FRIEND'S BIG FRAUD.

Complete and Sensational Details of the Mammoth Swindle of the Century.

CAREER OF THE SCHEMER.

He Made a Similar Attempt at Chicago Four Years Before,

BUT THE TRICK WAS SOON EXPOSED

He Then Discovered a Gold Mine in New Hampshire—Some Persons Believe the Professor is Not Dead—This, However, Does Not Seem Possible—Mrs. Friend is Not Scared, and Will Give No Satisfaction to the Stockholders—The Total Amount Sunk is Nearly $1,000,000.

The sugar swindle continues to be the sensation of the day. It is now certain that nearly $1,000,000 has been sunk in the scheme. A large part of this came from England. Prof. Friend had an interesting career. He tried at one time to work his "electric" process in Chicago, but failed. Friend is believed to be certainly dead.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, January 5.—The people who were lost in the electric sugar blizzard touched their hats to the memory of Prof. Henry C. Friend, and admitted that he and the survivors of his household—the widow, the Howards and the Halstead—were too sharp for lower Wall street, and with all this the professor, they said, was a debauchee and a sot, and had died of alcoholism. The widow, they said, is as big and plain as Ann O'Delia Spooks. Stepfather Howard kept up his end of the spook sugar business at the Hamilton avenue refinery on week days, and preached psalms as a lay preacher in South Brooklyn and from the New York City Hall steps on Sundays. The rest of the family appear to have been less noticeable, and the Halsteads, Gus and George, said when they went to Michigan that they were going home to vote for Harrison and Morton.

At the offices of the company, 60 Wall street, it was suggested to-day that the professor was not dead at all. He died, if he died, two days before the blizzard of March 12. When the suggestion that his death and funeral were imitations got around to the men who had touched their hats to his memory they touched their hats again. But the story was quickly disposed of by Lawson N. Fuller and W. H. Cotterill, Jr., son of the President of the company.

DEAD SURE ENOUGH.

"He's dead as a hammer," exclaimed Mr. Fuller. "Don't you suppose I know? Why, he's boxed up in the receiving vault in Trinity church yard, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, almost at my door. He's dead as a cobblestone, I tell you." Young Mr. Cotterill said that his father attended the professor's funeral, and everything was straight. Dr. John B. Crosby had been sent by Mr. Cotterill to attend Friend in his last illness.

Other stories were current about the professor's doings. They came from reputable sugar men. The professor had been in a Chicago jail for almost an identical scheme with this electric business, they said. It was in 1880, according to them, that he turned up in Chicago and organized a company to make the finest granulated sugar from glucose. He had a machine in a private room, locked and bolted, with which he could do it. He couldn't tell the process until $80,000 in shares has been sold and turned over to him to perfect the machine and pay for experiments.

At regular intervals the professor planted his samples of granulated sugar from glucose before the Chicagoans. They were fine, but the professor delayed turning on the millions until the Chicagoans lost patience and kicked in the door of the private room. They found a machine worth $2 50 as old junk. Dr. Gardner, one of the shareholders, with no regard for the professor's feelings, had him locked up.

A YEAR IN JAIL.

The conclusion of the tale is that the professor rested in jail for a year. Then he came East and interested a regiment or two of down-towners in a gold mine in New Hampshire. That was the next story heard among the sugar men yesterday. But the Professor returned to his original mine—the sugar enthusiasts—and in his progress to the bank books of electric people, he incidentally corralled $500 from T. T. Barr, of the Coffee Exchange, for experiments that were to reap the usual millions. But Treasurer Robertson said that President Cotterill and he had investigated many stories set afloat against the professor in the last few years, and that in every instance the professor had come off with flying colors. He explained the Chicago incident by saying that all told, there was not more than $9,000 involved, and that Dr. Gardner had the professor arrested for personal reasons, the Police Justice discharging him after one night in prison.

Mr. Robertson seemed to be particularly hot against the Howards. He said that the company had a sworn statement made by Stepfather Howard two years ago, to the effect that he personally knew that raw sugar was electrically refined by the new process. Mr. Robertson added that President Cotterill had a copy of this statement with him in Michigan now, and from a telegram received in the morning from Mr. Cotterill, in Ann Arbor, it was known that he had hired lawyers and would proceed against Howard and Mrs. Friend criminally and civilly. It was believed that all concerned had property which could be seized. Mr. Robertson denied a report that the 6,000 shares of the company's stock given to the professor for his share of the enterprise, and by him bequeathed to his widow, had never been transferred to them. He said that the shares in six 1,000-share lots were now in Mrs. Friend's possession.

THE PRINCIPAL VICTIMS.

He did not believe she had sold them, as the sale of a thousand share certificate, the smallest she had, would have attracted attention. Mr. Robertson said that Mr. Cotterill and he held 1,000 shares of the stock, most of which had been given to them as chief promoters of the enterprise. In addition they each received $1,500 a year for their services as president and secretary. The other share holders of record in this country, he said, were Lawson N. Fuller, 300 shares; Elisha Sniffen, 200; W. E. Howard, 1; W. H. Cotterill, Jr., 1. All are directors of the company.

Mr. Sniffen is known as the architect who built the Tammany Hall, and had been from the first one of the greatest believers in the company. He also received $1,500 for his services in arranging the renovations to the Atlantic Flour Mills, now the refinery, and for other services. Mr. Robertson said that Mrs. Friend now had only 5,250 shares, for the reason that when the officials saw that the professor's machinery was to cost much more than the original estimates, they insisted on her handing back to the company 750 of the 6,000 shares. About 300 shares were issued as bonuses to people interested in booming the shares. Mr. Robertson said he had never attended one of the farcical tests at the refinery.

"Mr. Cotterill did," he continued, "and he bought two electrical batteries for the professor and took them to his home in Sixth street. Those were all the electrical machines Mr. Cotterill ever saw. One of these machines was about twice the size of a typewriter and in it four wires ran through a copper trough. There is also a dynamo over in the refinery, but I don't know what it is used for. Prof. Friend was paid for the machinery and his other expenses, such as buying raw sugar for experiments and other incidentals, in drafts sent from England in payment for shares sold to foreign purchasers. I suppose the professor negotiated these drafts and got the cash. He would give no vouchers for his purchases of machinery, saying that if he did tell where he got his work done any fool could go and steal the whole business. I believe he once said he had his machinery made in Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago. The professor, and after his death his immediate relatives, simply acted as trustees of the secret and we unhesitatingly gave them the money to perfect the machinery. In all we paid to the professor before his death $110,000."

NOT WORTH A CENT.

Mr. Robertson said he now knew the money had been absolutely wasted, and for aught he knew the shares in the company were not worth a cent. This statement was made after Mr. Robertson's trip to the refinery in the morning, before another swelling crowd of visitors rushed in upon him at the company's offices. He was then convinced that the stuff found in the burglar-proof rooms would on a pinch fetch $1,000, and the main reliance must be made upon the engine, which created such a rumpus for the visiting enthusiasts and disturbed Landlord Higgins and other Atlantic avenue neighbors by its incessant rumblings. The engine cost about $10,000.

Mr. Fuller is convinced that the refinery contains $100,000 worth of marketable machinery, though he admits that for the life of him he cannot tell what it consists of. Mr. Robertson spent part of the day in estimating what the cost of the experiments at the refinery was. In all 23 tons of "electric" sugars had come down the chutes to the public room for the visitors to gape at.

Mr. Robertson places the total distribution of the stock thus: Mrs. Friend, 5,250 shares; President Cotterill and Treasurer Robertson, 1,000 shares; Lawson N. Fuller, 300 shares; Elisha Sniffen, 200 shares; W. E. Howard, 1 share; W. H. Cotterill, Jr., 1 share; other shareholders in the United States and Canada, 825 shares; other shareholders in England and Scotland, 596. In all, 12,793 shares. Most of the shares were sold from $200 up to $400.

The price in Liverpool yesterday, so Mr. Robertson said, was £3,815 each. The public cable quotes them at 30 shillings or $7 50. Thus it will be seen that taking $300 as the average price, though $444 has been paid in instances, not counting the 300 shares given away as bonuses, and not including the shares held by Mrs. Friend, Mr. Cotterill and his son, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Fuller and Mr. Sniffen, the total amount swamped is within a few thousand of $1,000,000. Mr. Robertson has against this, as Treasurer of the company, the stuff in the refinery and about $75,000, although the latter cannot be used for the benefit of the creditors.

In the first place he says he does not know where it came from. It is the money to be paid to Mrs. Friend for the secret, and is reported to have been provided by Englishmen. Mr. Robertson thinks that some of it will be used in prosecuting Mrs. Friend and her relatives. Somebody still had faith in the company, for Mr. Robertson sold yesterday to a stranger who visited the office, ten shares for $10 a share, and an offer for a second batch of ten shares at the same price was refused.

FRIEND AT CHICAGO.

He Fails in His Fraudulent Attempts in That City.

CHICAGO, January 5.—The late Prof. Friend, who has so suddenly acquired a posthumous notoriety, tried to foist his electric sugar refining scheme on a Chicago firm about four years ago, but failed. Henry Culver is the Chicago agent of Matthiessen and Weichers, sugar refiners of New York. Mr. Culver had a deal of valuable information regarding Prof. Friend, he and others having been marked as victims by the professor. Mr. Culver related the story to a reporter this afternoon. He said:

About four years ago Friend came to Chicago. He represented himself as having a process of refining sugar which, he said, could turn out the best article for from 60 cents to $1 less than by the ordinary methods. I certainly thought it a wonderful discovery, and invited Prof. Friend to my house at Highland Park. We discussed the process, and I went so far as to communicate with our President, Mr. Matthiessen, at the New York office. He came to Chicago at once, and Prof. Friend and he returned to New York. At the New York office Mr. Matthiessen offered the inventors $100,000 provided the process proved a success.

"The $100,000 is ready for you," said our President, "if an investigation proves it to be all you claim for it."

"Oh, but it's a secret," replied the professor, "and unless we can get a company together, leaving the secret with me, our negotiations must end."

They did end, for the professor was all but kicked out of the office. We knew his scheme was a fraud. That was palpable. That was the extent of our dealings with him, and we did not lose $500,000 or 500 cents through him, as is alleged in a New York dispatch. After his failure to entrap us, Friend came to Chicago. He located on the West Side, and established a little laboratory. Here he worked in secret. His plan was to take coarse grades of sugar from the different sugar dealers here in town and return it three or four shades lighter. He charged a nominal sum for so doing. He claimed that he submitted the sugar to his electric process, but the fact was he simply emptied the bags sent to him and filled them with the better grades.

If my memory serves me right, Friend had not started his little secret refinery a week before the sugar men discovered his wonderful plan and he was arrested, and I think convicted. After his failure to establish himself he went to England, and although his scheme was a fraud of the biggest kind, he succeeded in entrapping a company of English capitalists, who started a factory in New York, intrusting the whole matter to the professor, who still kept his secret. The rest is known.

THE WOMAN IN THE CASE.

Mrs. Friend is Not Scared, and Talks in a Confident Manner.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., January 5.—The persons interested in the "Electric" sugar refining frauds at New York have been in consultation here for several days past. The President of the company has been here and met Mrs. Friend, the Howards and Holsteads, all of whom live at Milan, this State. Cotterill is making strenuous efforts to settle with the Friends, who will not give up unless they get a big boodle. They still insist that their process is exactly what the contract calls for. Mrs. Friend is too sharp to be frightened into giving up any secrets.

There are people at Milan who believe that Prof. Friend is still alive. Mrs. Howard said this morning during the course of a conversation: "You will have to see Friend and Mrs. Friend before anything is done." She was at once asked: "Where is Friend?" to which she replied: "Oh!—oh!—he's dead." Lawyer Sawyer believes, however that Friend is dead, and nearly everybody else believes so. Drink caused his death.

A Bellevue Board of Viewers.

The Burgess and Councils of Bellevue borough petitioned in the Quarter Sessions Court yesterday for the appointment of a Board of Viewers, to assess damage for the location and opening of Starr avenue in that borough. The Court appointed the following board: Richard Straw, Frederick Burke, B. I. McClure, Henry Dauber, John D. Anderson, George W. Padden and George H. Quail.

Scott Furnished Bail.

In the Criminal Court John K. Scott yesterday furnished $3,000 bail on the charge of assault and battery, preferred against him by Dr. Bingaman. The application made by Hon. John Dalzell that the civil suit brought by Scott against Dr. Bingaman be delayed until the criminal suit is tried, was granted.

Fined for Cruelty.

Mayor Pearson last night fined George Man, of East Street, Allegheny, $5 and costs for cruelty to his child, preferred against him by his wife.

HOT ALL AROUND.

Two German Editors of Chicago Jailed on the Same Charges as West and Dunlap—Big Suits for Damages Brought Against Two Newspapers.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, January 5.—Managing Editor West and City Editor Dunlap, of the *Times*, who were arrested last night on two charges of criminal libel preferred by Inspector Bonfield and Captain Schaack, appeared in court this morning and had their cases postponed until next Thursday. Each is under $4,000 bail.

The *Times* yesterday charged Schaack and Bonfield of thievery. The *Arbeiter Zeitung*, the organ of the Anarchists, has never had any love for either of these men. This afternoon it republished the sensational story printed in the *Times*, and to-night Managing Editor Christianon and City Editor Deuss not only found themselves in jail for criminal libel, but defendants in the civil actions brought by Bonfield and Schaack, who demand $400,000 damages.

Managing Editor West and City Editor Dunlap, of the *Times*, were each sued for $100,000 by the two officers. Captain Schaack, Inspector Bonfield and Detective Lowenstein, who is also charged with theft, have engaged six lawyers, under command of Luther Laflin Mills.

While the police officers were filing these actions, Philip Schaffner and Eli Daube brought suits against West and Dunlap for $50,000 damages. The *Times*, which is engaged in all sorts of moral crusades, charged the complainants with keeping gambling rooms.

At 9 o'clock to-night Christianson and Duess were released from the armory on $4,000 bail. The *Times*, since it began its exposures, has been sued for $500,000 damages.

GRADING ORDINANCES.

The Survey Committee Recommends a Lot of Streets to be Graded.

The Committee on Surveys met yesterday afternoon in Select Council chamber. The following ordinances were returned with an affirmative recommendation:

Re-establishing the grade of Forbes avenue, from Miltenberger to Gist streets; establishing the grade of Corday alley, from Pearl to Cedar streets; establishing the grade of Garden alley, from Main to Fisk streets; locating Balboa way, from Crescent to Crescent street; relocating Herron avenue, from Iowa street to Center avenue; locating Wakefield street, from Ward to Romeo streets; locating Dean street, from Larimer avenue to Montezuma street; locating Mifflin street, between Main and Friendship streets; locating Clearview street, from Black to Stanton avenues; locating Buchanan street, from Boquet to Ward streets; locating Grazier street, from Fifth avenue to Frankstown avenue; locating Treadegar street, from Bristol street to Sylvan avenue; locating Broad street, from Negley avenue to Rebecca street; locating Rosetta street, from Fairmount to Rebecca streets; locating Christmas street, from Bigelow avenue to Treadegar street; locating Kincaid street, from Fairmount to Rebecca streets; locating Bristol street, from Bigelow to Sylvan avenues; widening Oak alley, from Grant street to Liberty avenue; establishing grade of Grandview avenue, from Wyoming to Oneida streets; establishing grade of Bowery alley, from Garden alley to Geneva street; vacating part of Valley street and Banner alley in the Seventeenth ward; vacating Herron avenue, from Allequippa to Iowa streets; repealing the location of that part of Pitcairn street, extending from Ellsworth avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

CANOEMEN IN COUNCIL.

They Compare Notes and Prepare for the Regattas for Next Summer.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CLEVELAND, January 5.—Ten members of the Western Canoe Association conducted the annual business held to-day at the Stillman. Six were members of the Executive committee and four the Regatta Committee. The year's of financial business transactions were discussed and annual reports were read. The rules and regulations were revised. The regatta committee began to arrange for the races for next summer, which will take place at Ballast Island in July.

The three officers of the association are J. R. Bartlett, Commodore; C. J. See, Vice Commodore; O. H. Root, Secretary, and Thomas P. Gaddis, C. J. Bonfield, and T. J. Kirkpatrick are on the Executive Committee. The list of the races will be issued Monday.

A KICK IN VAIN.

Mahoning Iron Men Protest Against High Railroad Rates.

A committee from the Mahoning Valley Iron Manufacturers' Association met the Pittsburg freight agents at the Monongahela House yesterday to protest against the new valley rates. They want the old rates restored.

The iron men claim that the price of pig and bar iron is lower now than it was 60 days ago. Besides, in making contracts, they have to guarantee the freight rates to a certain extent.

On the other hand, the freight agents said that the advance was general, and no changes can be made unless all the roads in the territory assent. They will consult their superior officers to see what can be done.

HAVE CASH BUT NEED HARMONY.

A Jar Between Proprietors of an Iron Mill Leads to an Attachment.

CINCINNATI, O., January 5.—An attachment was served to-day upon the property of H. E. Shriver, of the Newport Iron and Steel Works, and as there is still due $30,000 on purchase money the master commissioner who made the sale will proceed to collect on the bond. The mill has stopped and the employes were paid to-day. It is said there is a want of harmony between the purchasers, which may soon be removed. One of the proprietors says the mill will resume in a few days.

SULLIVAN WILL GO TO-NIGHT

To Toronto to Make Arrangements for His Fight With Kilrain.

BOSTON, MASS., January 5.—John L. Sullivan who, it was announced, would leave for Toronto to-night to arrange the details of the Sullivan-Kilrain fight, says he was delayed by unforseen and unavoidable occurrences, and was unable to take the 7 o'clock train to-night. He will, however, start on the 2 o'clock train Sunday afternoon, and there will be nothing done on his behalf except to promote the match.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

A Counterfeiter Released From Riverside on Grover's Autograph.

Sylvinus Smith, a prisoner in the Western Penitentiary, received a pardon from President Cleveland yesterday, and was released from confinement. Smith was sentenced by the United States Court on March 12, 1888, to serve a term of one year and six months for having on his person and passing counterfeit money.

AT WORKMEN'S REQUEST

The Duquesne Night School to be Continued for 16 More Nights.

The directors of the Duquesne school have agreed to continue the night school for 16 more nights. The school was largely attended by workmen, ranging in age from 20 to 40 years. At their request it will be continued a while longer. Prof. Sullivan is the teacher.

—Wm. Eastman, of East Concord, N. H., recently performed the daring feat of climbing from the dome of the capitol in that city to the top of the eagle, and fastening a cane with a handkerchief attached to the point of the lightning rod.

JUSTICE IN GOWNS.

How the Supreme Court Judges Will Put on Frills To-Morrow.

THE ROBE WILL BE WORN,

And the Custom May be Initiated by the Smaller Fry, as

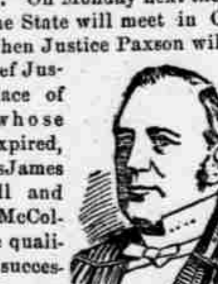
THE BAR REQUESTS THE CHANGE.

How the Court Will be Composed With E. M. Paxson as Chief Justice.

The Supreme Court of the Commonwealth will appear in judicial robes to-morrow. How gracefully the gowns fit their shoulders can be seen in the portraits given herewith. The death of Chief Justice Gordon has necessitated a change in the august tribunal. The composition of the court as it will be with Edward M. Paxson as Chief Justice is given below.

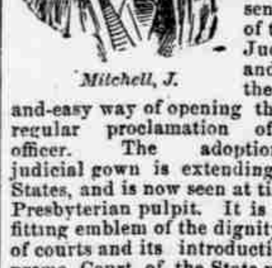
[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—The matter of wearing wigs and gowns by the Judges of the Commonwealth has been agitated by the Bar Association throughout the State. So far the movement has not been successful, and it remains for the Supreme Justices to inaugurate the return to old customs, barring the wig. On Monday next the Supreme Court of the State will meet in City Hall, this city, when Justice Paxson will take his seat as Chief Justice, in place of Gordon, whose term has expired, and Justices James T. Mitchell and John B. McCollum will be qualified as the successors of Gordon and Trunkey. The Supreme Judges will appear wearing the judicial gown that is worn by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and by a number of the State Supreme Courts. The gown has lately been growing in public favor both on the bench and in the pulpit, and it is regarded as a proper insignia of the dignity that pertains to the judicial office. This action has been decided on by our Supreme Judges in obedience to the repeated expressions of the bar of the State. It has been several times considered by the Judges during the last few years in respect to requests from the bar, and it has finally been adopted.



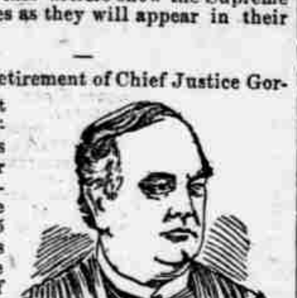
Paxson, C. J.

This movement will doubtless carry with it the more formal ceremony in the opening of the court, such as the Judges entering court together in the order of their seniority, the rising of the bar until the Judges are seated and the return from the present free-and-easy way of opening the court to the regular proclamation of the proper officer. The adoption of the judicial gown is extending in the various States, and is now seen at times even in the Presbyterian pulpit. It is accepted as a fitting emblem of the dignity and solemnity of courts and its introduction in the Supreme Court of the State will be generally approved by the bar and the public. The portraits in this article show the Supreme Court Justices as they will appear in their gowns.



Mitchell, J.

With the retirement of Chief Justice Gordon the last of the Supreme Judges elected under the old constitution for the term of 15 years retires from the court. All of the Judges now constituting the court of last resort have been elected for the term of 21 years under the new constitution and they are all ineligible to re-election.

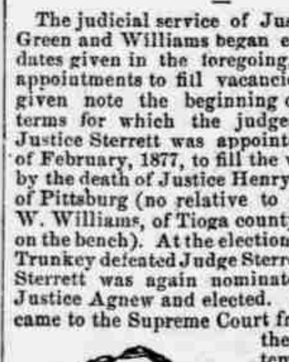


Clark, J.

The following are the members of the Supreme Court as it will meet on Monday, January 7:

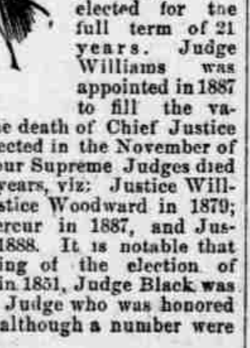
	Term began.	Term Expires.
Edwin M. Paxson, January	1875	1896
James P. Sterrett, January	1879	1900
Henry Green, January	1880	1901
Silas M. Clark, January	1883	1904
H. W. Williams, January	1888	1909
John B. McCollum, January	1889	1910
James T. Mitchell, January	1889	1910

The judicial service of Justices Sterrett, Green and Williams began earlier than the dates given in the foregoing, by temporary appointments to fill vacancies. The dates given note the beginning of the regular terms for which the judges were elected. Justice Sterrett was appointed on the 26th of February, 1877, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Henry W. Williams, of Pittsburg (no relative to Justice Henry W. Williams, of Tioga county, now serving on the bench). At the election of 1877, Judge Trunkey defeated Judge Sterrett, and in 1878, Sterrett was again nominated over Chief Justice Agnew and elected. Justice Green came to the Supreme Court from the bar on the 29th of September, 1879, by appointment of the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Warren J. Woodward. In November of the same year he was elected for the full term of 21 years. Judge Williams was appointed in 1887 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Mercur and was elected in the November of the same year. Four Supreme Judges died during the last 11 years, viz: Justice Williams in 1877; Justice Woodward in 1879; Chief Justice Mercur in 1887, and Justice Trunkey in 1888. It is notable that since the beginning of the election of Supreme Judges in 1851, Judge Black was the only Supreme Judge who was honored with a re-election, although a number were candidates.



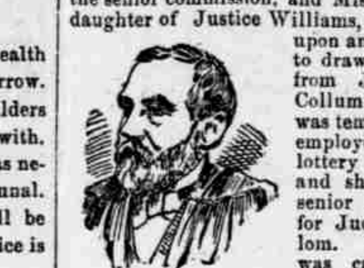
Sterret, J.

The numerous deaths and resignations of Supreme Judges have deranged the regularity of the terms. As all Judges are elected for the full term, even when vacancies are filled, the Chief Justiceship—which always goes to the senior commission of the court—falls unequally upon the Judges. Chief Justice Paxson, who assumes the first chair of the court to-day, will be Chief for seven years if he shall serve out his full term. If all the present judges shall serve out their terms, Justice Sterrett would become Chief Justice in 1896 and continue four years; Justice Green would follow as Chief for one year; Justice Clark would follow as Chief for three years; Justice Williams would follow as Chief for five years; Justice McCollum would follow as Chief for one year, and Justice Mitchell, would not reach the Chief Justiceship at all, as in drawing by lot with McCollum for the senior commission it fell to McCollum.



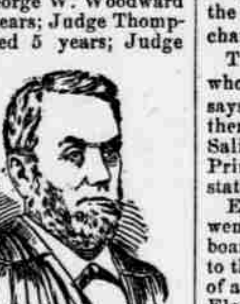
Williams, J.

Since 1851, when all the Supreme Judges were elected on general ticket, there have been two elected on three different occasions when they had to draw lots for the senior commission that carried with it the prospective right to the Chief Justiceship. Thompson and Strong drew lots in 1857, when Thompson drew the senior commission and became Chief Justice. In 1874 Paxson and Warren J. Woodward drew lots and the senior commission fell to Paxson. The ticket was drawn by Judge Woodward's then little daughter, and she drew the blank for her father. This year McCollum and Mitchell had to decide by lot which would have the senior commission, and Miss Williams, daughter of Justice Williams, was agreed upon and requested to draw the names from Judge McCollum's hat, which was temporarily employed as the lottery depository, and she drew the senior commission for Judge McCollom. When she was called in to draw the prize for one of the two expectants, she was entirely ignorant of the momentous result of her act, and not until it was all over and the die was cast, did she know that she had decided an issue of the greatest importance to the grave judges of the Supreme Court.



McCollum J.

Including Chief Justice Paxson, who assumes the high office next week, there have been 11 Chief Justices in this State since the Judges became elective in 1851. Judge Black became Chief Justice in 1851 and served 3 years; Judge Lewis succeeded him and served 3 years; Judge Lowrie succeeded and served 6 years; Judge George W. Woodward succeeded and served 4 years; Judge Thompson succeeded and served 5 years; Judge Reed succeeded and served 1 year; Judge Agnew succeeded and served 5 years; Judge Sharswood succeeded and served 4 years; Judge Mercur succeeded and served nearly 4½ years; Judge Gordon succeeded and served 1¼ years, and Judge Paxson succeeded with a term of 7 years before him. Prior to the election of the Supreme Judges there had been 19 Chief Justices, exclusive of Harrison, Norris and Joseph Reed, who declined, from 1684 to 1851. The longest terms of service were John Kinsey, who was Chief from April 17, 1743, to September 20, 1767, and John Bannister Gibson, who was Chief from May 18, 1827, to October 24, 1851. The Supreme Judges, including Chief Justices, were appointed for life until 1838, when all Judges were given a limited tenure, although appointed by the Governor; and in 1851 all Judges were made elective.



Green, J.

THE SETTLED STRIKE.

Chief Arthur Says He is Satisfied With the Terms—A Railroad Man Gives a Synopsis of the Situation.

CHICAGO, January 5.—Mr. Arthur expressed himself as exceedingly well pleased with the terms of the "Q" settlement, and said they were such that they would meet with the approval of all Brotherhood men. He declined to make known its terms, but said that it was far from an unconditional surrender on the part of the brotherhood, and that several items of importance to the brotherhood had been conceded by the "Q" officials.

A man who stands high in railway circles told a reporter this afternoon, that while he was not at liberty to give the language of the agreement, he could say that the engineers had abandoned their claim for the abolishment of the trip system and the inauguration of the mileage plan as used by the other roads. They had also withdrawn their demand for the arbitration of the classification or graded pay rule.

On these, which were the chief points of the strike, the company was a winner. On the other hand they had consented to employ Brotherhood men; in preference to others, as fast as vacancies occurred, and would reinstate its old employes whenever it could. The black list, which has been a bar to the strikers obtaining work on other roads, is also to be done away with. On these points the Brotherhood is a winner.

It is also rumored that the compromise will result in the dismissal of the prosecution of the alleged dynamiters, but this is uncertain. It is known that the matter was discussed, but the company was not sure of its legal right or power, to interfere with cases now in the hands of the State. Vice President Stone, of the Burlington road, when shown the above declined to either affirm or deny its truth, or to comment on it in any way.

A TERRIBLE MINE ACCIDENT.

Three Men Dropped 600 Feet and Mangled to Death.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

UNIONTOWN, January 5.—Last night John Clark, engineer at the West Leisenring mines of the Connellsville Coke and Iron Company, was about to go down the shaft to examine the pump, when he was joined on the cage by William McFerren and William Shearer. The fireman, Lewis Fuehrer, was put in charge of the engine, and when all was ready he started the cage, but forgot to reverse the engine. The cage went to the top of the tipple rapidly, and there the rope broke, dropping the cage and men to the bottom of the shaft. The shaft is 500 feet deep and the tipple 100 feet above the mouth of the shaft.

Men rushed into the mines through the air shaft to find the three unfortunate men mangled corpses, they being killed instantly. Clark was married and leaves a wife and two children. The other two men were single.

Bystanders who saw what was wrong yelled to Fuehrer, but he is rather deaf and did not hear them. The Coroner impaneled a jury to-day, but has not rendered a verdict yet.

HIS RIVAL SUSPECTED.

Mysterious Murder of a Young Man on the Eve of His Marriage.

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN., January 5.—Yesterday a Mr. Brooks, a prominent young merchant of McDowell's Mills, near this place, came to town, secured his marriage license and started for home. This morning his body was found on the roadside dead, with a bullet hole through his head. When he left town he was accompanied by a man named Smith, who was a bitter rival of his for the hand of the young lady Brooks was to marry.

Strong suspicions are aroused and considerable excitement prevails concerning this feature of the case. Brooks was a model young man, liked by all who knew him.

A Horrible Death.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, January 5. — The baby daughter of Patrick Kelsey, of Kearney, N. J., died last night after 24 hours of agony. The baby had been left by an elder sister on a table on Thursday night. A moment after she went away the child rolled off the table into a boiler of scalding water.

In Need of a Pacific Agent.

General Passenger Agent E. A. Ford, of the Pennsylvania Company, went to San Francisco last night to look after the business of the road on the coast. The Pacific agent resigned, and Mr. Ford goes there to appoint someone to succeed.

THE MORIER MATTER.

Count Bismarck's Statement Does Not Satisfy the British Envoy,

WHO WANTS AN OFFICIAL APOLOGY

Lord Salisbury Stands by Him in This Position, and Has so

INFORMED THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

Emperor Wilhelm Pays a Glowing Tribute to the Senior Bismarck.

Count Herbert Bismarck has given a dinner to the leading foreign diplomatists. During the banquet he promised to exonerate Sir Robert Morier of the charges made against him. This does not suit Morier, who wants an official justification. The Emperor has written a very flattering letter to the Chancellor. All the Berlin newspapers comment on the Morier matter.

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BERLIN, January 5.—Count Herbert Bismarck last night gave a diplomatic dinner, at which Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, M. Herberte, the French Ambassador, and other heads of the Legations were present. During the course of the evening Count Herbert, speaking to Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German Minister to England, promised under request of the Emperor to exonerate Sir Robert Morier, the British Ambassador to Russia, from any charges connected with the Bazine incident.

This result was communicated to Morier, who expresses himself as dissatisfied. He says that as official prints make the charge there must be an official withdrawal. Lord Salisbury, in a personal communication to Prince Bismarck, asks him to order a direct statement that the whole charge is absurd.

Emperor William and the whole court went to-day to Grunewald to hunt wild boars. So many Berliners yesterday went to the Opera House to see a dress rehearsal of a play relating to the First Hohenzollern, Elector of Brandenburg, that the authorities directed a change in the plot on the ground that it reflected on the royal family. At the last State dinner in the Schloss the band performed a parade march composed by Prince Henry.

Lieutenant Wissmann, whose regiment is the Second Foot Guards, is now attached to the Foreign Office for special service in East Africa. In consequence of this appointment the Emin Relief Committee has relieved Wissmann from all connection with the relief expedition and has nominated Dr. Peters, chief leader in place of Wissmann. Wissmann's post under the Foreign Office is understood to be that of Imperial Commissary of Germany and has nothing to do with the East Africa company.

ROYAL EXPENSES.

The Landtag is convoked for the 14th inst. A measure will be presented increasing the King's civil list by 3,000,000 marks, this sum being additional to the amount requested from the Reichstag. The semi-official papers argue that the allowance should be more; that according to the feeling in Berlin it ought to be double the amount asked. The loyalty of the Berliners toward the Emperor has led to a caution from the *North German Gazette* against crowding upon the carriages of the Imperial party when out driving. The *Gazette* says:

The repeated ovations recently given to their Majesties while out driving has more than once given rise to inconveniences. Crowding too near the carriages, and especially running before them, is apt to make the horses restive; moreover, when persons incautiously approach the carriages they often run great danger. Apart from the accidents arising from these causes, too impetuous crowding upon their majesties is incompatible with that feeling of respect which ought to be shown to them, and the absence of which deprives the demonstration of the character of a genuine ovation. With regard to the throwing of letters and petitions into the Emperor's carriage it should be known that it is better to deliver such documents at the Court Marshal's office.

TAFFY FOR BISMARCK.

The *Reichzinger* publishes a rescript from Emperor William to Prince Bismarck, bearing date of December 31. It reads:

DEAR PRINCE—The year which has brought us such heavy visitations and such irrevocable losses draws to an end. It is a joy and solace to think that you still stand loyally by my side with fresh strength to enter upon the new year. From my whole heart, I invoke upon you happiness and blessings, but, above all, uninterrupted good health. I trust to God that I may still be long permitted to labor with you for the welfare and greatness of our fatherland. WILHELM.

Herr Von Boettischer, as Vice President of the Prussian Ministry, will present a report to the Landtag on the increase in the civil list. The King proposes to raise from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 marks, apart from the Reichstag donation which Prince Bismarck will personally announce.

The papers to-day generally comment on the Morier affair. The *Vossische Zeitung* remarks:

The impression that a perusal of the letters leaves is painful: Incidents such as these can only serve to trouble the relations of two countries by kindred affinity. The accusation against Morier rests on the controversial assertion of a man who is no more. No evidence can be adduced in support of the charge, therefore it cannot be regarded as convincing. If certain papers which describe Emperor Frederick as *Parisifal*, the simpleton, really consider it their duty to asperse every man whom that noble prince honored with his confidence, they have at any rate done no good service to the German Government or to the Emperor. It is only surprising that the plain contradiction between Marshal Bazaine's statement to Major Von Deines, and the known historic facts, should not have been perceived by Major Deines himself, who seems to have been willing to forge a weapon with which to strike at the memory of Emperor Frederick.

AN ASTONISHING DEMAND.

The *National Zeitung* holds that Morier in his appeal to Count Herbert was ovr-e confident. The paper says:

"It was a really astonishing demand to ask the chief of the foreign office to contradict the report of a trusted officer of the German Government. It must be left to the future to show whether Bazine will come out of the affair as a slanderer or as a coward."

These comments suggest a similar question as to whether Prince Bismarck and Count Herbert will come out of the affair as slanderers or as cowards. Morier, according to the sentiment of the English Embassy here and the general feeling in official circles will compel Count Herbert to apologize. In the meantime the semi-official press shows no signs of deprecating the attacks on Morier, rather trying to support the assault.

To-night's *Berliner Borsen Zeitung* has a vaguely worded official statement declaring that the Government has proof as to the means by which Morier obtained information concerning the movements and offensive plans of the German troops; also how he made use of this information by sending it to the London *Times*.

The *Freisinnige Zeitung* after remarking that Professor Geffcken spent 99 days in prison says:

Prince Bismarck records a grievous failure before the whole world. Such a thing has scarcely ever happened before in the course of his ministerial career.

A Chance to Do Better.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, January 5.—[Copyright.]—Sir James Hannen, who has made himself decidedly obnoxious by his partial conduct in the course of the Parnell commission sittings, has returned from Eastbourne in much improved health, and it is to be hoped he will conduct his work as Judge on a different basis.

Italy Denounced as Infamous.

PESTH, January 5.—At a banquet at Grau to-night, Cardinal Simor, Primate of Hungary, offered a toast in honor of the Pope. In a violent speech he denounced Italy's treatment of the Pope as infamous.

A QUEER COMBINATION.

The Dowager Empress of China Joins the Good and the Shocking.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, January 5.—A proclamation from the Chinese Empress dowager combines the good and shocking in such a simple way as to be worth printing. It is her idea as to the settlement in life of her son.

Since the Emperor reverently entered upon the succession of his patrimony, he has been gradually growing up to manhood, and it is fitting that a person of high character should be selected to be his consort and assist him in the duties of the palace, to the end that the high position of Emperor may be fittingly filled and the Emperor supported in the pursuit of virtue. The choice having fallen upon Yehonala, the daughter of Lieutenant General Kuei Hsiang, a maiden of virtuous character and becoming and dignified demeanor, we command that she be appointed Empress.

We command that Fatala, aged 15, daughter of Chang Hsu, former Vice President of the board, be raised to the position of concubine of the fourth degree, and that Jatala, aged 13, another daughter of the same officer, be appointed concubine of the same degree.

The fact that the father and mother of Jatala and her youthful sister of the same name are made very proud by this order of the Empress illustrates once more how much depends upon the view we happen to take of things.

THE MARKETS ARE FIRM.

Operators on the London Exchange Waiting for the Clouds to Roll By.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, January 5. — Although the Mark Lane and country wheat markets have presented more or less of a holiday appearance, prices have been well maintained and the markets leave off with a firmer tone. Corn has been quiet and weak, owing to large stocks on hand.

On the Stock Exchange the American market has been simply a reflex of Wall street. Operators here are waiting for the clouds on the American railroad horizon to clear away.

HOLDING THEIR HEADS ON.

Coolies in Singapore Afraid That the Government Wants Their Skulls.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, January 5.—The interesting news comes from the Orient that the coolies in Singapore have proved themselves imaginative by conceiving the idea that the Government intends to lay the foundations of certain bridges upon Chinese heads, and that $50 apiece is paid for them. Consequently no coolie will work at night if he can help it, and all are in constant fear, holding their heads with both hands.

EVICTORS MEET THEIR MATCH.

They Find a House Too Strongly Fortified to Tackle in One Day.

DUBLIN, January 5.—Further evictions were made to-day on the Oliphert estates, at Falcarragh, County Donegal. At one house only was any resistance made, but after a fight which lasted 15 minutes the defenders yielded.

The last house visited by the evictors was found to be so strongly fortified that the magistrate decided not to attempt its capture to-day. The attack was therefore postponed until Monday.

FIGHTING HER OWN BATTLES.

British and American Men-of-War Fail to Assist a German One in Trouble.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., January 5.—Advices from Samoa say that the German man-of-war Olga lost 20 men killed and 30 wounded out of a party of 120 men sent to assist Tamasese against Mataafa. The Germans were compelled to retreat to their boats.

The commanders of the British and American men-of-war received an intimation of the German intentions, but they remained inactive.

Ruskin Again Under the Weather.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, January 5.—[Copyright.]—Mr. Ruskin is suffering from the mental trouble which was described in the columns of THE DISPATCH more than a year ago. The attack is not a very serious one, and it is hoped that he will rapidly improve with better weather.

A Train Blown From the Track.

PESTH, January 5.—A passenger train was blown from the rails near Fiume, to-day, during a violent storm. Three persons were killed and many injured.

ARGUING ANARCHY.

An Important Case Before Judge Tuley—Different Kinds of Anarchists in America—The Reds Are the Ones the Chicago Corporation is After.

CHICAGO, January 5.—Arguments were heard by Judge Tuley to-day on the motion of the anarchist organization, known as the Arbeiter Bund, to enjoin the police from interfering with their meetings. Mr. Greenacre, for the complainants, began to argue on the jurisdiction of the court, and Judge Tuley interrupted him to say that he should confine himself to the point as to whether there were property rights involved, for if there were the Court's jurisdiction was undoubted.

Mr. Greenacre contended that the police prohibited them from hiring halls. This was an undoubted interference with property rights, for money was property, and the members were prevented from spending their money as they pleased.

Corporation Counsel Green said the complainants were Anarchists, and under the Merritt conspiracy law the police were clothed with power to prevent their meetings. The law made the city liable for damages done by Anarchist's meetings, and for the city to wait until the damages were done and then pray for them, was a little more than it could be expected to do.

"Is there any statute against Anarchists?" asked Judge Tuley.

"There is no law against them particularly, but there are laws against the acts and methods which the anarchistic doctrine contemplates."

"There are different kinds of Anarchists," said Judge Tuley.

"There are none that I know are any good," said Mr. Green.

"There are Christian Anarchists who believe in brotherly love," said Judge Tuley.

"We are not after that kind," said Mr. Green. "We are after those fellows whose ideas culminated in the Haymarket square." The hearing will be resumed Monday.

NEW METHODIST NOTIONS.

A Novel Departure Announced at Mt. Union College—Training Deaconesses.

CANTON, January 5.—A new departure in Methodism is announced by the founding an itinerant's biblical department at Mt. Union College, Alliance, this county. Bishop Vincent, Hon. Lewis Miller, of Chautauqua fame; President T. P. Marsh and Jacob Miller, the philanthropist, head the movement. Regular classes for resident students, and occasional sessions of the Itinerant's Club for ministers in the field will take up all phases of the itinerant preacher's work. A class for the training of deaconesses is proposed in connection with other advance movements.

Burned by a Splash of Metal.

A splash of metal in the Black Diamond Steel Works burned Daniel McCaffrey, of Bloomfield, about the face, hands, arms and neck yesterday, and he had to be removed to his home.

AN ITALIAN VILLAIN.

Red-Nose Mike Confesses to the Murder of Paymaster McClure.

SMART PIECE OF DETECTIVE WORK

The Murderer Run Down at Poughkeepsie by Pinkerton Men.

WILKESBARRE MYSTERY UNRAVELED.

All the Participants in the Double Murder Arrested and Jailed.

The murderers of Paymaster McClure and Hugh Flanagan, who were shot near Wilkesbarre on October 19, have been arrested, and a large portion of the money, which incited the crime, restored. In the unraveling of this mystery a clever piece of detective work was done.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WILKESBARRE, January 5.—At 10 o'clock in the morning on October 19, 1888, J. Brainard McClure, of Philadelphia, paymaster in the employ of railroad contractor James McFadden, left the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkesbarre with $12,000 in his possession, with which to pay the laborers of the railroad works. Hugh Flanagan, a stable boss, accompanied McClure as a body guard. One hour after leaving Wilkesbarre the two men and their horse were found dead on a lonely road leading to the railroad works, four miles from Wilkesbarre. They had been fired at from ambush and killed.

On the morning of the murder a number of Italians left their shanties at the railroad works and came to the village of Miners' Mills. It was a wet day and the men could not work. The men congregated in a saloon kept by Thomas Quigley. Five of the Italians stood off in a corner and held a spirited conference among themselves.

RED-NOSE MIKE.

There was a leader in the crowd. His name was Mike Poyette, alias "Red Nose Mike." Mike was a leader because he could speak excellent English. About 20 minutes after 10 o'clock, or 35 minutes before the double murder was committed, four of the Italians left the saloon and started up the mountain road to return to their shanties. After the men had gone, "Red Nose Mike" became very fidgetty, and every minute or two would go to the door and look down the road. Ten minutes after the first party of Italians started Mike followed.

Fifteen minutes later McClure and his body guard came along, seated behind a beautiful black horse. They took a cigar at Quigley's and then resumed their journey up the mountain road. McClure bade Quigley goodby, saying he would have to hurry, as the men were waiting for their money. That was the last seen of McClure and Flanagan alive. The Pinkerton men were acquainted with the movements of the Italians that day, but still they declined to make any arrests. Several woodchoppers brought the information that they saw several Italians on the road that morning, but were unable to identify them.

DISCHARGED FOR WANT OF EVIDENCE.

A local detective named Roberts at last made a move. He caused the arrest of Red Nose Mike on the charge of murder. The hearing took place before 'Squire Moore, of Miner's Mills. The justice thought there was no evidence and discharged the prisoner. N. C. Quigley, who was supposed to be Mike's friend, acted as counsel and became his bondsman, the Pinkertons assuring Quigley that they would not allow the Italian to leave the country. Mike was congratulated on his acquittal, and among the most hearty congratulators were the Pinkerton detectives. They patted Mike on the shoulder and said: "You are all right now. You can go wherever you have a mind." The Italian was pleased and thought himself safe.

A week later Mike said his work with McFadden was ended, and he was going to Poughkeepsie. He did go to that place and with him went four Pinkerton men, although Mike was not aware of it. The detectives shadowed the Italian all the time. Two of them disguised themselves as laborers and boarded with Mike, the Italian's business being boarding house keeping.

The detectives failed to get a clue until about three weeks ago, when Mike began to spend money freely. He bought many Christmas presents and sent them to Italy. He also began to dress extravagantly, and instead of taking his usual drink, beer, he began to buy wine by the case.

THE TRAP SPRUNG.

One of the detectives under the guise of a boarder asked Mike one day how he came in possession of so much wealth. "Oh, Uncle died in Italy and left me well off," was his reply.

One night last week the detectives saw Mike go upstairs, with a lamp in his hand, and take a roll of bills out of his trunk. The detectives then threw of their disguise and placed Mike under arrest. The Italian never winced, but said the detectives must be crazy. Mike was taken to Philadelphia on Friday. In the presence of Superintendent Linden he made a full confession under promise that he is not to be prosecuted. The detectives have recovered $10,278 and placed it in the Second National Bank to-day. The guns were also found to-day where Mike said they had been buried. Red Nose Mike was committed to jail this morning. He has completely broken down.

Three Italians, Joseph Beverino, Antini Beverino and Pedro Lumechi, did the shooting. Lumechi was a lieutenant in the Italian army.

A Natural Gas Man Married.

Mr. Charles F. Emerson, a member of the People's Natural Gas Company, was married last Thursday evening to Miss Bessie Benson, of Titusville. The wedding took place at the residence of the parents of Mr. Emerson in Titusville. After the ceremony was over the newly-married pair started on a wedding trip to the South. Upon their return they will take up their residence in Pittsburg.

A Sideboard Worth Having.

Robert Barr, the superintendent of the carpenter shop at the Westinghouse Electric Company, was presented with a handsome sideboard yesterday as a New Year's present. It was the gift of the employes in his department and was made in the works by them. The woods composing it are mahogany and lignum vitæ, and it is a handsome piece of workmanship.

Killed on the Track.

Henry Shields, aged 65 years, was struck by a passenger train on the P., V. & C. R. R. track, at South Thirtieth and Jane streets, shortly after last midnight, and instantly killed. Shields was in the employ of Patrick Foley, a contractor, and was engaged in watching some trenches, but was walking on the track when killed. His body was removed to the morgue.

A Lively Husband.

Mrs. Mary Lindsey, of Bates street, appeared before Alderman Jones yesterday and charged her husband Thomas with breaking several windows and upsetting the supper table. He was committed to jail for a hearing on Monday.

He Can Cool Off in Jail.

Alderman Flack, of the Southside, yesterday committed William Johnston to jail for surety of the peace. Charles Frederick claims that Johnston threatened to shoot him.