JUSTICE METED OUT TO BOGUS DIVORCE LAWYERS

William H. Buttner Sentenced to Seven Years in Prison and William D. Hughes to Five Years.

A PLUCKY LIFE RUINED BY CRIME.

Recorder Smyth and District Attorney Nicoll Both Score the Recreant Members of the Bar.

William H. Buttner and William D. Hughes, "bogus divorce lawyers," at the bar before Recorder Smyth, in the General Sessions Court yesterday morning, were sentenced to State Prison.

They seemed thoroughly humiliated and besought the Recorder to be merciful.

The room was packed with lawyers, policemen and a throng of spectators.

For Hughes a good deal of sympathy was manifested, as his career had been honorable, so far as known, up to the time he entered into partnership with Buttner.

Buttner was thoroughly despised by most of those who had known him, and many were the words of satisfaction expressed as sentence was imposed upon him.

Buttner was sentenced to a term of seven years and Hughes to five years' imprisonment at hard labor. Commutation for good behavior will lessen Buttner's time to four years and nine months and Hughes' to three years and seven months.

Hughes is a man of fine appearance. He is about forty-four years of age, has a full, reddish beard and was neatly attired. Buttner is a man of good proportions and is fairly good looking. He is about thirty-three years old, and was clad in a heavy overcoat, with sealskin trimmings. As they stood at the bar Clerk Hall asked them the usual question as to what they had to say why judgment should not be passed upon them.

HUGHES' STORY OF HIS LIFE.

Hughes pulled from his pocket a typewritten document, and glancing at it from time to time made an address which seemed to come from a deeply penitent heart. It was as follows, and shows that the height from which he fell he attained by pluck, overcoming hardship and difficulties:—

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT:—

The crime for which I have been indicted is now some seventeen months old. Its inception and its ending followed in rapid succession. This was the last with which I was in any way connected, and I stand here to-day in contrition and humility.

For obvious reasons I can make no reply at this time to anything that appears in the papers through that channel. And yet I feel that if I do not make some explanation to the proper person an impression may obtain that all the things alleged of me, unanswered or unexplained, are founded upon facts.

I refer, in particular, to the statements that have appeared in several of the newspapers of the 9th inst. I am able to state and aver solemnly that what has been alleged to be some facts about myself are a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, scarcely allowing even the color of truth to sustain it in any particular.

I have never posed as the victim of any one. I never had aught to do with obtaining money from a woman of the name of Mary Whalen, nor did I ever engage in a prize fight.

With a view to enlightening you somewhat as to my past, I will voluntarily state to you the principal occurrences of my life.

My mother died at my birth, my father before I was eight years of age; and, between the age of eight and nine years, I undertook to earn my own living; went to a distant city—St. Louis, Mo.—followed such avocations as newsboy, bootblack, deck sweeper on a steamboat and an apprentice to a butcher.

This continued during a period of five years, which brought me to the year 1860 and to the age of a little more than thirteen. I then attempted to enter the army, but, because of my youth, this was impossible. Clinging to the idea, I became the body servant of John Adair McDowell, Colonel of the sixth Iowa Infantry.

HE BECOMES A SOLDIER.

I remained with the army in this and similar capacities until February, 1863, which brought me to the age of fifteen years and past. I was then accepted and enlisted as a soldier in the Fourth Missouri cavalry, served three years and was in 1866 honorably discharged from that service. I subsequently re-enlisted in the Fifth United States regular cavalry and continued as an enlisted man there until March, 1869, when I was honorably discharged by special order of the Secretary of War, John A. Rawlins.

This brought me to the age of twenty-two years—absolutely without education. I received an appointment as a messenger in the Treasury Department, in the city of Washington. There I attended night school and also law college and received whatever education I now have. No one, except myself, ever contributed a dollar toward my education.

After having graduated at law I went to Idaho Territory, and while there was made Clerk of the Supreme Court. This position I afterward resigned of my own volition and returned again to the East. I was subsequently appointed assistant to the District Attorney for the government for the Eastern district of New York.

This position I afterward resigned and then took the practice of law here. I continued in this practice until 1880, when I went to the State of Florida. I did not attempt the practice of law there, but after I had been there some time entered the field of journalism, was managing editor of the *Florida Daily Journal*, and later the owner and proprietor of a weekly publication called the *Illustrated Southern World*.

Finding these ventures not profitable, in 1886 I returned to New York, and from that time to the present my history is well known to many of the officers in and about the Court of General Sessions, and of which Your Honor can be easily informed by inquiry.

I will state further now that what has been done in these matters, so far as any connection I have with them, was limited to but very few. I can offer no excuse or apology for that which I have done, nor have I any unkind feeling, or any desire to make the punishment of others greater or their troubles more severe.

I shall hand you two papers—one is a letter from Mr. Bassett, agent of the United Press Association. This letter will inform Your Honor that as far back as July last I was willing, upon authority from W. S. Bendleton, who received one of these alleged decrees of divorce from me, to make a full and complete statement. This authority was never given.

BETRAYED BY HIS FRIEND.

The other paper is a statement made by one James H. Carlin. It will explain itself, and is in corroboration of Mr. Bassett's statement that I was then willing to tell all I knew.

I did state all the facts to Carlin, as appears by his statement, even telling him where and who made the seal. Also that it was then, together with other papers, blank decrees, &c., in my trunk in a hotel in this city. Carlin advised against my proposition to then lay the whole matter before yourself and inspector Byrnes.

I believed that he was a friend and that he was sincere in this. But I have since learned that his advice so given was to prevent my doing that which I desired to do and which I believed it to be my duty to do that he might sell the story. He and I alone know the maker of the seal and knew where the seal then was.

Having prevented my making a confession he then offered this story for sale. I bear him no malice. For him I have nothing but commiseration.

I only refer to this to show that he, like myself, was tempted for gain. I had fallen, and he had fell to the extent of betraying his friend for a price. It would seem that the enemy's bullets on many a hotly contested battlefield had spared me that I might succumb, in later years, to the more subtle foe—crime.

And I am not able to give any adequate explanation of how I came to surrender. But, perhaps, the language of the bard describes my position, when he says:—

"Vice is a monster of such frightful mien
That, to be loathed, needs but to be seen;
But, seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Our Lord and Saviour has promised that though our sins be as crimson they shall be as white as snow. In absolute faith in this promise I now abide.

BUTTNER'S ORATION.

As Hughes sat down he wiped his eyes and sat with his head bowed in his hands while Buttner stood up and delivered a short oration in his loud voice. The Recorder's face took on a look of contempt as Buttner said:—

Your Honor, I said most all I intended to say in regard to my case in my affidavit which I submitted to the Court some days ago. I wish to say, however, that I never knew of the forgery of the marriage seal, nor had anything to do with getting the bogus decrees printed.

The papers may call me a forger, but they can never succeed in proving that I am a coward or an informer. I acknowledge, though, that I told Hughes to get a bogus decree, saying that I would get the money for it. As God is my judge I hope I may not outlive my prison life.

District Attorney Nicoll then followed, urging that the prisoners had, as recreant lawyers, violated their oaths as officers of the court and brought disgrace upon the legal profession. Hughes, he said, had always been a respectable man previous to his present difficulty, while Buttner for years had had an unsavory reputation in this and other cities.

PASSING SENTENCE.

Recorder Smyth said that he regretted to have to pass sentence upon two men who belonged to the honorable profession he had practised for thirty years. This was the first time in his career as a magistrate that he had been called upon to send a lawyer to State Prison. He agreed with the District Attorney in his estimate of Buttner's character. They had both through issuing these bogus divorce decrees caused innocent persons to commit bigamy, and should be made to suffer severely for so grave a crime. He then imposed sentence.

As the Recorder sentenced Buttner he turned with a sullen air, and, pointing to Hughes, who was walking toward the "pen," said:—

"He did all the work and I suffer for it."

The SUNDAY HERALD is to give a number of old John Thompson's stories about the men of Wall street.

PLAYED POKER TO GET EVIDENCE.

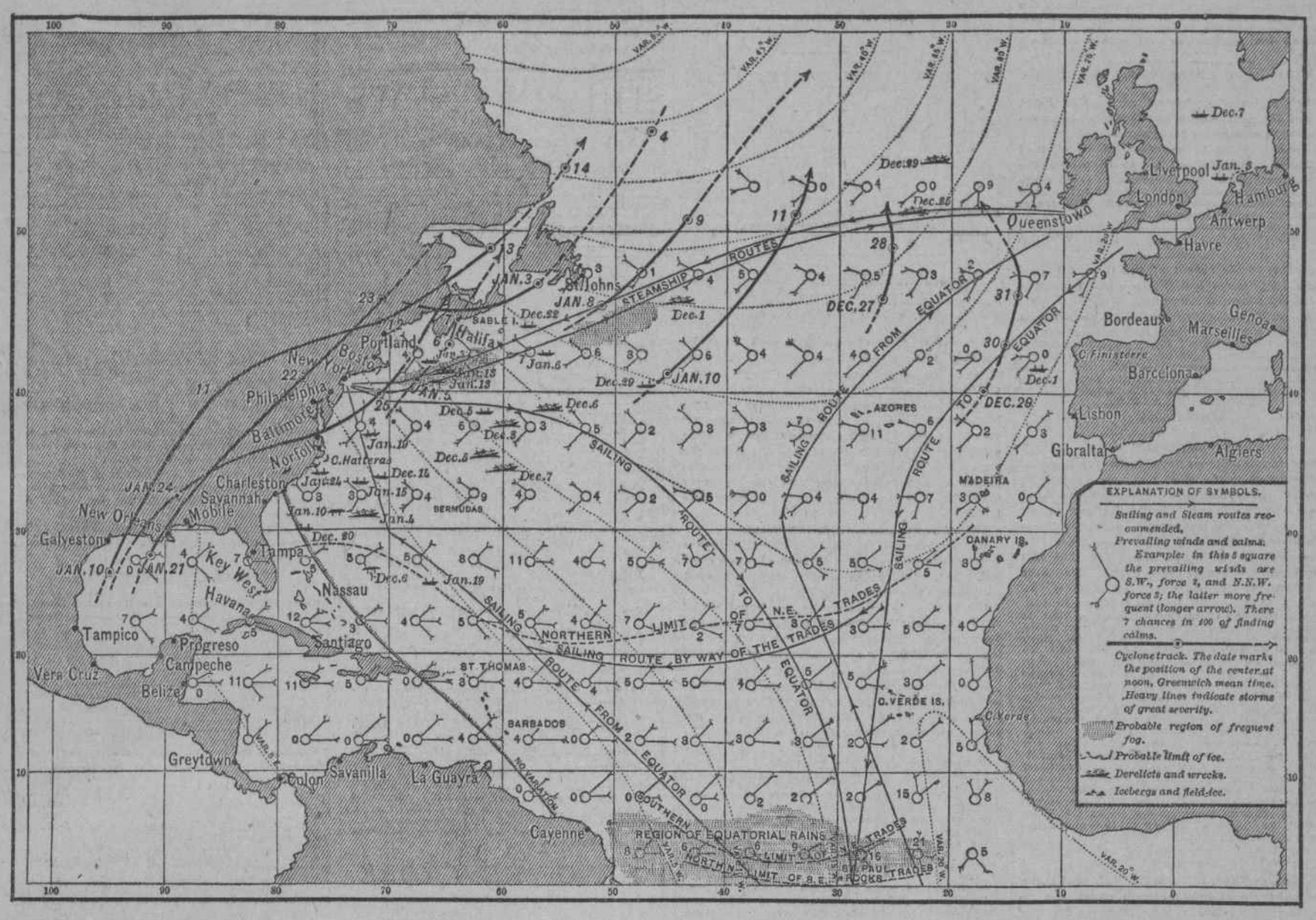
Patrolman Mooney, in order to secure evidence against the gambling house of John Smith, alias Jacob Simon, at No. 171 Bowery, took a hand in a poker game there on Wednesday night and lost $2. One of the players knew that he was a policeman, but thought it was all right and introduced him to the others.

The place was raided Thursday night by Mooney and Patrolman Dokel. They arrested the proprietor and five young men who were playing poker and seized 1,500 chips and all the furniture, including gaming tables and a sideboard. The proprietor was held for trial in Essex Market Court yesterday. The other prisoners were released.

The SUNDAY HERALD will portray something of the magnificence in which our eight thousand dollar Police Justices manage to live.

NORTH ATLANTIC PILOT CHART FOR FEBRUARY, 1891.

Showing the Tracks of Recent Cyclones and the Probable Limits of Fog and Ice, the Most Eligible Transatlantic Steam and Sailing Routes, the Zones of Prevailing Winds for the Last Month of Winter.



DR. KELLY'S ANONYMOUS ADMIRER.

SOME MEDICAL STUDENTS WILL STUDY UNDER KOCH AFTER GRADUATION.

Nearly every steamer arriving in port nowadays from Hamburg or Bremen brings among her passengers one or two physicians who have been studying the administration of Koch's lymph in Berlin. Therefore these arrivals are not a matter of the most absorbing importance. Persons who are acquainted with the usual diffidence of physicians to any sort of notoriety will be somewhat interested, therefore, in the following, which is not a cable despatch, but was sent to the HERALD by mail from some anonymous source in this city:—

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Dr. J. E. Kelly, of your city, left Berlin on Monday and sailed from Bremen on the North German Lloyd steamer Ems on Wednesday. Dr. Kelly has won golden opinions from the most prominent members of his profession in Berlin by his scientific devotion while here. He has slavishly devoted his time to study, and returns to your country probably better equipped with a true knowledge of the Koch treatment than almost any person who has come to Berlin.

Professor Koch has recognized Dr. Kelly's international reputation and character, and the eminent surgeon, Von Esmarch, with his son (who is the custos of the Koch laboratory), has tendered him many evidences of respect.

The American Minister, W. W. Phelps, has shown great interest in Dr. Kelly, and is pleased at the recognition of his ability and his success. No doubt Dr. Kelly will be able on his return to your city to do good work for the various institutions with which he is connected, as well as for the relief of the general public.

A number of medical students in the University and Bellevue medical colleges are making up clubs for the purpose of visiting Berlin after they are graduated and taking a special course in Professor Koch's laboratory in the manufacture of the lymph.

The Havana newspaper, *La Lucha*, with commendable enterprise, as soon as the Koch method for the treatment of tuberculosis was announced sent Dr. Montes, of Havana, to Berlin to obtain a supply of the lymph. Señor Enrique Trujillo, editor of *El Parvenir* and correspondent of *La Lucha*, yesterday received this cable from Dr. Montes:—

Have seen Koch; have new method and lymph.

Dr. Montes is to sail at once for this city and Havana, where his will be the first supply of lymph received.

ALL THE PATIENTS ARE BETTER.

PROFESSOR HURD FEELS SURE THAT KOCH'S LYMPH WILL CURE TUBERCULOSIS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 30, 1891.—Professor Hurd, of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, states that the patients under his care who are suffering from lung troubles are getting better.

Said he:—"I am now convinced Koch's lymph is a success. I am certain it will cure tuberculosis. The patients here are in a greatly improved condition. By different means which we have of testing the condition of the lungs we find those organs are also in an improved condition. They appear to be healing and I sincerely believe the patients will be completely cured. Regarding the publication of the death of an English lady in a hospital at Cannes of blood poisoning, alleged to have been superinduced by the lymph treatment, I do not believe the use of the lymph could have caused such an ailment. One of the ingredients of the lymph is carbolic acid, one of the strongest antiseptics. For that reason I do not see how the lymph could have caused that complaint."

LYMPH ACTS SLOWLY IN BOSTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Mass., Jan 30, 1891.—It has been four weeks since the treatment with Dr. Koch's lymph at the Massachusetts Central Hospital began. This is the time assigned by the Doctor for the recovery of such patients as are treated with this mystic fluid.

Inquiry at the hospital, however, revealed the fact that the patients are not ready to be discharged. It was stated that all were in a favorable condition, but still experiencing the usual reaction. In the lupus cases the improvement has been exceedingly marked, but in phthisis cases it is not nearly so marked, but it is still noticeable.

ALL PLEADED GUILTY.

Many pawnbrokers came into the Recorder's Court yesterday and deposited various parcels of jewelry which Patrick Forrestall, alias "Diamond Dick," had stolen from "Uncle" William Simpson's safe, in his pawnshop, No. 91 Park row, and which Grace Cobe, his mistress, to whom he gave the stolen property, pawned. They were all sad faced, for they lose the money they advanced on the stolen goods.

Forrestall, Stephen Martin, his "pal," and Grace Cobe were at the bar.

Recorder Smyth accepted Forrestall's plea of guilty of burglary in the third degree and sentenced him to five years in the State Prison.

Grace Cobe pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the second degree and was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

Martin also pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, but was remanded until the Recorder can investigate his record. He, after many refusals to give his right name, not wishing to disgrace his family, he said, finally gave it to the Recorder privately on a slip of paper.

FOR PLANZ AND THE GORDONS.

The HERALD has received $2 from P. G. for the family of John Gordon, the consumptive, and $5 from "Cash" for Peter Planz, who got five days for picking up a few sticks of wood to keep his sick wife warm.

FROM WEALTH TO WANT.

A SOUTHERN FAMILY ONCE PROSPEROUS FORCED TO ASK FOR CHARITY.

A case of utter destitution and suffering of a once wealthy Southern family, now living in the city in poverty and want, has been referred to the HERALD for investigation.

The persons investigating the case previous to calling the HERALD's attention to its sad features are of undoubted reliability. The HERALD has, however, supplemented their work by a careful verification of the particulars. These facts are vouched for:—

In an old fashioned frame house in an ill favored portion of West Forty-eighth street lives a woman eighty years old, with her daughter and the three children of the latter. The family of five occupy the second floor of a rookery, for which the rent is $14 a month.

They are from Richmond, Va., and bear an honored Southern name, which, at the earnest request of the woman, is withheld from publication.

The daughter of the elder woman is an invalid, dying, it is said, of starvation; not from the absolute lack of food, but from the absence of proper nourishment and medicine. The youngest of the three children is but two years old; the oldest is twelve. This child earns $2 a week. It is the only money that the family has to live upon. Their other needs are provided for by their poor neighbors.

The family was once wealthy and lived in Richmond on Franklin street, near the park—the most aristocratic neighborhood in the Southern capital. The war deprived the woman of her husband and much of her property. Now all of her fortune has gone and she is left destitute in her old age.

The daughter was carefully educated at Rutgers College. She was able to care for her mother and her three children by giving lessons in vocal and instrumental music. She is now paralyzed, partially demented and unable to work.

"We have no food in the house," said the poor gentlewoman yesterday. "My daughter is dying from lack of proper nourishment and medicine and the children often go supperless to bed. They are unfamiliar with the taste of even a glass of fresh milk.

"Don't expose our poverty in the paper," she pleaded. "It would be cruel to the children to have our name published. Other children are so unfeeling. They would make fun of our trouble and the little ones could not stand it.

"Do you think you can do anything to aid us?" she asked. "There are charitable people in New York. If they could but know how we suffered I am sure they would aid us. It is so hard to be old and poor and feeble and to have such a charge as I have. If I was alone I could die, but what will become of these children, their mother dying and I eighty years old?

"To think of asking charity—I, who once had my horses and carriages and everything that money could purchase. Good God! what a contrast!"

The woman consented to permit the HERALD to give her name and address to any one who was interested in her case and desired personality to investigate it.

Any money the public may wish to contribute will be promptly acknowledged and conveyed to its proper destination.

The SUNDAY HERALD will give more of William Black's charming Highland story and Kudyard Kipling's impressions of the Yellowstone.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

There were 271 failures in the United States during the past week. The failures in the week previous numbered 357, and for the corresponding week last year they numbered 286. There were 294 in 1888 and 280 in 1887. The failures last week numbered 66 in the Middle States, 43 in New England, 50 in the Southern States, 62 in the Western States, 27 in the Northwestern States, 18 on the Pacific Slope and 5 in the Territories. There were 59 failures in Canada, an increase of 3 over the previous week.

W. H. Nagle, doing business as Garret Nagle & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, at Boston, who has made an assignment, is a brother of Mrs. Jere Dunn, of New York, who, a few months ago, began a contest to break the will of Mrs. Garret Nagle, her mother, who died in 1889. The business was established many years ago by Garret Nagle, who died in 1870, and has since been carried on by his son, who was also a partner in the firm of Farrell, Nagle & Power, wool pullers, of Boston.

Treasurer O. F. Hosford, of the Winona Paper Company, of Holyoke, Mass., has been in New York city in consultation with some of the creditors regarding an extension. Creditors said yesterday that he had made no definite proposition, but had suggested that a second mortgage of $300,000 be put on the mill, and that the creditors take the mortgage bonds for their claims, ten per cent to be paid off each year, but this met with so much opposition that he asked the creditors if they would give him an extension of six months, which a majority in amount promised to do. Mr. Hosford is undecided yet as to what he will do. Creditors express great sympathy, and offer to grant any reasonable settlement to put the company on its feet again, as the plant is too valuable to stand idle. The mill is valued at $450,000, and is mortgaged for $225,000. It is in excellent shape. The liabilities in New York for merchandise are said to be about $50,000. The borrowed money is mostly due in Holyoke, Springfield and Boston.

Judgment for $26,291 was entered yesterday against Peck, Martin & Co., dealers in builders' materials at the foot of West Thirtieth street, in favor of the Rose Brick Company.

Judgment for $5,042 in favor of the National Bank of the Republic was yesterday entered against the Judson Pneumatic Street Railway Company, of No. 45 Broadway. The bank brought suit against the company, George W. Delamater, Louis Walker and Henry D. Cooke, on a three months promissory note for $8,000, dated September 24, 1888, made by Louis Walker and G. W. Delamater to the order of the Judson Company, which was indorsed by the company and Henry D. Cooke, and came into possession of the Bank of the Republic and was not paid at maturity. When Deputy Sheriff Heimberger called yesterday at No. 45 Broadway, where the company had previously had offices, he was informed that the company had removed a few days ago. Friends of the company claim that it is abundantly able to pay the amount of the execution.

Judge O'Brien, of the Supreme Court, has granted the following attachments against Arning, Brauss & Co., of Antwerp and Buenos Ayres, for $8,203, in favor of Elmonhorst & Co., balance due of money advanced on a shipment of nutria skins, which were rejected as not corresponding with the contract of sale; against August Volker, of Hamburg, Germany, for $2,460, in favor of Bennett, Day & Co., on a contract to deliver one hundred casks of dried whortleberries, which arrived a month late and not in good condition; and against Kendrick, Pettus & Co., of Clarksville, Tenn., for $4,500, in favor of John T. Boddie, the amount due on tobacco sold for him by the firm. John H. Pettus, of the firm, has property in this State, against which the attachment was issued.

SALES OF REALTY.

BROKERS NEGOTIATE PRIVATE CONTRACTS, BUT THERE ARE NO SALES AT AUCTION.

If it had not been Friday, which generally is a sort of "off day" in the real estate market, there would have been yesterday a grand celebration on the Exchange when the news from Albany came that the Assembly there passed the Senate Rapid Transit bill for New York's outlying districts.

"Will the Governor sign it?" asked a nervous west side owner.

"Of course he will; he would not dare to do otherwise," was the reply from an old timer.

There were no public sales yesterday, and plenty opportunity was afforded to the traders.

"How about those lots I made you an offer for four weeks ago?" said a purchaser to an owner.

"Well, I cannot tell you to-day; talk to me in the middle of next week and I'll give you my figure," was the answer.

"He has heard the news from Albany, and when he gives me his figures they'll be fifty per cent more than what he asked me for these lots a month ago," said the inquirer.

The effect of this rapid transit measure, if it is signed by the Governor, will be felt more on the real estate market a week or two weeks hence than it is to-day.

There were no sales at public auction yesterday, yet there was no let up as to the progress of sales effected at private contract.

Martin & Brother sold the Manhattan College property, better known as the "Manhattan Academy," Nos. 209, 211 and 213 West Thirty-second street, 75x136, for $90,000. Morris B. Baer & Co. were the brokers.

Bradley & Currier have purchased from Peter J. McCoy 75x100 feet on the north side of Seventieth street, four hundred feet west of Central Park West, for $45,000.

The Leonora, at Nos. 140 and 142 West Thirty-third street, 63x145, has been sold by Morris B. Baer & Co. for Mr. Fischer on private terms.

Broker John M. Gibson reports the following sales at private contract:—No. 229 Lewis street, 18.3x80.7, brick stable, for $5,500; also Nos. 175 and 177 Fourteenth street, Brooklyn, to Edward Krebs for $13,500.

RECORDED TRANSFERS.

58th st., 26 East; Annie Stone and another to T. H. Thomas	$35,000
105th st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of 4th av., 75x100.11; John J. Bell and wife to De Witt Mull and another	42,000
2d av., e. s., 74 ft. n. of 37th st., 25x132.4; Jacob Schlosser and wife to Thomas S. Williams	35,000
2d av., e. s., 189.9 ft. n. of 37th st., 25x132.4; Jacob Schlosser and wife to Thomas S. Williams	30,000
Same property; Thomas S. Williams and wife to Stanley W. Dexter and another	30,000
2d av., e. s., 74 ft. n. of 37th st., 25x132.4; Thomas S. Williams and wife to Annie B. Dexter	35,000
112th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Grand Boulevard, 50x201, to 113th st.; Joseph L. O'Brien and wife to Valentine Pressler	26,000
127th st., 227 East; Valentine Pressler and wife to Joseph L. O'Brien	35,000
11th st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100; Robert Gordon and wife to Frederick Kastens	27,750
41st st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th av., 30x98.9; Benjamin Lancsladter to Anna Carr	19,250
Alexander av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 134th st., 25x100; Frederick Rohrs and wife to George Dempwolff	22,000
Broome st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Columbia st., 25x85.10; Morris Mendelson and wife to Jacob Manheim	19,750
Home st., s. s., 177.11 ft. e. of Stebbins av., 87.2x89.4x98.6x75; William S. Demark and wife to T. H. Allard	2,725
Henry st., 180; Ascher Weinstein et al. to Maurice J. Barstein	33,000
Columbia st., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Rivington st., 20x49.8; A. Fried and wife to Manuel Schreiber	18,125
Broad st., 22; Alice Jay to John C. Jay, Jr., 1-6th part	50,000
37th st., 38 East, 64.11; John C. Brown to Kate W. Winthrop	175,000
115th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Amsterdam av., 100x100.11; Henry W. Bilcher to George H. Belcher	40,000
Broad st., 22; Cornelius Jay to Martha J. Edwards	50,000
28th st., n. e. s., 159.5 ft. n. e. of 2d av., 40.6x64.4; Clifford Coddington and wife to Christian Stoehr	13,000
9th av., s. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 46th st., 25x90.3x irregular; Wilbur Larremore to George Kammer	32,500
106th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.11x irregular; the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis to Felix Morelli	50,000
1st av., w. s., 100.5 ft. s. of 65th st., 25x100; Martin A. Furchtsinch and wife to Jacob Munck	26,000
Lenox av., n. e. cor. of 131st st., 17x85; William H. Hayes to Amelia E. Hayes	22,000
10th st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of av. C, 25x103.3; William H. Williams to John A. Probon	15,750
10th st., 164 West; Marie Brogan to Henry Hillore	21,000
19th st., s. s., 143 ft. e. of Broadway, 22x92; William D. Sloane and wife to W. & J. Sloane	100,000
James st., 327; Meyer Freeman and wife to James F. McCarthy	13,100
Ludlow st., 86; Lena Cohn to Jacob Skolsky and another	32,500
South st., 201; Patrick Cullen and wife to Philip Wagner	8,500
Broadway, n. e. cor. of 41st st., 83.3x113.4; William S. Cooper to M. L. Sire	275,000
Columbia st., 44-44½; Moses Levy and wife to Harris Ellas	16,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

Bernstein, Isaac, to J. J. Mandeville, s. e. cor. Madison av. and 122d st.; 4 years	$12,000
Burstein, M. J., to A. Heinstein, 180 and 182 Henry st.; 2 mortgages; instalments	18,000
Bell, John, to H. Kuff, s. s. 149th st., e. of Courtlandt av.; 3 years	18,000
Crawford, Andrew, to P. Kausseman, s. e. cor. 10th av. and 23d st.; 3 years	20,000
Edward, Mary J., to C. Jay, 22 Broad st.; 6 years	50,000
Freund, Moses, to S. Ast, n. s. 91st st., e. of Madison av.; 6 years	10,000
Gunn William, to J. Lipmann, s. w. cor. of 11th av. and 78th st.; 2 years	80,000
Jay, John C., Jr., to Alice Jay, 22 Broad st.; 6 years	50,000
Kammer, George, to P. Roller, Jr., e. s. 9th av., n. of 46th st.; 4 years	180,000
Kastens, Frederick, to J. M. Young, e. s. 11th av., s. of 43d st.; 5 years	15,000
Lewis, Elizabeth C., to U. S. Trust Co., 1,293 Madison av.; 3 years	17,000
Maginnis, Susan, to J. H. McGean, road from Kingsbridge to Williamsbridge; 3 years; 2 mortgages	32,000
Monetti, Felix, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, s. s. 106th st., e. of 2d av.; 1 year	20,000
Rockford, John, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 7th av., n. w. cor. of 141st st.; 4 years	40,000
Smith, Edward T., to Germania Life Insurance Co., n. s. 125th st., e. of 7th av.; 3 years; 8 mortgages	124,000
Smith, Edward, to William Hall's Sons, n. s. 126th st., e. of 7th av.; 2 years	15,500
Satenstein, Reuben, to S. L. Cooke, n. s. Hester st., w. of Essex st.; 4 years	15,000
Williams, Thomas S., to J. Schlosser, 692 2d av.; 3 years	22,000

MISS MEYER'S RETURN HOME.

The young heiress, Miss Tilly Meyer, whose intended elopment with Blacksmith Gildersleeve was prevented by her sudden illness, at Locust Valley, L. I., returned to Huntington yesterday with her mother. The main street was lined with villagers anxious to get a look at her. Gildersleeve, who also returned to Huntington, is trying to assume a bold front. The residents of the town talk of compelling him to leave it. His rival for Miss Meyer's hand, Drummer Bingham, of New York, has disappeared.

The SUNDAY HERALD will contain a moving story about spiritualistic harpies and their victim.

HAD A HYDE NIGHTMARE.

MRS. KATE WOOD SAYS HER FATHER CURSED HER IN THE TRINITY'S NAME FOR ELOPING.

The Wallace will contest came up for a third time before Surrogate Coffin at White Plains yesterday. The contest of the will is made by Mrs. Kate L. Wood, a disinherited daughter, and Stewart Wallace, a son whom he cut off with only $50.

Mrs. Emily Wallace, the widow, said she did not think her husband was insane when he made his will. He was peculiar in some things. While she was in Paris with him they went to see "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." When Mr. Wallace retired that night he had a nightmare, thought that Mr. Hyde was in bed with him and called for help so loudly that people were aroused by his screams.

Mrs. Wallace said that she knew that Kate, his daughter, intended to elope with Wood. She told Kate that her father had said that if she married Wood he would disinherit her. He was a determined man and generally carried out what he said. When Kate eloped the deceased then made his will. Mrs. Wallace said that she often visited her daughter after she was married to Wood, and that on her return home her husband would always inquire after Kate's health and if she were comfortably settled.

It was alleged by Kate Wood that after she eloped her father wrote her a letter, cursing her "in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost." The witness said she never heard of her father cursing Kate in a letter or otherwise. She said that her husband was subject to outbursts of passion, but always controlled himself. He felt very keenly over the elopement, as he was a proud man and wealthy, and thought that his daughter ought not to have disgraced him by eloping.

After Mrs. Wallace gave her testimony a motion was made for a temporary administrator. Judge Coffin then appointed George C. Andrews as such, he being one of the executors. He is to file a bond for $150,000. The case was adjourned for two weeks.

BURNED BY A LIVE WIRE.

About half-past twelve o'clock yesterday afternoon George Wagner, a bright young clerk in the office of Bluxome & Hamm, brokers, at No. 56 Wall street, was hurrying down Broad street to his lunch. At Beaver street he ran his face against a naked electric light wire, which was dangling across the sidewalk.

It caught him under the nose and burned a semi-circular red line on his face. The shock knocked him to the sidewalk unconscious. For a few seconds he writhed and twisted. A naval officer, who was passing, ran to his assistance and tore him away from the wire. He was soon able to tell his name and place of business and was escorted to the latter, and after his burns had been dressed he was sent to his home at Eleventh street and Fourth avenue, Brooklyn.

It was reported to the police of the Old Slip station that a wire of the Mount Morris Electric Light Company was liable to set fire to the roofs in Broad street, which it ran over. It was believed to be the same wire which injured Mr. Wagner, and the company were notified to repair it at once.

Mr. Wagner is a young man and a member of the Twenty-third regiment.

When I saw the boy last evening he was up and about, although he complained of a severe headache, to which ailment he had never before been subject. He was also nervous, excited and weak. He said that when the wire struck him he heard what he thought was a terrific clap of thunder.

"Then," he added, "the sides of my skull seemed to come together, and I fell in the mud. When I regained partial consciousness I scrambled around on my knees. I thought I had been knocked down by a passing truck. The sensation in my head was terrible.

"My upper lip is burned just under my nose, where the wire came in contact with it."

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

The February number contains many of Talleyrand's recollections of Napoleon. Two less congenial men were never thrown together by statecraft, yet dislike of the Corsican did not abate Talleyrand's accuracy of judgment. Another strong feature of the magazine is the first instalment of a novel which promises to be Edward Eggleston's best. There are four good papers on the transition period of California, with many interesting pictures, a strong portrait of Kit Carson being among them. "Colonel Carter, of Cartersville," continues to make a delicious old fool of himself, and there are many other Southern characters presented in stories by Joel Chandler Harris and Mrs. Burton Harrison, as well as a careful sketch of Georgia Crackers by Miss Graffenreid, of the United States Labor Bureau. "Sister Dolorosa" ends with the death of the heroine. Another good bit of fiction is by Mary E. Wilkins. Charles de Kay has an appreciative sketch of Theodore Rousseau, the painter. Other interesting articles assist in making this an unusually good number of the *Century*.

"OUTING"—FEBRUARY.

In this number Edgar Fawcett begins a story, "The Pink Sun," which looks further forward than Bellamy's famous novel. The race question has been solved in America by the blacks forming a nation of their own on the Gulf coast and establishing a race oath which forbids mingling of blood in marriage. Race jealousy ended, the colored people improved until the best families of both races mingled socially, though drawing the line at love making. Meanwhile each race had improved mightily, the period being the twenty-ninth century. The instalment ends in a manner to make the reader long for the next. Among good special articles in *Outing* are "Cycling in Mid-Atlantic" (the Azores), "Rowing at Oxford," "Tarpon Fishing in Florida," "Wolf Hunting in France," "Turkey Tracking in Canadian Snowfields" and several other attractions to men who love sport.

ATLANTIC WEATHER.

The Pilot Chart's January Review and Forecasts for February.

EXTRAORDINARILY HIGH BAROMETER

Dangerous Obstructions to Navigation Along the Atlantic Coast.

The North Atlantic Pilot Chart to be issued to-day by the Hydrographic Office, the substance of which we print herewith, covers the coming month of February and contains a record of the remarkable weather observed on the ocean during the month now closing.

REVIEW OF JANUARY.

The compilers of the Pilot Chart say:—

The month has been characterized by very abnormal weather over the Atlantic, as well as over Europe, where, from the British Isles and North Sea to the Mediterranean, much suffering and great damage have been caused by very cold weather and severe snow storms. No very severe or protracted storms have occurred in midocean, although several have been experienced along the Atlantic coast of the United States and the British provinces, and the most marked feature of Atlantic weather has been the great anti-cyclone that prevailed along the transatlantic route during the middle of the month, when easterly winds and very high barometric pressure (in one case as high as 31.08 mercurial, corrected) prevailed all the way from the English Channel to the fortieth meridian and well down toward the Azores.

The month opened with a storm of considerable energy central over the Eastern United States, a ridge of moderately high pressure off the coast, and another storm central to the eastward of Newfoundland, accompanied by northwesterly gales in its rear as far south as latitude 31 degrees N., in longitude 50 degrees W. Over the Atlantic east of the fiftieth meridian and north of the thirtieth parallel, pressures were generally below normal, but without any very decided storm centre. Over Europe pressures were above normal, a ridge of high pressure extending southeasterly from the North Sea to the eastern Mediterranean.

On the 13th there were regions of high pressure over the Gulf of Mexico (readings about 30.30) and west of the British Isles (readings about 30.90), and as these two anti-cyclones moved toward midocean generally fair weather and light to fresh variable winds prevailed for several days over the entire Atlantic, from the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea to Northern Europe. On the 14th a corrected barometric pressure of 31.08 was observed on board the German steamship Fulda, in latitude 49 deg. 57 min. N., longitude 14 deg. 50 min. W., and the isobar of 31.00 included an area of about 160,000 square miles, west of Ireland.

But few reports of fog have been received during the month and these fall mostly within the area indicated on the chart, a narrow belt stretching E. N. E. from a point southwest of Sable Island toward and across the Grand Banks. On the 2d there was a very dense fog in New York harbor and Delaware Bay, causing serious obstruction and delay.

Not a single report of ice off the Grand Banks has been received up to date of publication.

FORECAST FOR FEBRUARY.

The Hydrographic Office makes the following forecast for February:—

Stormy weather will prevail, especially off the American coast along the course of the Gulf Stream and over the Atlantic to the northward of the thirty-fifth parallel, where fresh to strong gales, principally from the westward, will be encountered about once a week. Northers will occur less frequently in the Gulf of Mexico, but will be of greater violence than earlier in the season. The northeast trades will be felt further north. Icebergs and field ice may be encountered off Newfoundland and over the Grand Banks, possibly as far south as the forty-second parallel, between the forty-second and fifty-second meridians. The probable regions of frequent fog are indicated on the chart off the Grand Banks and Georges Shoal.

DANGEROUS OBSTRUCTIONS TO NAVIGATION ALONG THE COAST.

Barnegat lighthouse, W. ⅜ S., 7½ miles; Vizcaya's mainmast, W. ½ S., about 1/10 yards; stern of Cornelius Hargraves, N. N. W., 300 yards, in 11½ fathoms; a black whistling buoy bearing the word "wreck" in white letters. For a night mark a gas buoy was placed in 12½ fathoms; Barnegat lighthouse, W. ½ S.; Cornelius Hargraves, W. N. W., 200 yards; Vizcaya, S. W., 300 yards; whistling buoy, S. S. W., 200 yards (all magnetic). November 28. Note.—Orders have been issued to the United States steamer Yantic to blow up these two wrecks; she sailed from New York January 28.

About thirteen miles off Absecom light, in twelve fathoms; sunken wreck, topmas