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1891.—Governor Hill today appointed Congressman John H. McCarthy as a judge of the City Court of New York. Mr. McCarthy's resignation as Congressman was filed with the Secretary of State before his appointment.

Judge McCarthy succeeds Judge David McAdam, who was elected Judge of the Superior Court and whose term as City Court Judge does not expire until December, 1892. The "Little Giant" entered politics by a successful race for the Assembly from the Fourth district in 1880 and 1881. He was next elected Judge of the Fifth District Civil Court, defeating "Tim" Campbell by a substantial majority. In seeking a re-election at the expiration of his term, however, he was defeated by the present incumbent, Justice Goldfogle. In 1888 McCarthy and Campbell were pitted against each other for Congress, and the "Little Giant" was elected by over 5,000 majority.

JOHN H. M'CARTHY.

McCarthy could have had the renomination last November, but consented to step aside and let a union be formed upon Campbell. For this sacrifice he was yesterday tendered the judgeship.

Judge McCarthy is a lawyer of ability, having for his tutors such men as the late Counsellor James T. Brady and Judge David McAdam. After graduating from the Law School McCarthy entered the law office of Judge McAdam and had a desk there for years. The Judge was born in this city forty years ago. He has always been a faithful Tammany follower, except a brief period when he sunk his political faith with ex-Alderman Shells and the Jeffersonians. He soon returned to the fold. He will probably be sworn into office this morning.

## DIED AT THE AGE OF 105.

MRS. RACHEL STILLWAGGON EXPIRES WHILE SITTING IN HER OLD ARM CHAIR.

Sitting in the old arm chair which for months has been her only resting place Mrs. Rachel Stillwaggon, the centenarian, the story of whose life was published in the HERALD on her 105th birthday in September last, died about midnight on Sunday at the residence of her son, George Stillwaggon, in Flushing, L. I. She was probably the oldest living person in the State whose age could be verified by reliable records.

Her parents were Stephen and Anna Acker, who lived on a farm near Tarrytown, N. Y., at the time of her birth, September 18, 1785.

In 1811 Miss Acker married David Stillwaggon, a carpenter, and they lived for many years in Broad street, this city, near the spot where the Stock Exchange now stands. She was well acquainted with the late Commodore Vanderbilt and many notable personages of both sexes who were prominent in the early years of this century.

Shortly after her husband's death, in 1838, Mrs. Stillwaggon, with her five children, went to Flushing, L. I., where she lived up to the time of her death.

Up to two years ago Mrs. Stillwaggon possessed all her faculties, made her own dresses, baked, cooked and did other light household duties. Last spring her health began to fail, and she became so weak that she could not be moved without endangering her life. Her sight and hearing also began to fail.

One son, George Stillwaggon, sixty-seven years old, two daughters, Mrs. Catherine Willetts, of Denver, Col., seventy-seven years old, and Corelia, seventy years old, four grandchildren and one great grandchild survive her. The funeral will probably take place on Thursday.

## GROCERY SHARES ON OFFER.

THURBER, WHYLAND & CO. ANNOUNCE THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AS A CORPORATION.

The Thurber, Whyland Company, the corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey to carry on the great grocery business of Thurber, Whyland & Co., will on Monday next offer for subscription $1,000,000 of the preferred stock. The terms appear in an advertisement in the HERALD to-day.

The expert accountants that have appraised the assets of the firm put them at $1,508,534 10, without including the trade marks, the good will or anything but the tangible property, such as stock on hand at cost, cash, guaranteed accounts, real estate, manufacturing plant and fixtures. So to speak, the value of thirty years of liberal advertising and an unbroken record of business integrity is thrown in.

The capital stock consists of $1,500,000 of preferred eight per cent cumulative stock, and $1,500,000 of common stock. The par value of all shares is $100. Ten thousand shares of the preferred stock are offered at par, to be paid for within thirty days after allotment. The experts report a net profit of $241,583 85 for the past year, which would pay eight per cent on the preferred and 12.15 per cent on the common stock to be issued. One-third of the common stock is to remain in the treasury of the company.

## FRUIT AND PRODUCE MEN COMBINE.

At a meeting of fruit and produce dealers in the Mercantile Exchange Library rooms yesterday afternoon an association, to be known as "The Wholesale Fruit and Produce Trade Association of the City of New York," was formed for co-operation for business purposes. Thirty-five firm asigned the articles of association. Mr. John Mix was elected president, A. P. Young and M. N. Edwards vice presidents and S. B. Downes, treasurer.

## LYMPH LEADS TO A FIGHT.

Dennis Leahey, of Newark, and William Collins, of Hoboken, became involved in a dispute on Sunday night over the merits of Dr. Koch's lymph discovery, and the discussion was followed by a fight. The men were arrested, and when arraigned before Police Justice Rodrigo yesterday were fined $5 each. Leahey paid his fine, but Collins was sent to jail for ten days.

# HIGH HANDED USURERS TO FACE THE GRAND JURY.

## Mrs. Elizabeth T. Delebarre, Whose House Was Stripped Under Color of a Loan Contract, Enters Formal Complaint.

## DISTRICT ATTORNEYS APPEALED TO.

### Constable Warsower, of Brooklyn, Will Be Called Upon to Show His Authority for Posing as a Sheriff in This City.

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Delebarre, of No. 44 West Twenty-second street, began aggressive operations against Louis Silverman, of No. 359 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and the other persons who, as published in the HERALD yesterday, entered her house during her absence on the evening of December 27 and stripped the premises of everything movable. All this was done, as previously stated, under color of an alleged contract between the parties.

Acting under the advice of her counsel, Messrs. Clark Bell & S. B. Paul, of No. 57 Broadway, Mrs. Delebarre yesterday called upon District Attorney Nicoll with a letter from Colonel Paul, setting forth the facts in the case, as shown in the HERALD yesterday.

Colonel Paul gives it as his opinion that Lawyer Max Klein, of No. 389 Fulton street, Brooklyn; Mrs. Lilian Noonan, of the Williamsburg Loan Association; young George Silverman and "Constable" Newman S. Warsower, all of whom were present when the seizure was made, have been guilty of conspiracy. The Fulton street dry goods merchant through whom Louis Silverman had Mrs. Delebarre's note discounted is also mentioned by Colonel Paul as a party to the fraud.

MR. SEMPLE IN CHARGE.

Mr. Nicoll referred the matter to Assistant District Attorney Semple, who will take the action necessary to bring the offending parties to justice.

Mrs. Delebarre also visited District Attorney Ridgway, of Brooklyn, yesterday, upon a similar mission. "The HERALD," said Colonel Paul yesterday, "has done a great public service in exposing the methods of this gang of usurers. Both this city and Brooklyn are infested with these sharks, who are ever on the lookout for credulous women and other easy victims."

Mrs. Delebarre said to me yesterday that she did not know where her goods were taken to, but thought they were stored in some New York warehouse. Her furniture, she said, was worth at least $15,000.

It included two grand pianos, worth $1,800; a large mahogany cabinet, which had cost in Paris $1,200; a library of several hundred books, several large pier mirrors and nine valuable furniture sets, besides paintings, ornaments and *bric-a-brac*.

OTHER TENANTS' LOSSES.

Miss Susie A. Cobb, one of her tenants, had over $250 worth of jewelry and personal effects seized at the time. Miss Foster, another tenant, mourns the loss of $200 worth of valuables and other lodgers suffered in similar amounts.

The despoilers, it appears, first ascertained that Mrs. Delebarre was safe in Brooklyn. Then Warsower, accompanied by Mrs. Noonan, Lawyer Klein and young Silverman, rang the bell and asked to see Mrs. Delebarre. When told she was out, Warsower, it is said, announced himself as a sheriff, and said that he had come to take away the furniture.

At a signal from young Silverman a gang of negroes came rushing up the steps and soon the house was stripped from top to bottom.

Warsower afterward represented himself as an attorney for Mrs. Noonan, to whom the "contract" had been transferred. He subsequently informed Mrs. Delebarre that he knew an outrage had been committed, but, as he remarked, "you have your redress. Just give those people a certified check for $6,500 and you will get your furniture back. You can then sue them for damages."

If this $6,500 claim had really been transferred to Mrs. Noonan, it is asked, why did young Silverman and his lawyer, Mr. Klein, direct the seizure?

NOT THE ONLY CASE.

"Why," said Colonel Paul, yesterday, "those people had no more right in that house than a gang of burglars would have had. Had a policeman been called they could have been properly arrested."

Several women called at Colonel Paul's office yesterday and said they were victims of Silverman. One case was that of a lady residing on West Nineteenth street. At her request her name for the present is withheld.

"This woman," said Colonel Paul, "went to Silverman last spring and sought to borrow $300, pledging her household furniture, worth $5,000, as security. Silverman made out a note at sixty days for $300, which she signed. He then handed her $225 in cash.

"At the end of the first sixty days the note was renewed by her paying $75 for the 'accommodation.' Again the note was renewed and again Silverman demanded and received $75. She still owes $300, for which she has already paid $225 interest."

## WHY THE BREWERY ROOF FELL.

TWO LIVES WERE LOST, BUT THE CONTRACTORS ARE DECLARED BLAMELESS.

Coroner Schultze yesterday held an inquest in the case of Louis Weber and Peter Durnin, two laborers, who were killed on December 30 by the fall of Kohler's brewery roof, at Twenty-ninth street and First avenue. The investigation was to determine the responsibility of the contractors, John and Louis Weber, Joseph Turner, foreman, and Charles Ast, the carpenter.

Louis Weber said he was in the building on the morning of the day the roof fell in. Everything then looked safe. The shoring so far as he could see was properly done. The plans had been approved by the Building Department. His theory for the collapse was that some of the roof supports had been removed.

John Weber said he had been a builder for forty years and that such an accident had never before happened to any of his buildings.

Isaac J. McKinley, deputy superintendent of the Building Department, said that he inspected the building shortly before the accident and found nothing wrong. The collapse was due to some shock which caused a disarrangement of the shoring. His testimony was corroborated by Building Inspectors Thomas Cockerill and James B. Dolan.

The jury after being out a short time returned a verdict to the effect that the accident was unavoidable and that the contractor and sub-contractors were blameless. Coroner Schultze then discharged the four men.

## DEATH CAME TO BOTH IN A DAY.

Mrs. William Roach, of Mahopac Falls, went to New York recently to attend the funeral of her mother. Upon her return home a few days later the lady was stricken with pneumonia, of which she died after a brief illness.

On the evening of the day of the death of Mrs. Roach her youngest child, a bright little boy six years old, died of croup, mother and child being buried in the same grave. The bereaved husband and father is left with six children, the eldest of whom is fourteen years old.

## NONE ABLER.

Never print a paid advertisement as news matter. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement—no sailing under false colors.—*Charles A. Dana's Address to the Wisconsin Editorial Association, Milwaukee, July 24, 1888.*

"I do not think that the democratic party could elect an abler man to the Senate than Charles A. Dana," said Lawyer Charles F. Mathewson. "He is not only an able man but he is honest and fearless. He always says what he thinks and says it well. He is never prosy. He is full of ideas. He is original and independent. If he makes as good a Senator as he does a newspaper editor he will satisfy everybody."

## CAUGHT WITH A LOAD OF PLUNDER.

Richard Feebeekoin, who claims to live at No. 346 Ninth street, this city, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday on a charge of burglary. John Dock, a grocer at Third and Brunswick streets, saw a horse and wagon standing in front of the plumbing shop of Gerrity & Sprous, next door. Soon a man came out with a lot of material. He suspected that the plumbing shop was being robbed and he notified the police.

Policemen Harrington, Cox and Harvey started for the Erie Railroad ferry. Before they arrived there a wagon answering the description of the one that stood opposite the plumbing shop passed through the gates and was driven on the boat for New York. The boat was still in the slip, and the policemen boarded it.

Feebeekoin, the driver of the wagon, was arrested. He made a slight resistance, but the policemen covered him with their revolvers, and the wagon, which was loaded with lead pipe and other material, was priven to the Second precinct station.

Besides the stolen property, which was identified by the members of the firm of Gerrity & Sprous, a loaded revolver and a slungshot were found under the seat of the wagon. Feebeekoin was committed for trial.

# CHINATOWN'S BIG FIRM RAIDED FOR SMUGGLING.

## Opium, of Course, Was the Contraband Article and There Were Sixty Pounds Found in Wing Wan Chung's Shop.

## MANAGER LEE YOU PINE HELD.

### Triumph of Two Government Officers Who for Two Months Had Scoured Canada to Find a Clew to the Smugglers.

There was great excitement among the celestials of Chinatown yesterday noon.

The Chinese firm of Wing Wan Chung, at No. 34 Pell street, was raided by Custom House inspectors and every one connected with the establishment was placed under arrest for opium smuggling.

This firm is the largest of its kind in the United States, but the New York store does not do so much business as the branch in San Francisco. The firm has other branches in Pekin, China; Victoria, British Columbia, and Boston. They deal in costly chinaware, fine teas and almost everything in the way of Chinese products.

The prisoners captured were Manager Lee You Pine and Clerks Lee Foo, Lee Chung, Lee Quoin and Suo King. They are all good looking celestials and are considered members of Chinatown's aristocracy. They were attired in purple silk blouses and the best of blue broadcloth.

Lawyer Price was sent for by the Chinamen after they had been taken before Commissioner Shields, and the lawyer had the examination set down for this afternoon at two o'clock. Lee You Pine was held in $5,000 bail and the others were paroled in the custody of their counsel.

AN IMPORTANT RAID.

The inspectors that made the raid had been working on the case, under orders from the Secretary of the Treasury, for the past two months. They say that it is one of the most important captures made in years, and that the government has been cheated by the prisoners and their confederates to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars by the smuggling of opium. The smugglers have for years eluded the best efforts of the Treasury Department.

Special Inspectors C. E. Lewis, of Suspension Bridge; H. E. Taylor, of Montreal, Canada, and Special Agent H. A. Moore, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., are the men who ran the smugglers down.

Inspector Lewis said that two months ago he and Special Agent Moore were ordered to try to catch the smugglers operating between Canada and the United States. They travelled over thousands of miles of railroad before they finally got on the track of the guilty men. At Victoria and New Westminster, British Columbia, there are about thirty opium cooking establishments. The drug is shipped to those places in the raw state and a duty of $1 per pound is paid upon it. It is then prepared for smoking.

THE TELL TALE SCRAP.

The duty on opium in this country is $12 per pound and it is retailed at from $25 to $30 per pound. The business of smuggling opium is therefore a very profitable one.

The inspector and special agent for some time shadowed several suspicious persons without getting evidence strong enough to warrant an arrest, but they finally got hold of a scrap of paper with some memoranda in the handwriting of a man by the name of A. D. Wilder upon it. They learned that his headquarters were at a hotel in Quebec, that the opium was sent to him in trunks from Victoria, B. C., and that he smuggled it into the States in small satchels.

With the scrap of paper as their only clew as to the identity of Wilder the Treasury men searched the hotel registers in Quebec. They found a man named A. D. Wilbur stopping at the Hotel Blanchard, and his handwriting corresponded exactly with that on the scrap of paper. They found that he was in the habit of making frequent visits to this country.

Thursday, at ten o'clock P. M., Wilder or Wilbur took the Canadian Pacific train for Montreal. The inspector and his aid took the same train, and when the conductor looked at Wilder's ticket they saw that it was for St. John, N. B. They got into conversation with the man, and learned that he was going to Boston on Friday. To avert suspicion the officials got off at one of the way stations and proceeded direct to Boston.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Friday night Wilder got into Boston on the "Yankee flyer" by way of Portland. He had two cheap black satchels, and they contained two twenty-five pound cans of opium. He was placed under arrest, and a United States Commissioner, on Saturday, held him in $10,000 bail.

The papers found on Wilder showed that during the last eighteen months he had smuggled over $30,000 worth of opium into the States, a good deal of which went to the firm of Wing Wan Chung, of this city.

The government officers came here, and after getting warrants for the arrest of those connected with the firm proceeded with Deputy United States Marshals Van Buskirk and McGrath for Wing Wan Chung's and arrested all hands.

They seized sixty half pound cans of smuggled opium, and three cheap black satchels similar to those used by Wilder were found in the store. The satchels were each without the inside partition, which had been cut out in order to admit a can of opium.

## SIX KISSES—SIX MONTHS.

YOUNG WOLFF MAY REPENT IN THE PENITENTIARY THAT HE MET MISS RYAN.

Rudolph Wolff, seventeen years of age, a painter by trade, residing at No. 68 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., stopped Miss Bella Ryan, a Long Island City school teacher, in the street yesterday morning, threw his arms around her neck and implanted half a dozen kisses on her lips before she could resist him.

Later in the day Justice Kavanagh gave the audacious youth one month in the Penitentiary for each kiss—six months in all.

Miss Ryan is a very handsome brunette of nineteen summers, residing at No. 167 Twelfth street, Long Island City, and is one of the teachers in the Third ward school. She left her home yesterday morning for the school, about half-past eight o'clock, accompanied by a younger sister. She walked down Sotts avenue and was near the corner of Eighth street when she suddenly found herself in the embrace of the young man, who threw his arms around her neck from behind, pulled her head back on his arm and kissed her repeatedly full on her ruby lips.

The assault was so unexpected and quickly accomplished that Miss Ryan did not recover herself sufficiently to cry for help until her assailant had started to run away. Then she screamed, as did her little sister, who had been unable to render her any assistance, and the screams attracted the attention of Mrs. Kavanagh, the wife of Captain Owen Kavanagh, of the Rockaway Beach police, who lives near where the assault took place.

Mrs. Kavanagh called to her husband, and he immediately started out to Miss Ryan's assistance. He saw the young fellow running toward Vernon avenue and gave chase, and succeeded in capturing him. When brought face to face with Miss Ryan Wolff was identified, and Captain Kavanagh took him before Police Justice Kavanagh at once. The latter, after hearing Miss Ryan's story, sentenced Wolff to six months in the Penitentiary. Wolff admitted his guilt.

Wolff when asked what induced him to make the assault upon Miss Ryan said:—"I had an irresistible impulse to kiss her, she was so handsome. I could not help myself.

## DEMOCRATS DIVIDE THE OFFICES.

A LIVELY FIGHT OVER THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TRENTON, Jan. 12, 1891.—There are lively scenes here to-night. All the big and little democratic bosses and scores of office seekers are on hand for the opening of the Legislature to-morrow.

The Speakership fight has produced ill feeling, and unless the Hudson county shouters are placated by morning they will cause mischief all around. Michael Mullone is their candidate for that office, and he is making a tremendous fight against heavy odds. All the democratic managers are opposed to him, their candidate being James J. Bergen, of Somerset. The Hudson county shouters threaten a bolt in case Mullone fails of nomination.

Mullone is unable to muster a majority of the caucus which will be held to-morrow. Bergen's friends claim at least 24 votes, which is three more than the necessary majority.

For the other offices it looks as if the slate will be as follows:—Clerk, Thomas F. Noonan, of Hudson; Sergeant-at-Arms, William Harrigan, of Essex; Reading Clerk, either Joseph Atkinson, of Essex, or James S. Beckwith, of Atlantic, and Engrossing Clerk, John H. Demott, of Hunterdon.

The democratic Senators had a difficult task to perform in trying to agree upon their officers. A combination, consisting of eight Senators, was formed, and they went into conference and dealt out the places as follows:—

President, Robert Adrian, of Middlesex; Secretary, John Carpenter, of Hunterdon; Assistant Secretary, Samuel Thompson, of Warren; Engrossing Clerk, John H. Matthews, of Union; Sergeant-at-Arms, George K. Coleman, of Essex; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael Nathan, of Hudson; Journal Clerk, William Pintard, of Monmouth.

The Senate republican caucus will nominate Walter A. Leaming, of Cape May, for president. The House republicans nominated Robert Williams, of Passaic, for Speaker.

The Governor's message will be an exhaustive document, and will treat entirely of State affairs, the great question of taxation occupying a large part of it.

## EMMA ABBOTT'S WILL.

RELATIVES AND FRIENDS HANDSOMELY REMEMBERED—NUMEROUS LIBERAL CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

The will of Emma Abbott Wetherell, the prima donna, was yesterday admitted to probate by Probate Clerk Bernard J. Tinney. It was executed on May 28, 1890, at the Marlborough Hotel in this city, the witnesses being William L. Dunning, A. J. A. Callaghan and Samuel J. Hall. In addition to Mr. Dunning, who resides in this city, Mr. James L. Mitchell, of Indianapolis, and Mr. Houghton, of Brooklyn, are appointed executors and trustees.

Miss Abbott begins her will with directions as to the disposal of her body. "I direct that my body," are her instructions, "having been first tested by electricity to ascertain if life is extinct, shall be cremated and the ashes resulting therefrom be deposited beside the remains of my beloved husband."

TO FATHER AND MOTHER.

Opening her bequests are provisions for her parents. She directs the executors to place on deposit $100,000 in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and from the income to pay $400 monthly to her father, Seth Abbott, residing at Minneapolis, Minn. If the money does not yield the monthly income required, then enough is to be taken from the principal to make up the amount. On the death of her father the principal goes to the residue of the estate. A like sum is also to be placed in the United States Trust Company, with directions to pay from the same a like monthly income of $400 to her mother, Mrs. Almira M. Abbott. Upon the latter's death the principal also reverts to the residue.

Next in order follow bequests to her brothers and sisters and nephews and nieces and relatives of her deceased husband. To Leon H. Abbott, George H. Abbott and Frank Abbott, brothers, she leaves $25,000 each; to Mrs. Lizzie Abbott Clark, $25,000, and to the children of Leon and George H. and Mrs. Clark $5,000 each.

MR. WETHERELL'S KIN.

To Mrs. Martha G. Wetherell, the mother of her deceased husband, she gives $10,000, and to the children of Mrs. Etta Clarke $5,000 each and the like sum to the children of Monson L. Wetherell. To her deceased husband's aunt, Fanny, sister of Martha G. Wetherell, is left $5,000.

Mr. Vas Houghton, one of the executors, receives $10,000, and to Daniel A. Consodine, of Nashville, Tenn., her secretary, is given $5,000. To Alice Cafferty, of Jersey City, she leaves $5,000, together with all her music, operatic scores and private papers of every kind. Her diamonds and jewelry are to be sold by the executors at private or public sale and the proceeds are to form part of the estate.

Closing her will Miss Abbott remembers various churches and charitable institutions. Her legacies to the churches she prefaces by stating that they are made to "churches that I have attended from time to time and where I have particularly enjoyed the music." These legacies are $5,000 each and to the following churches:—Plymouth Church, the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner Thirty-first street and Madison avenue; Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street; Church of the Divine Paternity, corner Forty-fifth street and Fifth avenue; Citadel Square Baptist Church, Charleston, S. C.; Rose Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, Twenty-second street, near Third avenue, and St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church on Forty-first street, between Sixth avenue and Broadway.

THE RESIDUARY LEGATEES.

The residue of the estate is to be divided in equal shares among the following institutions and persons:—Foundling Asylum, Sisters of Charity, Children's Aid Society for the Support of the Newsboys' Lodging House, corner Duane and Chambers streets; Home for the Friendless, Newark, N. J.; Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, House of Mercy, foot of East Eighty-sixth street; St. John's Guild for Summer Excursions of Mothers and their Children, Hebrew Benevolent Society, Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, Mrs. S. R. White, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Sarah Bird, "mentioned as friend of Mrs. White." "I trust," says Miss Abbott, in referring to these ladies, "that Mrs. White and Mrs. Bird will devote the money they receive to charity."

"If any legatee contest the will the bequest of such legatee is to be revoked."

The witnesses to the will were examined before the Probate Clerk.

## WANT TO SEE MANAGER KLUNK.

Two young girls and some other people in Newark will have cause to remember the last appearance in that city of the Ada Richmond Burlesque Company. The girls are Maggie Pfister, of No. 75 Niagara street, and Margaret Kolb, of No. 87 Jefferson street. The company played at the Grand Opera House, Newark, all last week and the Misses Pfister and Kolb were engaged to act as chorus girls.

They had been employed in a Broad street store, but as business was dull they decided to improve the opportunity to become professional actresses and thus earn great reputations and wealth. Manager Burt Klunk promised them $6 a week salary and their board for the remainder of the season, and agreed to furnish them with a wardrobe. The wardrobe proved to be a fancy costume, pearl powder, rouge and cocoanut butter.

On Saturday night Horace Randall, one of the comedians, secured a writ of attachment to recover $40, his week's salary, but Manager Klunk had disappeared before the constable arrived at the theatre, and Randall only got $22 and a suit of clothes. Six of the female members of the company boarded at the house of Mrs. Cross, at the corner of Clinton and Lawrence streets, and the payment of their bills was guaranteed by Klunk. On Sunday the six women, who had no baggage with them, quietly left the house and came to this city, leaving a board bill of $41 unpaid.

Mrs. Cross procured yesterday afternoon an attachment against Klunk. The Misses Pfister and Kolb also procured writs against Klunk, but at last accounts he had not turned up again in Newark. The company was to have left for Butte City, Mon., yesterday.

## ARIEL BARNEY AS A SLUGGER.

The relations between Ariel Barney, the manager of "The City Directory" company, and Alfred Hampton, the light comedian in the play, have recently become strained and resulted on Saturday night in Barney giving Hampton a bloody nose in the dressing room of the Lee Avenue Academy, in Brooklyn, where the play was presented.

The fistic encounter between manager and actor was caused by a rumor Barney heard that Hampton intended severing his connection with "The City Directory" to accept an offer made by Manager W. A. McConnell, of "The Fakir" company. Manager Barney heard the rumor a few minutes after the curtain went up, but this did not prevent him from seeking Hampton and demanding an explanation.

Hampton was engaged in his "make-up." From words, it is said, the men came to blows, and in a comparatively short space of time Hampton emerged from his room with a crimson color on his white shirt and a very much swollen nose, from which the blood flowed in copious streams. He went through his part in the performance with difficulty.

## SMOTHERED BY COAL GAS.

Luigi Mazzi, an Italian, employed on Swinburne Island, in the lower bay, in carrying coal to the asphalt works made a coke fire on Friday in his little hut on the island and was choked by carbon gas. He fell from his cot and lay for two hours uncovered on the cold floor.

Then his companions found him and carried him to the island hospital. It was twenty-eight hours before he was restored to consciousness. He was then removed to his home, at No. 41 Thompson street, where he died on Sunday.

## ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL DEDICATED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 12, 1891.—St. Mary's Cathedral, the largest and finest church edifice on the Pacific coast, was dedicated yesterday. The Cathedral has been in the course of construction for several years and is now finished at a total cost of $300,000.

Bishop J. L. Spalding, of Peoria, Ill., preached the sermon at mass, and Archbishop Gross preached at the evening service. The dedication was celebrated by Archbishop Riordan. Many prominent State and municipal officers were present, as well as Catholic clergymen from all parts of the Pacific coast.

## WOLVES CARRY OFF A KANSAS BOY.

WICHITA, Jan. 12, 1891.—A ferocious pack of wolves is invading Western Kansas from the Indian Territory and causing the farmers and stock raisers of that section immense losses. When the herds evacuated Cherokee Strip there was nothing left there for the wolves to eat, and hundreds of them are said to have migrated into the sparcely settled grazing counties of Kansas, where they can find provision without any trouble.

Near Liberal a score of the savage animals attacked Mrs. A. J. Garvey and her six-year-old boy and, after biting the woman severely, carried off the child before her eyes. The boy was rescued, but his injuries are such that there is no hope of recovery.

# ADVENTURESS EVA BEGINS HER CONTEST.

## Fighting for a Share in the Estate of the Late Robert Ray Hamilton.

## IS SHE HIS LEGAL WIDOW?

### Many Witnesses in the Surrogate's Court Identify the Notorious Woman as Mrs. Mann.