

THE ATTACK EXTENDED OVER TWO DAYS AND THE CHINESE FOUGHT BRAVELY.

MARSHAL OYAMA SAYS THE JAPANESE LOSS IN KILLED AND WOUNDED "EXCEEDED 200"—EIGHTY GUNS AND AN ENORMOUS QUANTITY OF RICE SECURED—THE JAPANESE FLEET NOT ENGAGED—THE DOCKYARD AND ARSENAL UNDAUNED.

Tokio, Nov. 25.—Marshal Oyama sent this report from Port Arthur under date of November 22: "On November 21 the Japanese army attacked the forts near Port Arthur. The right division stormed and captured the fort to the westward of the artillery parade ground at 5.30 o'clock in the morning. It then advanced in the direction of Port Arthur and stormed and captured Fort Robinson. The left division stormed and captured the fort southeast of Hachiviso. On the 22d the two divisions took all the other forts. The enemy fought bravely throughout the attacks. The number of Japanese killed and wounded exceeds 200. The killed, wounded and prisoners of the enemy cannot now be estimated. A great quantity of ammunition and other materials and many cannon were taken. The enemy numbered more than 20,000."

London, Nov. 25.—The Port Arthur correspondent of the Central News sends this dispatch: "Marshal Oyama had approached Port Arthur steadily for two weeks, with his army in two divisions. Progress was slow and difficult, as the roads, where there were any, were poor and the artillery could be brought forward only after the pioneers had prepared the way. The villages were almost empty of supplies. Many of them had been plundered bare by the Chinese."

"Skirmishing began on November 17. Every fort had heavy artillery, which was used with effect. The large Krupp guns at Robinson apparently were served by skilled artillerymen, and were especially destructive. On the evening of the 21st the Chinese still held eight or nine redoubts on the coast, and had twenty guns in working order. The Japanese bivouacked on the hills. Early in the morning of the 22d they began storming the redoubts. They captured Fort Laomu after a sharp, short fight. The other positions were captured in quick succession, without heavy losses to the Japanese. Eighty guns and an enormous quantity of rice were taken. It was wholly a land fight. The course of events was signalled to the Japanese fleet off the coast."

From Tokio, the Central News hears that Admiral Ito sent this report yesterday: "Port Arthur was taken on the 23d by the army alone. The united squadrons merely attracted the attention of the enemy's seaward batteries. Since yesterday I have been removing the torpedoes from the mouth of the port, dockyard and arsenal. The ships in the port are handed over to the Naval Department. The dockyard and arsenal are in perfect working order."

The Tokio correspondent remarks that Admiral Ito neglected to specify more closely the ships captured, and he denies the report that there was a naval battle. It is believed, he says, that the ships in question are Chinese warships which took refuge at Port Arthur after the battle at the mouth of the Yalu, and although fully repaired, did not venture out again. Unofficial news is to the effect that Admiral Ito did not take part in the attack because the entrance to the port was studded with torpedoes, and all the usual landmarks for the guidance of pilots had been removed. A dispatch-boat has left Ping-Yang Inlet for Port Arthur, to convey the Mikado's congratulations to Marshal Oyama.

The Che-Foo correspondent of "The Times" telegraphs under today's date that Port Arthur is still burning. Twelve Japanese vessels have been seen there, and the cruisers are still near the peninsula. The Chinese fleet is at Wei-Hai-Wei.

From Shanghai "The Times" hears: "New-Chang reports say that General Sun's army is divided. One part holds M'chen-Ling firmly, constantly repulsing the Japanese. The other part, under General Sung, is marching rapidly toward Port Arthur to attack the Japanese. A dispatch from Paris says that the Chinese officials are telegraphing everywhere that the story of Port Arthur's downfall is a wicked invention, and that 20,000 brave Chinese soldiers still defend that stronghold."

"The Times" correspondent in Hiroshima says: "During the attack on Port Arthur the Japanese fleet assisted the land troops. The Tosa-class have revolted again in Southern Korea, and Japanese and Korean troops are busy suppressing the disturbance."

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"The Times" will say to-morrow: "Further progress of the struggle would be an offense against humanity. We hope that Japan will bear favorably her subject enemy's overtures. 'The Standard' will say: 'Probably Wei-Hai-Wei and New-Chang will be captured in a few days. Japan ought now to accept Mr. Deland's offer of a compromise. It will waive all rights in Korea and allow China to have all the islands on which a Japanese garrison could be maintained. The countries who hitherto have stood aloof must decide soon whether they will ally themselves with China or with Japan. The Anglo-Russian entente can be directed to urging Japan to terminate the use of force.'"

REPORTING NO DISQUIET AT SASSOON. BUT THE FOREIGN EMBASSIES KNOW THE PORTER ANNOUCEMENT TO BE FALSE.

London, Nov. 25.—"The Daily News" correspondent in Constantinople says: "It is announced officially that the Turkish subjects in Sassoon are attending to their business and peaceable travel is not disturbed. The report that the British legation has been attacked is a mere rumor. The fact that the foreign embassies know the contrary to be true. The Muffi of Mossul has been decorated, although he is one of the main causes of the recent trouble. The Armenians are anxious to know whether the Powers will make united representations."

A CALL FOR AID TO ARMENIA.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 25.—Herant M. Kirechjian, secretary of the Phil-Armenian Association of the Northwest, has issued an appeal to the people of the United States, entitled "A Thanksgiving Proclamation from Armenia," wherein he sets forth in eloquent terms the distress of that country and asks the American people to declare to the world on their day of National Thanksgiving their indignation and sympathy, and he outlines a plan for financial aid, asking for contributions of a cent from every person in the United States. Pending the organization of the following will act as trustees: William H. Taylor of Minneapolis; J. C. George, A. Pillsbury, E. A. Chamberlain, president of the Security Bank, Minneapolis. Men of like purse and reputation are to be named in New-York. The trustees will hold the fund available to be used for two definite objects only, namely, to secure the protection of the Armenians in Turkey from further outrage, and to provide the cause of establishing a righteous government in Armenia. The secretary asks that checks be mailed to the Security Bank, Minneapolis, Western National Bank, New-York City, or Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

THE HEKLA AT HALIFAX SHORT OF COAL. Halifax, Nov. 25.—The Danish steamer Hekla, from Christiania, has been ordered to return to port short of coal. She reports rough weather on the voyage, having done battle with northwest gales for sixteen days.

WOULD WELCOME BISMARCK.

HIS PRESENCE AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW REICHSSTAG BUILDING DESIRED.

WHY THE EMPEROR DID NOT SEND HIM A FORMAL INVITATION—INTENSE OPPOSITION TO THE NEW REPRESSIVE MEASURE—THE REMOVED ANGLICANS—SIAM ALLIANCE.

Berlin, Nov. 25.—The Emperor has caused Prince Hohenlohe to let Bismarck know that his presence would be likely welcome at the inauguration of the new Reichstag building, on December 5. The person carrying the message to Bismarck intimated that the Emperor had refrained from sending a formal invitation merely because he was not sure how Bismarck would take it. If Bismarck should refuse the invitation, it was said, even on the valid ground of his wife's illness, the general opinion would be that the Emperor had been rebuffed, and this was to be avoided. As yet no reply to these overtures has come from Bismarck.

Dr. Schweininger has been in Berlin since Wednesday, attending the Princess, whose illness still prevents the family's return to Friedrichshagen. Considering the adverse circumstances at home, besides the raw air and field winds of the last two weeks, the Prince is doing well. His intimate friends say that his health is excellent, and his interest in politics is unabated. He watches with intense expectancy the development of Prince Hohenlohe's policy. In his opinion this policy, if successful, must be guided along the old line. Neither he nor Count Herbert is known to have anticipated Hohenlohe's acts with a word of hostility. Count Herbert, moreover, has disavowed explicitly the "interview" published by "The Pall Mall Gazette." He never saw a "Pall Mall Gazette" reporter, he says, and never accorded such an interview to anybody.

The tide of opposition to the new repressive measure has grown so strong that the defeat of the Government seems probable, and the prospective dissolution is already a leading topic. Although the exact scope of the proposals has not been revealed, enough is known to stir indignation among the opposition. The Rhinelanders have joined the Bavarians in their protest against giving police and judges discretionary powers. Of the whole German party, only the Prussian Catholics of a strongly Conservative bias seem to have joined the Government. As the combined vote of the Catholic party, the Radicals and the Social Democrats would defeat the Government, a crisis is deemed inevitable. The Opposition, however, may not prove so irreconcilable as they seem. Hohenlohe has their good will, and he may strike a bargain by promising the return of the Jesuits, or the revival of the Zedlitz-Telitzsch senatorial college, or the extension of a few minor points in the Anti-Revolutionary bill.

Despatches from St. Petersburg ridicule the reports of an Anglo-Russian alliance on the basis of the free passage of the Straits, mutual action in the far East, etc. The negotiations in progress between the two Governments relate to the sale of a more accurate demarcation of the Afghan frontier. The settlement of the Pamir questions has been effected, and the protocol has been signed. The exact course of the settlement is not known. The British Government, in which Russia has pledged herself not to interfere. This is a practical gain for England, as it believes her of a more liberal pretense. These matters are of no concern to Germany.

Baron Kiderlen-Waechter, who was condemned to four months' confinement in a fortress because he fought a duel with Dr. Patzsch, of the "Kladderjatsch," has been released from Ehrenbreitstein at the Emperor's command. He served only two weeks.

Helen Wilson, a young American pianist, made a successful "first performance" in the Dresden Conservatory last week.

The American consular reports for October have been received from Bremen, Hannover, Munich, Flirt, Kiel and Nuremberg. A notable increase in trade is shown. The Berlin clockmakers are preparing for a great increase of exports to the United States next spring.

THE CZAR'S CORDIALITY TO DE GIERS. EXPRESSING THE HOPE THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTER WILL LONG REMAIN IN OFFICE.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 25.—On his wedding day the czar will issue manifestos remitting arrears of taxes and some sentences, and resending other acts of clemency. When he received the Ministers yesterday he welcomed M. de Giers, who had just returned from London, with a cordiality that he hoped would be the harbinger of a long time. The streets in the long route of the wedding procession will be lined with troops in full dress, sailors and police.

LONG HELD CAPTIVE BY THE MAHDISTS. Cairo, Nov. 25.—Father Rosellini, who was captured by the Mahdists in 1881 and until recently was held prisoner by them in Omdurman, arrived here to-day. He reported the story of his escape with an Arab after he had been allowed to go to Khartoum, and he said that he had wandered along the Nile for many days, and that he had been held captive by the Mahdists for a long time.

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKES IN SICILY. Palermo, Nov. 25.—Severe earthquakes shook large districts of Sicily to-day. The small villages of Selatru, Sampieri, Mela, Apancaudella and San Roberto were destroyed. The homeless inhabitants have camped in the fields.

THE AUSTRALIAN PREMIERS TO MEET. Sydney, Nov. 25.—The Australian Premiers will meet in Hobart on November 29 to discuss imperial federation and intercolonial free trade.

KILLED BY A RENOVAY HORSE. JOSEPH CRANTZ WAS PEACEFULLY MILKING A COW IN THE STREET.

Joseph Crantz, fifty-nine years old, living at No. 67 East One-hundred-and-sixtieth-st., was milking a cow in the street at Jerome and Lexington-avenue, when he was struck and killed by a renovay horse. The horse was driven by a man who was not seen. The horse was driven by a man who was not seen. The horse was driven by a man who was not seen.

NOT DOWN ON THE PROGRAMME. FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE WATCH A RENOVAY AT THE CHICAGO HORSE SHOW.

Chicago, Nov. 25.—Five thousand people stood on their seats about the big amphitheatre at Tattersall's last night, and saw four handsome horses run madly around the ring. All feared that before they could be stopped one or more of the three men in the brake they hauled would be killed. The four horses are owned by Anthony Schmitt, and were driven by his coachman, P. J. Allenby, who the box as it galloped around in a helter-skelter on the track. Allenby was showing the four blacks in competition for the prize for four-hands. R. C. Crawford, another of the contestants, driving his own team, and the driver of E. Hal McCormick's team had their horses standing in the crowd saw that the blacks were their own masters. They watched the result of the runaway. The band was playing a lively waltz, which the band was playing a lively waltz, which the band was playing a lively waltz.

TEMPEST ON THE OCEAN.

THE PARIS, LUCANIA AND RHYNLAND HAVE ROUGH WEATHER.

OBILINGS USED BY THE ANTWERP BOAT—THE FAIR SUPERIOR TO THE CUNARDER—AS A STORM FIGHTER.

The Red Star steamer Rhymland arrived here yesterday from Antwerp after fifteen days of storm and stress at sea. From the time of passing Flushing until she passed in by Sandy Hook she struggled against gales from the south-southwest and west-northwest. She was deeply laden, and the waves swept her decks continually. All the passengers were kept below, and the engines were run at reduced speed so that the steamer would take the seas more easily. On November 21 the chief engineer reported a slight derangement of the machinery which required the stopping of the engines for three hours. At the time the accident was reported a fresh south-southwest gale was blowing and a high sea running. As soon as the engines stopped the steamer fell into the trough of the sea and rolled frightfully, until the great waves crashed down on her with terrific force.

Captain Mills, the commander of the vessel, ordered obilings to be hung over the bows, and the oil spreading out in a film over the waters prevented the great seas from breaking, and the Rhymland rode out the three hours without suffering any damage.

While the storm was at its worst, on the day the Rhymland stopped, a sailor named Florentine Robinson fell overboard from the deck and broke his right arm. He was said to be the only person on board injured.

The two big liners, the Camard Lucania and the American Line steamer Paris, fought their way across the ocean against the same gales and heavy seas that made the Rhymland's voyage so trying. The Paris left Southampton the day before, and covered 40 knots up to noon of November 18, and up to noon of the 19th she had made 42 knots against a brisk south-southwest wind. The Paris left Southampton the day before, and covered 40 knots up to noon of November 18, and up to noon of the 19th she had made 42 knots against a brisk south-southwest wind.

OVERLOOKED LINERS IN PORT. THREE BEACH BOSTON AFTER LONG VOYAGES—OTHERS STILL AT SEA.

Boston, Nov. 25.—Three of the overdue steamers from Europe came limping into port this morning. They were the Warren Line steamer Kansas, Captain Murdoch, from Liverpool, the Parkers line steamer Venetian, Captain Partridge, from London, and the London and New York steamer British queen, Captain Smith, from London.

Captain Murdoch, of the Kansas, says that he was seventeen days making the passage, and that it was the longest and most tempestuous trip in the history of the ship. The worst weather was encountered on November 16. That day it blew a complete hurricane, and the sea was so high that the ship was in danger of being swamped. During the twenty-four hours of that day she made but twenty-three miles, and on two previous days she steamed only twenty-nine and sixteen miles, respectively. Oil was used nearly the whole time to quiet the sea, and many times had good effect.

Captain Farrington, of the Venetian, also reports an exceptionally rough passage. He says it was one continual sea from the time of leaving Queenstown, fifteen days ago, until reaching the grand Banks. There were four days when the steamer made but fifty-six, sixty-eight, eighty and eighty-four miles.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25.—The American line steamer Indiana, from London, arrived here yesterday. The steamer was in the city for the first time since the 15th of the month. The steamer was in the city for the first time since the 15th of the month.

STROKEN IN A STREET CAR WELL KNOWN IN CLUB AND RACING CIRCLES.

A man on the rear platform of a horsecar on the Twenty-third-st. line, going west, when near Eighth-avenue, was seen to reel last night at 8.45 o'clock. He would have fallen to the street but for the conductor, who caught him. The car was stopped and the conductor called to Policeman Madden, of the West Twentieth-st. station, who was close at hand.

Together they carried him to Chumner's drug-store, on the corner of Eighth-avenue. An ambulance was called from the New-York Hospital, but before it arrived he was dead. The body was removed in the ambulance to the West Twentieth-st. police station, where it was identified as that of James Stewart Cushman, who lives at No. 179 Ninth-avenue. The body was identified by means of papers found in the pockets. Other things were found a letter addressed to James Stewart Cushman, Jockey Club. In one pocketbook was found \$345. In another pocketbook was found \$8. A check drawn by Trust Company for \$2300 was also found in the pockets. A valuable stopwatch was also among the things that were found upon the body.

James Stewart Cushman was well known in club and racing circles. He was a member of many of the prominent clubs of the city, among them the Union League, New-York and New-York Athletic. He was also a member of the Grand Hotel in Wall Street. As a racing man he was once the owner of Kingston.

He was the son of Alonzo D. Cushman, who died twenty years ago was one of the largest breeders of New-York. He was fifty-five years old, and lived at No. 179 Ninth-avenue. He was not married. Coroner Debs viewed the body at the West Twentieth-st. station at 11 o'clock last night and granted a permit for its removal to his late home.

DEATH HIS ONLY ESCAPE.

FREDERICK BAKER FOUND IT THE ACCOMPLICE OF SEELY IN THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY DROWNED.

DETECTIVES WERE FOLLOWING HIM. IT IS BELIEVED THAT HE COMMITTED SUICIDE—NO CLUE TO THE HIDING PLACE OF SEELY—EVERY EFFORT TO FIND HIM FRUITLESS—LESS-THAN BAKER HAVE A HOLD ON THE BOOKKEEPER'S THEORIES—AS TO WHERE THE SEED AND LEATHER BANKS MONEY WENT.

Although several hundred experienced reporters, many detectives and the police of many cities have been making every effort to find Samuel C. Seely, the bookkeeper of the Shoe and Leather National Bank, who was found last week to be a defaulter to the extent of \$50,000, his hiding-place was as much of a mystery last night as ever. There seems to be no doubt, however, that Frederick S. Baker, who met his death by drowning on Saturday morning in Hempstead Bay, was the Frederick Baker who was Seely's accomplice in defrauding the Shoe and Leather Bank. It also seems to be pretty well established that Baker got even more than the lion's share of the plunder, and used Seely merely as a cat's-paw for drawing the golden chestnuts out of the fire. A general review of the varied circumstances in the case leaves little room for doubt

that Baker was established to wit: Seely by possessing some secret of his which gave Baker complete mastery over him. If this is not the case, it is impossible to explain the fact that Baker's family for the last six or seven years has been living in luxury, while Seely's seems to have led a hand-to-mouth existence during the time this \$50,000 was being withdrawn from the bank by the co-operation of Seely and Baker.

The circumstances attending and following the death of Mr. Baker might also lead to the belief that he had planned his own destruction with coolness and careful forethought. It is known that detectives were in the vicinity of Baker's home, both in this city and at Sand's Point, Baker, without doubt, was aware of their presence. He also knew that the friends on the bank were in the verge of discovery. It would have been his duty to have fled, for discovery was clearly watching every movement he made.

Self-destruction was his only alternative. Retreat by land was out of the question. His only resource was the water.

The manner in which he went down this step is entirely in keeping with the surrounding circumstances. His invitation to his wife and daughter to take a row on the Bay at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning was extremely unusual for such an outing, and when the waters of the Sound were whipped into dangerously high waves, was on the face of it, an abnormality. Yet he extended the invitation, probably knowing that it would be refused. The fact of his making such an invitation, however, would give color to the theory of accidental drowning, which seems to have been his desire, as it would, to a certain extent, shield the family from disgrace and make it more difficult to trace the crime.

In all probability this was the plan Baker had when he left his home at 11 o'clock Saturday morning, and three hours after his dead body was found floating in Hempstead Bay. The extra in New-York City were announcing the deflation in the Shoe and Leather Bank. Whether or not his family had any inkling of his intended self-destruction, or in any way acted in concert with him, cannot be ascertained. The members of the family stoutly deny that they knew anything about the affair at the bank, and say that they never heard of Seely until the Baker's death was reported last night.

What became of the \$50,000? That is the great question with the officers and reporters of the Shoe and Leather Bank. There is no doubt in the least doubt in the minds of the bank's officers who were seen yesterday, that the dead lawyer was Seely's accomplice, and that his death was clearly intended from a desire of escape and imprisonment. Another thing which the bank's officers who were seen yesterday are positive about is that the suggestion made by Amos Cushman, a fact that Seely had put money into the bicycle railway is without a foundation of fact. It developed yesterday that President John M. Crane, of the Shoe and Leather Bank, has been for some time the honorary treasurer of an electric bicycle railway, but Cashier Van Vleet, of the bank, said without any hesitation yesterday, that the place where such a concern was being organized was not in New-York City, but in the suburbs.

The bank's books are said to show that Baker had been drawing out over \$1,000 a week during the last three or four months over and above what he had put in. The three Atlantic Society had an account with the company, but Seely did not believe that Baker had got this all hidden so that they cannot trace some of it.

THE STORY OF BAKER'S DEATH.

CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH POINT TOWARD THE THEORY OF SUICIDE.

HE ASKED HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER TO GO ROWING WITH HIM, THOUGH IT WAS A COLD AND BLUSTERING DAY ON THE WATER—HE WENT OUT ALONE IN A SMALL AND LIGHT BOAT—THE FAMILIAR HASTY TRIP TO THIS CITY—AN AUTOPSY TO BE HELD BY THE CORONER.

A careful inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Frederick Baker in Hempstead Harbor on Saturday morning only increases the sensational character of the affair. The story, as learned from the members of the family, the servants, the doctor and from the Coroner is one of unusual interest.

About 8 o'clock Saturday morning, after the family had breakfasted, Frederick R. Baker, the son of Mr. Baker, announced that he would spend the morning duck-shooting, and would be back by 12 or 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the latest. He invited his brother, George L. Baker, to go with him, but the latter remarked that he had had enough of duck-shooting and preferred to remain in the house. It was a raw, blustering day on the bay, and Frederick R. Baker, about 8 o'clock, dressed for his trip, got into his boat and started out alone toward Mott's Point in the direction of the Sound. The usual routine of a country house then went on. The members of the family profess not to have noticed anything unusual in the actions or manner of the master of the house, Frederick Baker. He is reported as having finished his breakfast and spent an hour or so in the library looking over the morning papers.

A STRANGE INVITATION FOR HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER.

About 10 o'clock Mr. Baker asked his wife, Amelia Baker, and his daughter, Florence G. Baker, who is about twenty-three years old, if they would like to go out with him and take a row in his boat on the bay. This boat was a beautiful craft, made expressly under the directions of Mr. Baker. It was built of light cedar wood, which was left in its natural color and varnished over. The boat was modelled after the St. Lawrence River skiffs, which are celebrated for their beauty of lines, strength, lightness and speed.

GOVERNOR MORTON'S STAFF.

SOME OF THE MEN SAID TO HAVE BEEN SELECTED.

COLONEL E. A. MALPIN SLATED FOR ADJUTANT GENERAL AND COLONEL F. C. McLEWEE AND J. M. VARNUM FOR INSPECTOR-GENERAL AND JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL, RESPECTIVELY.

Governor-elect Levi P. Morton has decided upon several members of his military staff, including three or four of the most important posts, Colonel E. A. McAlpin, of Westchester County, heads the list for Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major-General, and there is little doubt that he will, soon after January 1, next, succeed Major-General Josiah Porter, who has held the office since January 1, 1885, under Governors Hill and Flower—a period of nine years. Colonel McAlpin was long a prominent member of the National Guard of this city, and retired after extended and faithful service as colonel of the 1st Regiment. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and was for several years president of the Republican State League. It was during Colonel McAlpin's administration

that the League attained its highest influence in the politics of the State. The Colonel is a man of large fortune and is liberal to a fault. He is a member of the firm of D. H. McAlpin & Co., of this city, and conducting one of the greatest tobacco manufactories in the United States.

Next to Colonel McAlpin's name on the Governor-elect's military staff appears that of Colonel Frederick C. McLeewe, of this city, for Inspector-General. He began his career in the famous 7th Regiment, and rose to the grade of a commissioned officer. He became subsequently Assistant Inspector-General under General Barber, but when, in the campaign of 1888, the managers of David B. Hill's campaign for Governor caused notice to be served on those holding places under the State government that they were expected to go to work for Mr. Hill, Colonel McLeewe, who, being a Republican, was supported by Warner Miller for Governor, promptly resigned the rank of Brigadier-General, and went to the canvass for the Republican candidate. Colonel McLeewe will take the place of Brigadier-General Thomas H. McGrath, who has been Inspector-General since January 1, 1892.

Dr. M. O. Terry, of Utica, has, it is understood, accepted the suggestion of Governor-elect Morton to act as Surgeon-General on the Governor's staff, with the rank of Brigadier-General. The present Surgeon-General is Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, of this city. President Cleveland's family physician, Dr. Bryant was appointed by General Sherman, and served in the office of Governor, January 1, 1883, nearly twelve years ago. Dr. Terry is prominent in the medical profession as a homoeopathic physician, and is the head of the Faculty of the College of Homoeopathic Physicians, in this city. Dr. Terry is the family physician of Charles W. Hackett, chairman of the Republican State Committee, and frequently attended ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling during his residence in Utica.

It was reported yesterday that Colonel James M. Varnum, of this city, is to be Judge-Advocate-General on Mr. Morton's staff, taking the place of the late Colonel John M. Varnum, Military Secretary of the State, who died in 1889. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, the Sons of the Revolution, and a number of social organizations.

Several places on the Governor's military staff are salaried. The Adjutant-General draws \$1,000 a year. The place of Assistant Adjutant-General, which is filled by the late Colonel John M. Varnum, has a salary of \$2,500 a year. The Commissary General and Chief of Ordnance, which office is now occupied by Brigadier-General Josiah M. Varnum, is worth \$2,000 a year, and his place will be filled by Colonel Benjamin M. Whitlock, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, which office is worth \$2,000 a year, and his expenses. The Inspector-General, who is also the Assistant Inspector-General, gets \$2,000 and his expenses.

Besides the military affairs of the staff already named, there are now in office Brigadier-General Palmer C. Rickets, Chief of Engineers; Brigadier-General George D. Sanford, Commissary-General of Subsistence; Brigadier-General F. B. Payne, Chief of Ordnance; Brigadier-General Ferdinand P. Earle, Chief of Artillery; Brigadier-General William M. West, Quartermaster-General; Colonel Edwin L. Childs, Military Secretary; and Colonel John M. Varnum, Military Secretary. Thomas E. Sloan, Charles S. Rogers, Jacob Rupert, Jr., Timothy S. Williams, W. L. Davis and Robert Grier Monroe, also on the staff, will serve for glory, except the military secretary, who has a salary. To John Jacob Astor, of this city, will be offered, it is understood, one of the places of aide-de-camp, with the rank of Colonel by the coming Governor.

HARDIFER'S SKULL FRACTURED.

THE RIM OF HIS WHEEL BURST WHILE HE WAS TRAINING AT CLIFTON WITH THE FOREIGN BICYCLE CHAMPIONS.

While training yesterday afternoon on the old racetrack at Clifton, N. J., with the foreign champions Otto Hardifer, the crack bicyclist, who is entered in the international tournament to open to-morrow evening, was badly injured. The rim of his wheel burst and the rider was thrown heavily forward. His skull was fractured, but how badly has not yet been determined. He was removed to his home in Passaic.

TRACING THE CHILDREN OF PITZEEL.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 25.—The Detroit police were last night asked to look up Mrs. Lucinda Burns and ascertain whether she had in her possession the two children of Pitzeel, whom the insurance swindler, H. H. Holmes, confessed yesterday afternoon to Philadelphia police that he had left with Mrs. Burns while in this city. On October 12, the woman was found in a cheap boarding-house on Congress-st. As first she refused to discuss the matter, but finally denied that she had the children or knew where they were, or had ever seen Holmes. Late last night Mrs. Burns withdrew her denial, and said she had had charge of the Pitzeel children for several weeks. Three weeks ago, however, Holmes had a salary. To John Jacob Astor, of this city, will be offered, it is understood, one of the places of aide-de-camp, with the rank of Colonel by the coming Governor.

DEATH OF A WEST POINT GRADUATE.

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 25.—A dispatch from Ocala, Fla., says that Colonel James L. White died this morning of general debility, aged sixty-five. He was a graduate of West Point, having been a classmate of General J. M. Schofield. When the Civil War broke out he took them away, she knows what where, at the same time "beating" her out of a \$2 board bill.

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COLONEL E. A. MALPIN SLATED FOR ADJUTANT GENERAL AND COLONEL F. C. McLEWEE AND J. M. VARNUM FOR INSPECTOR-GENERAL AND JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL, RESPECTIVELY.

Governor-elect Levi P. Morton has decided upon several members of his military staff, including three or four of the most important posts, Colonel E. A. McAlpin, of Westchester County, heads the list for Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major-General, and there is little doubt that he will, soon after January 1, next, succeed Major-General Josiah Porter, who has held the office since January 1, 1885, under Governors Hill and Flower—a period of nine years. Colonel McAlpin was long a prominent member of the National Guard of this city, and retired after extended and faithful service as colonel of the 1st Regiment. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and was for several years president of the Republican State League. It was during Colonel McAlpin's administration

that the League attained its highest influence in the politics of the State. The Colonel is a man of large fortune and is liberal to a fault. He is a member of the firm of D. H. McAlpin & Co., of this city, and conducting one of the greatest tobacco manufactories in the United States.

Next to Colonel McAlpin's name on the Governor-elect's military staff appears that of Colonel Frederick C. McLeewe, of this city, for Inspector-General. He began his career in the famous 7th Regiment, and rose to the grade of a commissioned officer. He became subsequently Assistant Inspector-General under General Barber, but when, in the campaign of 1888, the managers of David B. Hill's campaign for Governor caused notice to be served on those holding places under the State government that they were expected to go to work for Mr. Hill, Colonel McLeewe, who, being a Republican, was supported by Warner Miller for Governor, promptly resigned the rank of Brigadier-General, and went to the canvass for the Republican candidate. Colonel McLeewe will take the place of Brigadier-General Thomas H. McGrath, who has been Inspector-General since January 1, 1892.

Dr. M. O. Terry, of Utica, has, it is understood, accepted the suggestion of Governor-elect Morton to act as Surgeon-General on the Governor's staff, with the rank of Brigadier-General. The present Surgeon-General is Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, of this city. President Cleveland's family physician, Dr. Bryant was appointed by General Sherman, and served in the office of Governor, January 1, 1883, nearly twelve years ago. Dr. Terry is prominent in the medical profession as a homoeopathic physician, and is the head of the Faculty of the College of Homoeopathic Physicians, in this city. Dr. Terry is the family physician of Charles W. Hackett, chairman of the Republican State Committee, and frequently attended ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling during his residence in Utica.

It was reported yesterday that Colonel James M. Varnum, of this city, is to be Judge-Advocate-General on Mr. Morton's staff, taking the place of the late Colonel John M. Varnum, Military Secretary of the State, who died in 1889. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, the Sons of the Revolution, and a number of social organizations.

Several places on the Governor's military staff are salaried. The Adjutant-General draws \$1,000 a year. The place of Assistant Adjutant-General, which is filled by the late Colonel John M. Varnum, has a salary of \$2,500 a year. The Commissary General and Chief of Ordnance, which office is now occupied by Brigadier-General Josiah M. Varnum, is worth \$2,000 a year, and his place will be filled by Colonel Benjamin M. Whitlock, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, which office is worth \$2,000 a year, and his expenses. The Inspector-General, who is also the Assistant Inspector-General, gets \$2,000 and his expenses.

Besides the military affairs of the staff already named, there are now in office Brigadier-General Palmer C. Rickets, Chief of Engineers; Brigadier-General George D. Sanford, Commissary-General of Subsistence; Brigadier-General F. B. Payne, Chief of Ordnance; Brigadier-General Ferdinand P. Earle, Chief of Artillery; Brigadier-General William M. West, Quartermaster-General; Colonel Edwin L. Childs, Military Secretary; and Colonel John M. Varnum, Military Secretary. Thomas E. Sloan, Charles S. Rogers, Jacob Rupert, Jr., Timothy S. Williams, W. L. Davis and Robert Grier Monroe, also on the staff, will serve for glory, except the military secretary, who has a salary. To John Jacob Astor, of this city, will be offered, it is understood, one of the places of aide-de-camp, with the rank of Colonel by the coming Governor.

HARDIFER'S SKULL FRACTURED.

THE RIM OF HIS WHEEL BURST WHILE HE WAS TRAINING AT CLIFTON WITH THE FOREIGN BICYCLE CHAMPIONS.

While training yesterday afternoon on the old racetrack at Clifton, N. J., with the foreign champions Otto Hardifer, the crack bicyclist, who is entered in the international tournament to open to-morrow evening, was badly injured. The rim of his wheel burst and the rider was thrown heavily forward. His skull was fractured, but how badly has not yet been determined. He was removed to his home in Passaic.

TRACING THE CHILDREN OF PITZEEL.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 25.—The Detroit police were last night asked to look up Mrs. Lucinda Burns and ascertain whether she had in her possession the two children of Pitzeel, whom the insurance swindler, H. H. Holmes, confessed yesterday afternoon to Philadelphia police that he had left with Mrs. Burns while in