



VOL. VIII. NO. 50.

HOBOKEN, N. J., SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1883.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

### A VERY CELEBRATED CASE.

The Lewis Will Case Reviewed—A History of the Hoboken Millionaire and his Eccentric Will.

The last act in the history of the singular Lewis will case occurred in the Treasury Department at Washington November 28th last. The representatives of the Treasury, and Mr. Cortlandt Parker, attending as representative of Messrs. G. D. H. Gillespie and John Wolfe, executors of Mr. Lewis, met in the Treasury building, and in their presence \$950,000 in bonds of the United States, assigned to the Government by the executors sometime before, were formally canceled and destroyed. The executors thus completed the discharge of the duty imposed upon them by the will of Joseph L. Lewis, deceased. It is worth while briefly to repeat the full story of this case.

Joseph L. Lewis was a citizen of Hoboken, in New Jersey. In early life he was bound to an engraver, and began life keeping a shop for the sale of engravers' materials. He was of penurious habits, and as he grew richer made fortunate investments, which resulted in his possessing, when he died, about \$900,000. He had never married and was absolutely without legal kindred, for, though it was never suspected by his most intimate friends, he was himself a mulatto, born in Jamaica, the son of the Metest mistress of one Joseph Levy. His mother was the mistress successively of two or three other men, by all of whom she had children, and among them of a Dr. Cathcart, Surgeon in a British regiment stationed in Jamaica, by whom she had two sons, Martin and John Cathcart.

Lewis knew, of course, who he was. He seems to have learned who his blood relatives were when he became about thirty-five years old. He exhibited from that time a warm interest in them, but in an eccentric, stealthy manner. He sent a regular stipend to an aunt and a niece, but always through England. And he charged them, over and over again, that if they divulged the source of their income, that moment it should cease. He evidently did not want his relationship suspected. The Cathcarts, who had gone with their father to Ireland, and there received an excellent education, and whom no one could suspect of possessing African blood, he acknowledged, visited, and partially, at one time, adopted. But having made them his agents to provide for his Jamaica relatives, and coming to the conclusion that they neglected them and broke engagements with him, he became almost unjustly angry with them, revoked deeds of settlement intended to operate after his death, made in their interest, and would have no more to do with them. Situated thus, without legal relatives, or any, legitimate or not, whom he liked, knowing the character of his blood, and impelled not only by patriotism, but by love of his race, and by gratitude to the Union which had through the war given them freedom, and was proceeding to give them elevation, he made his will, and thereby, after remembering, but not with unreasonable liberality, the Jamaica relatives whom, through his life, he had befriended, and also remembering certain acquaintances and friends—his legacies amounting altogether to about \$50,000—he devised the residue as follows:

"I give, devise and bequeath all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal and of every kind whatsoever, of which I may be seized and possessed, and to which I may at my death be entitled, unto my executors in trust, to expend and apply in reducing the national debt of the United States of America, contracted in the course of the Rebellion of 1861. In the execution of this trust, my executors as trustees, may use their discretion as to the manner of applying the said residue and remainder of my estate to the reduction of said debt; but I strictly enjoin them that they personally superintend the application of the said residue and remainder to the purpose aforesaid; that there may be as little waste of it as possible, and that it may not be diverted to other uses by dishonest officials."

This will was, virtually, drawn by himself. He came to a lawyer with a memorandum in writing containing all or nearly all its provisions, which his counsel simply put in form. No sooner did the man die than almost innumerable claimants to kindred with him appeared. Only a few had the courage to take legal action, however, chief among whom was an alleged widow, a shameless creature, but of wonderful talent and audacity, who, though she finally confessed that she never knowingly saw the testator in all his life, swore herself, and brought a number of perjured witnesses to prove, that she was his lawful wife. She produced a forged certificate, and entered upon the witness stand into details of their alleged married life, descriptions

of the man, his habits, his household, his furniture, his everything, as, in the light of the fact that she was never even his mistress, and had actually never been seen by him, was perfectly wonderful. Whether she had really been his wife or not had nothing to do with the issue of probate. That issue had but two branches—did he make the will, and, if so, was he competent to make it? If these issues were found for the will, the judgment had to be for probate, whether he had wife or next of kin or not. But, in the management of the case, it was deemed politic to fight every claimant on the issue of their kindred, and to demonstrate, as was finally proved, that he had none, and that those who made any such claim were perjured or mistaken. The harpies who supported the pseudo widow received condign punishment. But a questionable mercy admitted her upon the witness stand, although her testimony was scarcely necessary, and then released her from her indictment and from prison. Her cleverness timed the circumstances of this release so as to enable her to evade the grasp of Jersey law, under which it was understood she was indicted for perjury, and it seemed as if in this she was almost assisted by the United States. The fact that after her release she sought again to blackmail a kindly physician who had visited her in a strong commentary on the unhappy ill-judgment of that mercy.

Besides this falsely alleged widow, there was a family of alleged children, born in Ireland, and, as it turned out, during a period when poor Lewis was in this country, and if their father must have gone hence year by year, stayed a short time and returned, and one of the Cathcarts, with, we believe, another Jamaica party, claimed as next of kin. The Cathcarts also claimed that the deed of settlement alluded to, was still legally alive and operative, not only upon the estate which the testator possessed at his death, but upon all which he subsequently acquired up to his death. And they disputed the testamentary capacity of Mr. Lewis on the ground that an insane hatred of the Cathcarts had occasioned the destruction of these papers and the withdrawal, in alleged conformity with them, of the securities assigned by them, as well as the forgetfulness of the Cathcarts in the will.

Besides these claims came the city of Hoboken, alleging want of testamentary capacity, and a right to the property for its poor, on the ground of intestacy and want of kindred. And all the contesting parties attacked the residuary clause recited, as legally in operation, upon the ground that the United States could not legally take this gift. This is a comprehensive sketch of the controversy. It began in 1877. It is scarcely to be wondered at that it lasted so long. The representatives of the United States seemed in some haste to realize, and also to have an apprehension of the Cathcart claim which was not shared by the executors. As next of kin, the Cathcarts had no standing. They were illegitimate. So was Lewis. The law gave the Cathcarts no rights. It was audacious, if it was honest, to assert kindred under such circumstances. As to the deeds of settlement, one was lost or destroyed, the other thrown aside by the testator, for years who had withdrawn from its trustee all the securities described in it. It was by its terms to operate only when he died—which made it really a will—and it was not published or executed as such. And by adjudged law, it could not operate on future property, while the testator, at his death, had no property whatever which he owned when the settlement, so called, was made. For these and other reasons, the executors favored no settlement with the Cathcarts.

Leading political parties approached the executors to gain their aid for some settlement. Something very like a bribe was suggested to them, if they would favor a division agreeable to their claimants. The executors rejected the propositions made with indignation, and one of their counsel visited Washington and opposed a bill pending before Congress, of whose pendency and character they accidentally heard. This bill was entitled "An act to authorize" a compromise of the Cathcart claim. But its first section directed such a compromise. It had, in this form, passed the House of Representatives, and two readings in the Senate. But the Judiciary Committee reported against it. The executors thought it dead, when, all at once, the papers announced the actual passage of an amended bill, authorizing a compromise. And thereupon the representatives agreed with the Cathcarts to give them one-fourth of all the residue, or a sum equal to its amount.

The executors pressed the probate in the Court of Appeals. But the United States united with the Cathcarts to delay the final argument, obtained such delay, and thereupon made the agreement mentioned. Meanwhile the executors had managed the estate with great suc-

cess. They actually increased it, principal and interest, \$424,000. The \$950,000 of bonds cancelled cost them \$963,772.21, including interest. This was clear profit to the United States, and over and above \$335,029.97 paid, under the order of the Court, to the Cathcarts.

The labors and responsibility of the executors would seem to have hardly been appreciated, either by the public, the Government, or the Courts. The Government, against their views and will, recognized the claim of the Cathcarts, and most unnecessarily, as they think, paid away a quarter of the money which Mr. Lewis had devoted to a cancellation pro tanto of the war debt, to parties whom the testator almost detested. And then, almost as soon as the will was admitted to probate, their settlement of the estate was interfered with; they were taken out of the State Courts where the jurisdiction was complete, and where they were proceeding with ordinary speed, into the Courts of the United States; that tribunal was prevailed upon to reject their plans, and they were treated, as they thought, almost as soon as they had the right to act at all, as if they had acted or meant to act wrongfully.

Notwithstanding all this, the executors went on increasing the estate, until, at last, they have actually paid for the United States more by some \$60,000 than Mr. Lewis had when he died, although \$292,796.07 was expended by them in legacies and expenses, and \$335,029.97 was handed over to claimants upon an alleged compromise, who had no sort of right to one cent.

Had the executors been let alone they believed that they would have defeated this Cathcart claim and saved so much to the Government, and if the litigation had thereby been prolonged the general estate would have proportionally increased. It is not too much to say that a delay of adjustment for two years would have shown an estate scarce, if any, less than \$9,000,000, and all, save expenses, for the good of the Government.

Now and then suggestions were made that because the executors did not give security, the funds were scarcely safe. But the executors of their own accord kept all their securities in the Newark Savings Bank, and never once touched them without the knowledge or order of the Court.

And finally, when commissions came to be paid, they were only awarded about one-seventh of the amount, in which they had actually increased the estate! The public ought to think well of these gentlemen. They deserve their good will. They did their whole duty and thoroughly. In a day when trustees and trusteeship have been almost odious, these trustees have managed an important trust faithfully, without a loss, and so that the intent of their testator has been more than realized.—Trenton Times.

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THREE ROOMS, for light housekeeping; state rent. Address "T. F.," care Advertiser Office.

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### LEGAL NOTICES.

WM. McAVOY, SURROGATE.

Office Hours—9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturday—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, ss. County of Hudson, SURROGATE'S OFFICE—Anna M. Kruse, executrix of Hans Kruse, deceased. Order to limit creditors.

Upon application made to me for that purpose, by the above-named executrix, I do hereby, on the 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, order the said executrix to give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from the date of this order, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places of the county of Hudson, for the space of two months, and advertising the same for the like period in the Hoboken Advertiser, one of the newspapers of this State, such notice to be given and advertised within twenty days from the date hereof, and to be continued for two months.

WM. McAVOY, Surrogate.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, ss. County of Hudson, SURROGATE'S OFFICE—Charles Klose, executrix of Philip Klose, deceased. Order to limit creditors.

Upon application made to me for that purpose, by the above-named executrix, I do hereby, on the 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, order the said executrix to give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from the date of this order, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places of the County of Hudson,

for the space of two months, and advertising the same for the like period in the Hoboken Advertiser, one of the newspapers of this State, such notice to be given and advertised within twenty days from the date hereof, and to be continued for two months.

WM. McAVOY, Surrogate.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, ss. County of Hudson, SURROGATE'S OFFICE—Ellen Murphy, administratrix of Peter J. Torrey, deceased. Order to limit creditors.

Upon application made to me for that purpose, by the above-named administratrix, I do hereby, on the 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, order the said administratrix to give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from the date of this order, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places of the County of Hudson, for the space of two months, and advertising the same for the like period in the Hoboken Advertiser, one of the newspapers of this State, such notice to be given and advertised within twenty days from the date hereof, and to be continued for two months.

WM. McAVOY, Surrogate.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, ss. County of Hudson, SURROGATE'S OFFICE—Adam Muller, administrator of Barbara Muller, deceased. Order to limit creditors.

Upon application made to me for that purpose, by the above-named administrator, I do hereby, on the 15th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, order the said administrator to give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from the date of this order, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places of the County of Hudson, for the space of two months, and advertising the same for the like period in the Hoboken Advertiser, one of the newspapers of this State, such notice to be given and advertised within twenty days from the date hereof, and to be continued for two months.

WM. McAVOY, Surrogate.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the account of the subscribers, executors of the estate of Francis J. Mecher, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate of the County of Hudson, and reported for settlement on Saturday, the 17th day of March next.

BARBARA MECHLER, JACOB HECHLER.

Dated January 8, 1883. 15 Jan-9-83.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the account of the subscriber, administratrix of the estate of Reginald H. Forbes, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate of the County of Hudson, and reported for settlement on Saturday, the 17th day of March next.

ROSETTA D. FORBES.

Dated December 28, 1882. Jan-9-83.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the account of the subscriber, executor of the estate of Bridget Casey, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate of the County of Hudson, and reported for settlement on Saturday, the 10th day of March next.

BRYAN SMITH.

Dated December 26, 1882. 30 Dec-2m-83.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the account of the subscribers, executors of the estate of Catharine H. Kelly, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate of the County of Hudson, and reported for settlement on Saturday, the 10th day of March next.

ALBERT STEIN, JOHN HEPP, Jr.

Dated November 23, 1882. 2 Dec-9-83.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the account of the subscribers, executors of the estate of Catharine H. Kelly, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate of the County of Hudson, and reported for settlement on Saturday, the 10th day of March next.

MATHILDE L. MOLLER, CHRISTOPHER MOLLER.

Dated November 20, 1882. 2 Nov-9-83.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the account of the subscriber, administratrix of the estate of Patrick Ward, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate of the County of Hudson, and reported for settlement on Saturday, the 30th day of January, 1883.

MARGARET WARD.

Dated November 16th, 1882. 18 Nov-2m-83.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the account of the subscriber, administrator of the estate of Catharine H. Kelly, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate of the County of Hudson, and reported for settlement on Saturday, the 30th day of January, 1883.

ROBERT McCAGUE, Jr.

Dated October 24, 1882. 2 Dec-9-83.

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The chorus of "Younger Sons," "The Black and Red Rover," chorus of "Navy," "The Jolly Pioneer," "Which My Sally Didn't Love Me True," the photographer's chorus.

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A tremendous bill this week. The new burlesque on "Iolanthe,"

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All the Comedians in the cast. Volcanic shocks of mirth at 8 P. M.

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To-night, first performance of "She Would and She Wouldn't."

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Communications must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer in order to receive attention. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

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FIFTH YEAR—NO. 50.

## Amusements.

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WAREHGS' GARDEN—Variety.  
NEW YORK.

THE LONDON—Variety.  
BLUJ OPERA HOUSE—Virginia.  
BUNNELL'S MUSEUM—Circus.  
WINDSOR THEATRE—The Hanlon.  
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The White Slave.  
HAYESVILLE THEATRE—J. K. Emmet.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Clara Morris.  
FIFTH AVE. THEATRE—The Vokes Family.  
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—The Rantaus.  
SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE—Minstrelsy.  
DALY'S THEATRE—She Would and She Wouldn't.  
MADISON SQ. THEATRE—Young Mrs. Winthrop.

HOBOKEN, JANUARY 13, 1883.

Official paper of the city of Hoboken. Circulation second to no other weekly journal in Hudson County.

The Fitz John Porter bill has passed the Senate. Well done!

We are pleased to note improvements in our youthful contemporary the Sunday Tattler.

Another Mayor's Police Commissioner spoiled. This time the motion to receive the communication of His Honor failed to pass.

Colonel Abel, Newark's Prosecutor of the Peace, has been committed to the Morristown Insane Asylum. His mind has been failing for some time.

A Newark jury have rendered a verdict of \$25,000 damages against the New Jersey Central Railroad Company for the death of Cephas M. Woodruff, by the accident at Parker's Creek last summer.

Vice Chancellor Bird has decided that in order to obtain a divorce on the ground of his wife's desertion, a man must not only show that the desertion was without his consent, but that he was free from fault.

Jersey City and Newark can't agree on the joint reform charter, and another joint committee has been appointed to get up another little plan. A little harmony should be mixed up with their deliberations.

A terrible loss of life and property was occasioned by the burning of a large hotel in Milwaukee, Wis., Wednesday. Fifty people were killed. The hotel is now said to have been an old tumble-down rookery and unsafe.

In the celebrated breach of promise case of Livingston vs. Fleming, in the Kings County, New York, courts, the jury awarded Miss Livingston \$75,000 damages, the full amount claimed. The general verdict of the public is that the jury did the proper thing.

Governor Butler of Massachusetts, perpetrated a message remarkable for good, sound, common sense. He has something to say about everything that concerns the State, and says it all in his own melodious way, which is saying it well. And he shakes some things up pretty thoroughly too.

Both the daily and the weekly editions of the State Gazette come out in new "dresses," with the beginning of the New Year. They are handsome and becoming. The weekly is the oldest paper in this State, having been established in 1792, and the daily, though younger, started as long ago as 1846. Both papers bear their age with becoming dignity and still retain all the push and vigor of youth.

The Pendleton Civil Service bill, which, in its operation, will have the effect of keeping a large number of Republicans in office, has passed the Lower House of Congress. Congressman Haddenbergh voted against it. Before its passage by the Senate, Senator Williams, of Kentucky, denounced it as a sham, a mere make-believe, "a little cataplasm too small to cover half the sore," and he was more than half right.

Senator John Logan's barbaric three days' yawp against Fitz John Porter does not seem to have made much impression on Gen. McClellan, which was started by the incompetent Pope, whose "headquarters" were in his saddle, when retreats were in order. Pope always made them in order, too.—Central N. J. Herald.

## THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor Ludlow's second annual message is a very lengthy document, but full of good points, good advice, statistics and practical suggestions for the better and more economic management of the affairs of our State. He leans, perhaps, a little more than necessity demands, on the side of economy, but that is a good fault and rather to be commended than criticised. In his thoroughly exhaustive treatment of the business of the State, he shows a commendable knowledge of his subject. He touches pertinently on all matters of interest to New Jersey, and dwells particularly upon the much-mooted question of railroad taxation, which is the most elaborate effort in his message. Want of space will not permit of an extended comment on this. Governor Ludlow rightly says that the method of levying and collecting taxes on railroad property, forms one of the most important questions demanding the attention of the Legislature. He reviews the acts now governing the matter, and illustrates by figures the great "proportion between railroad and individual taxation. On a valuation of \$167,000,000 of railroad property in the State in 1881, the total tax paid to the State was only \$643,000. He suggests the appointment of an officer for the purpose of examining and approving the reports of railroad companies, and the facts upon which they are based, and that such officer be required to render an annual report to the Governor and Legislature.

If this be done, the proviso of the act of 1876 be repealed, and the Legislature shall itself give such a construction of the words "true value" as will clearly show them to mean the full worth of the enterprise to the company using it, the tax from this source can be very materially increased, as it undoubtedly should be.

Very full financial statistics are given, including a detailed account of the State revenue and expenditures, with the urgent appeal for economy and suggestions as to where it could be practiced, that have already been referred to. Altogether, his message is a good one and deserves the careful study of the Legislature. Many of his suggestions can be adopted with profit to the State.

## RAILROAD TAXATION.

The committee appointed by last year's Legislature to examine into the taxation of railroad and other corporations has completed its report. As suggested by the Governor in his message, the "hitch" is the difference between the payment of taxes upon "the cost" under the act of 1873, and upon the "true value," as prescribed by the act of 1876. The report shows this in a detailed comparative table. The "cost" of the roads in the State aggregates \$37,468,892, while their "true value" is set down at \$20,399,044. The committee estimates that the State has lost taxes to the amount of \$15,844.63 by reason of the discrepancy. It recommends that a commission be appointed by the Governor, the term of office to begin and end with that of the Governor, and the Railroad Commissioner to be its President, which shall manage the taxation of railroad property. This Commission should have power to regulate the imposition of the taxes, and also a general supervision of the dealings of the roads with the public, the rates of fare, the appliances for insuring safety, the causes and consequences of accidents, and of disputes arising between the roads and the people. The report also advises that the question of local taxation be left to the best authorities, and that municipalities be empowered to sue for and collect taxes as other debts are enforced. A bill has been drafted embodying all these views which will be presented in the Legislature.

It will, no doubt, be opposed by a solid phalanx of railroad lobbyists and probably railroad members. However desirable the enactment of such a measure may be, it savors a little of "Government railroads," and we fear it is attempting to accomplish too much in one blow. Is it not too stringent and sweeping to succeed completely? The same object would be easier of attainment were the measures to bring it about adopted by degrees, and such a method would be likely to call forth a less united and powerful opposition from the corporations that have so much to lose in the end.

## UNDIGNIFIED COMMUNICATIONS.

One of the latest additions to the Mayor's official literary productions was in the form of a communication to the Council rebuking that body for failing to hold its regular session last week. It was read to one Councilman, who alone of all the members responded to the call for a special meeting on Friday evening of last week. Had the entire Board been present, we are not certain that his Honor would not have received a tongue-lashing. It is perhaps the Mayor's duty to prevent, in so far as he is able, any unnecessary neglect of public business on the part of the Common Council, but, when he considers it advisable to communicate with the Board on the subject, he owes it to the members and to his own official position, if not to his self-respect, to use dignified and gentlemanly language in such communications. None of the Mayor's official communications have been conspicuous for these characteristics, and as a whole can scarcely be classed with "polite letters," but they had begun to improve of late, and it is with regret that we notice this relapse into an old and bad habit.

There was really no great need for holding a special session last week, there being no very pressing business to be disposed of, and no actual necessity existed for calling the meeting for Friday evening. But had there been reasons

the most urgent, they would not have excused language such as the Mayor saw fit to employ in the communication referred to. "It be poor reason," wrote his Honor, "that too indiscreet observance of New Year's day should eliminate a regular meeting of the city's legislative body." Were the excesses of the day confined to the swelled head, asthmatic attack and kindred affections of the individual they would not concern the community particularly, but where they affect the official to the public detriment, it is quite a different matter and cannot be too severely reprobated. The "reprobation" in the matter of the "asthmatic attacks," it would seem to us would not play a very important part in their cure, and we have never heard that physicians regarded it as a specific for asthma or "kindred affections," but certainly we would recommend that course of treatment for the cure of anyone afflicted with the habit of using such language as "swelled heads" in an official communication. The Mayor is certainly not high-toned in his choice of terms, and we contribute this small dose of reprobation as our share in the application of what appears the most rational treatment of his malady. We hope the Council will administer another dose.

## IS IT A NUISANCE?

It will be remembered that in his determined and long continued opposition to the plan of locating the new engine house for Engine Company No. 1, on Hudson street, the Mayor frequently made use of the argument that it would be disagreeable to the residents in that street. The house, he said, would be used as a lounging place by the members of the company; some of the residents of that part of Hudson street objected to having an engine house on what was essentially "a street of fine residences," and so on to the end of the chapter.

The absurdity of these arguments has been clearly demonstrated since the apparatus has been housed in Warehgs' building, on Hudson street, near Second street, just about a block from where the foundation of the new engine house is now being laid. Frequently the engine and hose cart have responded to an alarm of fire and returned, without the people living on the floor above knowing that they have been out. Not only this, but several members of the company have, on more than one occasion, been fined for failing to answer an alarm, when they had actually been in the theatre adjoining at the time under the same roof, without hearing the apparatus go out. Some idea of the horrible noise the members make can be formed from these incidents, which are the best possible answers to the poor argument of the growlers. A more orderly or quiet company of men seldom gets together than that which assembles in the room of Engine Company No. 1 for either business or pleasure.

## THE POOR.

The large number of bills that the Council ordered paid for "groceries for the poor," last Tuesday night, tells a story of poverty and want that the citizens at large cannot be familiar with. It is said that the Overseer of the Poor is over-run with calls for aid. The winter has not been unusually severe thus far, and it does not seem as though work were scarce enough to explain so much destitution in our midst as the heavy demands upon the Poor Fund would indicate. To be sure, the largest drain upon this fund is naturally during these winter months, but it appears to us that the expenditures are unusually large even for this season; and yet all parties in charge of this fund are exceedingly cautious, investigate every claim, and before it is ordered paid, make sure that the parties receiving aid are worthy. There must be some reason for the existence of so much need in a city like Hoboken.

## Diphtheria.

The Philadelphia Record says that a man residing in the Northern part of that city, whose two little daughters were dying of diphtheria, saw in the Record a communication commending the use of sulphur in cases of diphtheria. As a last resort he made trial of it, using washed flowers of sulphur, and applying it directly to the membranous growths in the throats of the children by means of a common clay pipe. The effect was almost magical. Within two hours there was complete relief, and in two days the children, who had been given up by their physicians, had completely recovered.

## Broken Banks.

Two Jersey City banks have gone under—the City Bank and the Fifth Ward Savings Bank (Charles S. Boyce, Sec. and Treas., and Edward E. Shaw, Cashier, of the former, were arraigned before Justice Sulistag yesterday, charged with embezzlement. They were committed in default of \$10,000 and \$12,000 bail, respectively. Washington B. Williams, Receiver of the defunct Homestead Savings Institution, the Union Bank and Mechanics' and Laborers' Savings Bank, has been appointed Receiver of the City Bank.

## Mary Anderson at the Fifth Avenue.

Miss Mary Anderson will commence a four weeks' engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, on Monday evening next. The role in which she will open will be *Pauline*, in Bulwer's famous old play, "The Lady of Lyons," and this part she will perform for the first three evenings of the week. On Thursday evening she will present the latest addition to her extensive repertoire of plays, "The Daughter of Roland." This work has become very popular during the present season and the actress Miss Anderson has secured with the role has secured the management to present it thus early in the present engagement. More than usual care will be taken with the way in which all Miss Anderson's plays are to be put on the stage of the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

## HOBOKEN COUNCIL, NO. 99, R. A.

Their Reception and Hop—An Excellent Musical Programme Admirably Rendered—The Success of the Season.

Hoboken Council, No. 99, Royal Arcanum, covered itself with glory at its reception in Odd Fellows' Hall, Thursday night. It provided an entertainment for its friends that no invitation affair ever held in that hall could surpass in excellence. The reception opened with a programme of vocal and instrumental music and recitations, containing only thirteen numbers, but the selections and rendition were perfect. The Valencia Orchestra performed with a skill and precision which showed its perfect training and reflected great credit on the members and its leader, Mr. Julius Boehm. A very spirited march, composed by the latter, was given with fine effect, and a selection from "Carmen" was interpreted in a manner highly creditable to a company of amateur musicians. The orchestra also showed to good advantage when accompanying Mr. Henry Post in his cornet solos and in the overture from "Squatters' Sovereignty," with xylophone solo by Charles Moller. Mr. Post's performance on the cornet was superb. He is a musician and a thorough master of his instrument and deserved the generous applause awarded him by the audience. The announcement made last week that Miss Sophia Neuberger would make her first public appearance since her return from her studies abroad on this occasion, had awakened considerable interest, and the reception accorded her Thursday evening must have been gratifying in the extreme. She has a charming mezzo-soprano voice of much power and considerable compass. Perhaps the most notable point in her singing was the delicacy of her high notes and the accuracy with which they were held, both of which added greatly to her expression. She sang *Il Sogno* faultlessly, and her "Echo Song" was even more brilliant and brought down the house. She was enthusiastically encored each time and gave an English and a German song with equal success.

Mr. Matty Judge met with the enthusiastic reception that has become an old story to him. He sang a couple of tenor solos in his usual fine style and two duets with Miss Henrietta Duhkoop, which were well received. Miss Duhkoop's singing is always admirable. Some recitations by Mr. Harry J. Buchanan were a feature of the evening. He was revealed again and again, and in addition to the two places for which he was named on the programme, he good-naturedly responded to the enthusiasm of the audience with four others. He is a perfect elocutionist and a remarkable mimic. His best effort was in giving "Con's Fox Hunt," from "The Shogranaut." In voice and acting he was Dion Boucicault "to a T." The audience could not hear him enough.

Mr. J. Gordon Emmons gave some recitations of the melodramatic order in a masterly manner. He has a powerful and sympathetic voice. George W. White, Jr., delivered a brief and interesting address of welcome, in which he took occasion to explain the plan upon which the "Royal Arcanum" was conducted and the objects of the order. In his peroration he waxed quite eloquent and dramatic in addressing the ladies, and retired amid well-merited applause.

At the conclusion of the programme the hall was cleared and dancing was kept up for several hours, the dance music being performed by Warehgs' Theatre Orchestra, which outfit itself, and was equal to any orchestra we have ever heard at a ball in Odd Fellows' Hall. Captain Griffith scored a success as floor manager, assisted by an efficient committee consisting of E. W. Gritten, Ferd. Hartwig, Louis La Pierre, J. F. Johnston, William Offman and G. Melners. The Committee of Arrangements was composed of Henry A. Hodges, Geo. W. White, Jr., F. M. McDonough, Wm. Foss, A. L. Moyer and W. B. Crane, who performed their duties in a highly creditable manner.

## Trenton Correspondence.

TRENTON, Jan. 11, 1883.

The organization of the Legislature this year was attended with less outward fuss than usual, the programme by both Houses having been pretty much prearranged, viz.: that Senator John J. Gardner, of Atlantic, should be President of the Senate, and Hon. Thomas O'Connor, of Essex, Speaker of the Assembly. It was also expected that the Lower House would re-elect the officers of last year. This last expectation was doomed to defeat, however, the slate being effectually broken after the election of the old Clerk, Mr. Wilson, and Sergeant-at-Arms C. J. Donovan. This result was due to the anxiety of the new members, who are very largely in the majority, to provide for their friends. The following are the names of the officers elected:

Assistant Clerk—Thomas F. Noonan, Jr., of Hudson, over W. H. Bennett, of Ocean.  
Engrossing Clerk—Julius W. Manger, of Essex, over W. J. Pohl, of Essex.  
Sergeant-at-Arms—C. J. Donovan, of Hudson, over G. W. Colfax, of Morris.  
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Michael Hurley, of Mercer, over William Kearney, of Salem.  
Keeper of the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Galleries—John Bunnell, of Warren, and Geo. B. Holcombe, of Hunterdon, over August Bergerman, of Essex, and Reuben Brown, of Mercer.

A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Clarke, Young and Robbins, was appointed to wait on the Governor and inform him that the House had organized.

Mr. Clarke was directed to inform the Senate that the House had organized, and was ready for business.

The Governor's message you will have received. I can only say now that it is a very business-like document and thoroughly economical in its recommendations.

Major O'Connor made an admirable speech on being installed Speaker; brief, manly and to the point. It is considered that he will be an able presiding officer. He was sworn in by Hon. A. A. Rich, of Hudson.

The officers of the Senate are as follows: President—Hon. John J. Gardner, of Atlantic.

Secretary—W. A. Stiles, of Sussex.

Assistant Secretary—W. A. MacCrellish, of Mercer.

Engrossing Clerk—A. J. English, of Atlantic.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Joseph M. Donovan, of Union.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles M. Hopkins, of Morris.

Doorkeepers—B. H. Herbert, Charles P. Ford, Clark F. Bunnell and Benjamin R. Poole.

Sensor Paxton, of Hudson, who was the Democratic nominee for President, was chosen temporary chairman, and performed the duty with as much grace and dignity as every one could have wished.

## THE "RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE."

If the Democrats only had the majority.

While there were less boisterous demonstrations than usual, considering the large number of people in Trenton, the hotels being crowded to repletion, there was a good deal of quiet work done.

The question of electing a U. S. Senator was gingerly handled. Of course Mr. McPherson's friends expressed confidence in his reelection, but the candidacy of the Hon. Gottfried Kreuger, of Essex, gives them some concern and may upset their calculations.

There were fourteen bills introduced in the Senate, among which was one (No. 10), by Senator Paxton, "authorizing Boards of Freeholders to lay out and improve public roads." This affects the question of Boulevards in Hudson County.

Seventeen bills were introduced in the Assembly, one by Mr. Cator, of Hudson, (No. 6), to provide for equal taxation: "Provides that the real estate within this State of every corporation or joint stock company, domestic or foreign, shall be taxed for all purposes in the same manner as the real estate of individuals."

Assembly committees will be announced on Monday evening, to which time both Houses adjourned.

G. IVAWAY.

## Military Mention.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Paymaster Stevens is the most patient officer of the Regiment.

Captain Frey the promptest.

Captain Cook the peace-maker.

Colonel Hart the most resigned.

Captain Correa the most affable.

Captain Curry the most forsaken.

Surgeon Chabert the most cutting.

Adjutant Jackson the most stylish.

Lieutenant Conly the most derailed.

Major Erlenkotter the best gymnast.

Assistant Surgeon—"Will Tell" later.

Captain Griffith the greatest drag-on.

Lieutenant Lannon the ladies' favorite.

Lieutenant-Colonel Green the knotliest.

Lieutenant McCulloch the most spunky.

Quartermaster Danforth the most modest.

Lieutenant Bubenbender the most graceful.

Lieutenant Raab the most obedient husband.

Captain Haddenhorst the sweetest smile, terrible!

Lieutenant Sagenodoff the best drilled bicyclist.

Chaplain Houghton the most solicitous about his comrades.

Who will organize a new Company?

The Ninth has a Sergeant who never, never—Hedges.

Does Company F enjoy the billiard table voted to it at the "Regimental Fair"?

"Headquarters" and the different companies are anxiously waiting for the State appropriations.

Col. Hart has ordered Company F to hold an election Monday evening for Second Lieutenant. Harry Weinagen is said to be the coming man.

Company C will attend in a body the annual ball of Company C, Fourth Regiment, Jersey City, Monday evening. Oh! for the "Jersey lilies."

At a recent meeting of Company D, Louis Vincent was elected First Sergeant, and John Greten and William Torbett Fourth and Fifth Corporals respectively.

The non-commissioned officers of this regiment will assemble in fatigue dress, on Friday, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. for instruction. Lieut. Col. Green will act as instructor.

A high private in the rear rank, a member of Company C, was "handed" by some of his comrades the other night in the Armory, on suspicion of having "given away" company news to the press. Some of his "handlers" are probably as guilty as he.

## GENERAL.

Charles Houghton, Post Department Commander of the New Jersey Division, Grand Army of the Republic, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General vice R. Lloyd Roberts, deceased.

The Ninth and Tenth Regiments, Rhode Island Volunteers, in the early days of the Rebellion went to the front as three months' men and returned at the expiration of that period. It is now claimed that inasmuch as the officers and men did not receive a discharge from the Government until a few days since, that they are entitled to their pay, with interest, for the intervening years.

## Society and Lodge Notes.

Euclid Lodge, F. and A. M., will work two degrees on Monday night.

The officers-elect of Hoboken Lodge, No. 106, K. of P., were installed on Monday night by Grand V. C. Vanueman, assisted by other grand officers.

The Hoboken Branch of the Land League, held a meeting Monday night and reorganized, electing the following officers for the ensuing year: President, James Minton; Vice President, Michael Downey; Secretary, Edward Meagher; Treasurer, Daniel Donegan. This branch of the League is in a flourishing condition and expects to do as effective work during the coming year as it has done in the past.

At a meeting of Palisades Lodge, No. 714, K. of H., Jersey City Heights, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dictator, John Nash; Vice Dictator, N. Allen; Assistant Dictator, Andrew Shaw; Chaplain, W. E. Eakin; Guide, Joseph Wilson; Reporter, E. A. Sturges; Fin. Rep., J. W. Henschen; Treas., W. P. Hollingshead; Guardian, Francis A. Barth; Sentinel, John Wallace. E. Hollister is Past Dictator. The officers were installed Wednesday night by Past Grand Dictator Wm. C. Morris, of Protection Lodge, No. 634, of this city.

At a regular meeting of Guiding Star Lodge, No. 139, I. O. O. F., the following officers were duly installed by D. G. M. Wm. Hammet: N. G., Charles F. Brandt; V. G., Emil Verbovenus; Rec. Sec., Lewis Whitlock; Cor. Sec., Theo. W. Goering; Treas., Herman Tangeman; Warden, Herman Carjans; Conductor, Henry Barmen; R. S. N. G., Luke R. Brandt; L. S. N. G., O. C. Hancock; B. S. V. G., —Hutterstrom; L. S. V. G., Fred. Rotger; R. S. S., Thos. Hamilton; L. S. S., Eugene Rogers; L. S. G., Robert Oakley; O. S., Fred. Schow; Chaplain, W. L. Hoghtaling.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association held a meeting last Friday night, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Mr. J. S. Weintal presiding. A collection was taken up for the benefit of the sufferers of the late floods in Germany, and a committee appointed to solicit aid for the same. A banquet was held during recess, at which Mr. Max Lesser, Jr., was master of ceremonies. A quartette of the association rendered some fine singing, under the leadership of

Mr. J. Goldfarb, of Essex, and I. Harris gave some recitations. Mr. D. M. recited Shakespeare, and a violin solo by Martin Borel was well received.

At the last meeting of Lady Washington Lodge, No. 314, K. and L. of H., the following officers for 1883 were installed by District Deputy Anton Muller: Past Protector, John Kraus; Protector, Emil Kalas; Vice Protector, Anna Blumier; Reporter, Hans Engelke; Financial Reporter, George Baven; Treasurer, Julia Hollinger; Chaplain, Anna M. Nicolaus; Guide, Margaretta Eckel; Guardian, Catharine Schmitt; Warden, John Bedolph; Lodge Secretary, John Nae; Representative to Grand Lodge, Anton Muller; Alternate John Bedolph; Deputies, H. D. Brinker, Jacob Bollinger and Frederick Nicolaus.

## Fire at Sea.

The steamship Donau, of the North German Lloyd Company, arrived at her dock, on Monday morning at 7 o'clock, landing 300 stowage and eleven cabin passengers. In the evening a large pile of half-charred goods lying on the pier prompted an inquiry as to the meaning of so unusual a spectacle and elicited the explanation that the Donau had caught fire in mid-ocean. When she was nine days out from Bremen, just after midnight on the morning of the 24th, smoke was noticed coming out of the midship cargo compartment on the storage deck. The ship was put about with the wind, and the passengers brought on deck. The deck above the fire being out open, lines of hose from the large steam pump flooded the compartment. It took until after daylight to put out the fire entirely. It is supposed to have originated spontaneously in some colored stockings in the cargo. The principle damage was done to the goods and the ship did not suffer materially. There was some excitement among the passengers but very little confusion.

## Back to Youth.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1880.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: Sirs—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure made me feel like a new man after the doctors had given me up.

HENRY GERAU.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Hackettstown Herald is offered for sale.

M. Gambetta's funeral was celebrated with great pomp in Paris.

Assemblyman Cator has moved from the Third to the Fifth District.

Edwin Booth, the actor, has accepted an engagement to appear in Berlin.

A large number of our legislators are stopping at private houses at Trenton.

The citizens of Lyons, France, have sent \$10,000 to the Garfield Memorial Hospital Fund.

Robert Morris, the negro lawyer, who recently died in Boston, left property worth \$100,000.

Mrs. Bishop Simpson has presented Simpson M. E. Church, Long Branch, with a handsome organ.

The late Edward Clark, of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, left \$50,000 to Williams College.

The present is the Bi-Centennial session of our Legislature, the first session having been opened March 1, 1883.

Mrs. J. R. Keene gave \$20 to the Western Union boy who carried a New Year's greeting to her at Newport.

Jeff. Davis has contributed \$100 to the fund for a monument to the memory of General Albert Sidney Johnston.

When rain falls if she gets the bigger half of the umbrella they are lovers; if he takes the bigger half they are married.

Marsh T. Polk, State Treasurer of Tennessee, and defaulter in the sum of \$400,000, is a nephew of ex-President James K. Polk.

The examination of County Collector Kingsland's books proved nothing but scrupulous care in the handling of public money.

Fred. Gebhardt, Mrs. Langtry's "follower," is negotiating for the purchase of the Curtis farm in Burlington county, between Columbus and Georgetown.

A very fine plot of ground on Ocean avenue, Long Branch, valued at \$15,000, was a personal Christmas gift from Rev. Father Walsh to Bishop O'Farrell, of Trenton.







# TRIAL OF A GREAT CRIMINAL.

An ex-Librarian of the U. S. Treasury Records Tried in Staten Island for an Attempted Violation of the New Sunday Law.

Village Hall, New Brighton, was crowded last evening to witness the trial of James K. Hamilton Wilcox for a crime unparalleled for fiendish ingenuity, cold-blooded deliberation and atrocity in the annals of Richmond County. Among the spectators were numbers of lawyers, divines, merchants, doctors and other equally desperate characters, who evidently sympathized with the accused. To prevent any attempt at rescue, a strong force of one policeman was mustered outside the door. At 8 o'clock Justice William C. Casey, the famous jurist of Tompkinsville, took his seat and opened the court. Breathless silence followed, and all eyes were fixed upon the prisoner as he rose to hear the charge. The appearance of James K. Hamilton Wilcox fully justified the anticipation that he would be found guilty of the offense with which he stood indicted. He is about 5 feet 11 inches in height, about 38 years of age, and is possessed of a countenance repulsively intellectual and peaceable. His career has been one which could lead to the crime for which he has at last been brought to bay. According to the testimony of even his friends not only has he been guilty of chronic temperance for years, but has likewise been addicted to the loathsome practice of the law, and in some degree to the vice of journalism. Besides these transgressions he was once openly Librarian of the United States Treasury records in Washington, and was several times associated with the notorious Mr. Glover as expert in showing up innocent frauds in the Treasury. Not only this, but he is a brother of the equally notorious David J. H. Wilcox, who has been well known to the police for years as a skillful barterer, and who is at present serving a term as President of West Brighton, where the crime was committed.

The case was one which called for all the justice it could get, and Judge Casey, of Tompkinsville, came loaded. After the prisoner had risen and faced the spectators, the charge, in all its ghastly and loathsome details, was recited, setting forth that on or about Sunday, the 31st day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-two and of the Declaration of Independence the one hundred and sixth, he, the said James K. Hamilton Wilcox, in company with John Doe, Richard Doe, and other persons, then and now unknown to the court, did wickedly, deliberately, feloniously, and with malice aforethought go, repair, and otherwise proceed to the ice of the pond, puddle, or body of water, known, styled, and designated as Silver Lake, situated at, near, on, or in the village of New Brighton, County of Richmond, and State of New York, and did there and then, at or about 5 o'clock P. M., on or about the day aforesaid, buckle, strap, screw, clamp, tighten, adjust, and otherwise affix to his, James K. Hamilton Wilcox's feet, two steel, brass, gold, silver, iron, nickel, lead, zinc, pewter, bronze, or otherwise metal skates, and did furthermore, then and there, at the said hour of the said day, with said metal skates affixed to his said feet, maliciously and feloniously glide, slip, tumble, whirl, gyrate, spin, sit down, flip, flop, and turn divers somersaults on said ice of said pond in the wilful attempt to skate on the same, all of which was contrary to the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of said village of said county of said State, and contrary to the laws, statutes, and ordinances thereunto provided.

Having read this charge with the solemnity befitting Judge Casey, of Tompkinsville, took a No. 4 chew of No. 3 tobacco and asked the accused his plea, which was "not guilty." A jury was then impaneled, consisting of Citizens Adam Berry, E. Twiford, Charles Salfelder, Mark Hartley, Owen Ford, and Edward Salfelder. As they took their seats, murmurs were heard from the excited populace outside, and it seemed inevitable that the prisoner would be lynched as soon as found guilty. Evidently no lawyer was willing to undertake the defense of the horrible crime, and James K. Hamilton Wilcox appeared as his own counsel. The best clue to his abandoned condition may be found in the fact that he opened the case as coolly as most men would open a box of sardines, and heard the charge without a blush.

The jury having properly stimulated their faculties and back teeth with fine cut, the first witness was called for the prosecution and Constable William McVey took the stand and was duly sworn. He was scrupulously dressed for the occasion in a sack coat and goshes, took the solemn oath administered by Judge Casey, of Tompkinsville, with a smile of easy assurance, borrowed a chair from the policeman, and sat down with the air of one who knew he was right before he went ahead. Mr. McVey is an Italian, but his testimony was direct and to the point. In brief, he was at Silver Lake, on Sunday, December 31st, saw defendant trying to skate; tried to arrest him; couldn't; told him to come along; defendant did. This being sufficient to damn the defendant beyond all hope of salvation, the prosecution here rested, and James K. Hamilton Wilcox cross examined him at length, the following bits of evidence being elicited with others:

Q.—Are you a constable?  
A.—Oh am.  
Q.—Why did you try to arrest me?  
A.—Fer shkatin'.  
Q.—Was I skating?  
A.—Ye wor throyin' ter shkate. [Wild excitement among spectators, promptly checked by Judge Casey, of Tompkinsville.]  
Q.—What were you doing at Silver Lake on Sunday?  
A.—That's moi business.  
Q.—You were there on business, then?  
A.—Oh wuz.  
Q.—What business?  
A.—Ter ketch such fellas as ye shkatin' an' violatin' the statute.  
Q.—Is skating against the law?  
A.—It is. Paragraph 262 an' 265 uv the Code, forbids it.

Q.—Would you arrest a man for driving in a carriage on Sunday?  
A.—Oh wudn't.  
Q.—Would you arrest a man for riding a horse on Sunday?  
A.—P'raps. O'd ask 'im p'hwere he was bound fer, an' 'e 'is answer wuzn't satisfactory, o'd run 'im in.  
Q.—Would you arrest a man for riding a bicycle on Sunday?  
A.—Will oi elud shmoile. [A second outburst of popular excitement, promptly checked by Judge Casey, of Tompkinsville, was here compelled to state that he would clear the court if disorder prevailed again.]  
Q.—(Sweet and seductively)—Where did you get those drinks?  
A.—(Very reflectively, and after long silence)—O'i decline ter say. Av the Court please, O'i'm not ter be examined on me time. [Appeal to the court sustained by Judge Tompkins, of Caseyville. Counsel for defense stated that he merely wanted to show that the zealous Mr. McVey had overlooked the pretty offence of liquor selling while trying to suppress the hideous crime of sliding on ice.]

The witness was here surrendered to the jury, who declined to question him further. The next witness was Edward C. Delavan, who has figured more than once in the Police courts as a convicted lawyer, and is, besides, notoriously addicted to the same vice as that of which James K. Hamilton Wilcox stood accused. He testified briefly to having visited the Park Commissioners of the ignorant and depraved dens known as New York and Brooklyn, who had stated to him that they allowed the public to skate their hind legs off on Sunday if the ice was in good condition. The case was here closed.

Judge Casekins, of Tompkinsville, now asked James K. Hamilton Wilcox if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, and the prisoner arose. He admitted his long career of professional crime as a lawyer and journalist, and confessed having several times been flagrantly guilty of framing laws for Congress, but pleaded that he had been driven to it by a natural weakness for study and self-elevation. In reference to the crime of which he stood accused, he had only to say, in feeble extenuation, that having been addicted to delicate health for a number of years, he had been forced to consort with doctors and other equally low people, who have evilly counseled him to indulge in out-door exercise and other vicious habits, among which was skating. He saw no use in trying to deny that he had been caught red-handed with skates on, but did deny having skated. He defied any man, white, black, red, yellow, or spotted to swear that he had seen him, James K. Hamilton Wilcox, skate. He admitted having twice within ten years tried to skate, but beyond tangling his legs up and cracking ice here and there where it was soft had come no nearer success. He then said that he was a constant member of the church, a believer in the sanctity of the Sabbath and the necessity for good works and frequent prayer, but saw no more harm in skating on the Lord's Day than in walking, reading, laughing, talking, or breathing God's own pure air. (Another outbreak of the populace here occurred, suppressed promptly by Judge Tomcats, of Kinseyville.) Finally, he said that, as an American citizen, he had thought it an outrage to place in the hands of an ignorant Constabulary the power to arrest inoffensive citizens and ladies and drag them through the public streets as common malefactors for doing that for which both their consciences and the law clearly gave warrant.

The case here went to the jury, whom the eminent jurist Judge Tinville, of Caseyburg, charged to bring in a verdict of guilty, as paragraphs Nos. 262 and 265 of the Code distinctly forbade skating. Meanwhile a rope was procured and suggestively soaped for an emergency, and the populace surged wildly about the railing to hear the learned opinion. The jury were out ten minutes. The solemn moment came at last. Judge Tincase, of Kinseyville, assumed another chew and the black cap, and asked for the verdict. It came like a thunderbolt, "Not Guilty!"—N. Y. Times.



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