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Gentleman Being Mercilessly Pressed The Lexow Inquirer Determined to Get Out All that Possibly Can be Rained Out of the Proceedings of the Lexow Committee for some time at any rate, and the fact that the prominent police officials are yet to be examined, the attendance of auditors to-day was much less than usual. Counsel Goff arrived just forty minutes late. Senator Lexow first said that he had received a letter from Anthony Comstock, but that the senators did not have the right to have Mr. Comstock brought to court, as the matter was out of the scope of the committee.

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Goff then said.

"Through the kindness of the Associated Press I have been supplied with a copy of an interview with Mr. Comstock last night and I will now say that I desire to say anything or have any conversation with Mr. Comstock which he puts into writing all his words and all he is prepared to say in reference to a certain case in which the position of assistant district attorney. The chair is still open for any person who wishes vindication, as this committee will have to address very soon I feel sure that there will be a number of claimants for vindication after the session has ended."

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Five Victims of a Crap Game.

HELENA, Ark., Dec. 28.—At Hill-house, Miss., while several negroes were playing craps, a quarrel arose. Louis Allen shot four of the negroes, killing two of them outright and mortally wounding the others. Allen received a mortal wound and fell dead over the bodies of his victims.

Robbers Make a Neat haul.

PIQUA, O., Dec. 28.—Robbers entered the residence of Henry Feker at 10 o'clock this morning while the family was absent and secured between \$4,000 and \$5,000 in cash.

CHIEF TWO STICKS HANGED.

The Sioux Indian Murderer of Four Cowboys Dies on the Scaffold.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Dec. 29.—Two Sticks, the Sioux Indian, sentenced for a leading part in the murder of four cowboys February 2, 1893, was hanged at 10 o'clock this morning by United States Marshall Peemering, in the presence of fifty people. He died easily and quickly.

of the Tenderloin?" again asked Mr. Goff.

"I never collected anything." "Well, your wardman did?" "No, he did not." "You have got rich on the proceeds of police corruption?" "If I were a rich man I would not be here now answering your questions." "Did you say to a policeman that you were not such a chump as to invest your money in brown stone houses, where it was bound to come out some time, but that you had your money invested in good American bonds?" "The person who says that is a liar, and you are a liar if you say so, too," exclaimed Mr. Williams angrily. Mr. Goff objected to this language, and Chairman Lexow tried to calm the witness.

Williams was next questioned as to the dimensions of his yacht, and then as to his wealth. He said he was worth about \$35,000 or \$40,000. He had an account in the Amsterdam bank. He owned no bonds or securities, but had mining stock to the value of \$100. His Tenth street house was not included in this estimate. Asked about the charges made by J. M. Stern, editor of the Temperance Advocate, that he neglected to close certain gambling houses, Williams said that he had closed one joint on East Fourteenth street.

Then Mr. Goff turned to Captain Schmittberger's evidence and asked: "Schmittberger was your confidential man?" "He was not; I had no confidential man."

Williams denounced Schmittberger's testimony against him as false and said Schmittberger was a liar.

After a few more questions were answered Williams was excused, and Moritz Rosenfeld took the stand and told of appealing to Williams for protection against mistreatment by policemen.

"But Williams says he does not know you," interposed Mr. Goff. "He is a liar," replied Rosenfeld. "He threatened to throw me out of the station and said, 'You damned sheeny, killed Christ for thirty pieces of silver, and I shall have nothing to do with you.'"

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The meeting was called to order by National Chairman Taubeneck and immediately proceeded to discuss the advisability of holding sessions in secret. The debate developed something of a tangle, out of which the gathering pulled itself, after nearly two hours' discussion, by resolving itself into an informal convention, with Mr. Taubeneck in the chair, the national committee proper being declared adjourned until 2 p. m. Secretary Turner of the national committee was made secretary of the conference.

Chairman Taubeneck then stated the purpose of the conference, and, upon motion of General Weaver, the chair was directed, after some aimless debate, to appoint a committee of five upon credentials and another ten members upon address, the latter to prepare a summary of the advice of the conference.

The conference will consider financial, transportation and other questions of the day and will arrange to at once begin the national campaign of 1896. Coxe of "Commonweal" fame and his non-interest bearing bond scheme were much in evidence. General J. B. Weaver of Iowa was also conspicuous. He proposes to present resolutions for the free coinage of gold and silver and the issuance of paper money by the national government alone. He believes that the next national platform of the party should be devoted to that issue alone.

Those present in the conference represent every section of the country, from Tampa bay to Puget sound, and from Boston to Galveston. Among the number were General J. B. Weaver of Iowa, Henry R. Legate, Boston; W. M. Howard, Fort Payne, Ala., the Populist congressman from that district; S. H. Snider, Topeka, Kan.; S. W. Burnett, Big Springs, Texas; E. Geary Brown, Brockton, Mass.; A. Rozelle, Tarkio, Mo., chairman of the state committee; Solon C. Thayer, Canton, Ohio; W. B. Wrightmire of Topeka, Kan.; Ignatius Donnelly of Minneapolis; W. S. Reece of Alabama, who is contesting Morgan's seat in the senate; H. E. Taubeneck, chairman of the national executive committee, Marshall, Ill., and Senator Stewart of Nevada.

MORE RETALIATION.

Austro-Hungary Likely to Follow the Example of Germany.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The state department is not yet at an end of its troubles growing out of the repeal of the reciprocity agreements made under the terms of the McKinley act, and more retaliation is looked for. Spain has already imposed upon us the maximum discriminating tariff, and Germany has prohibited our beef and other great staples entry into the empire. France is by no means disposed to accept the situation her sugar trade is placed in by the sugar duty, and now there are strong intimations that the new Austrian minister, who has not yet even presented his credentials to the president, is charged to begin an attack upon this same sugar duty almost immediately, and, if concessions cannot be secured, it is expected that Austro-Hungary probably will follow the example of Germany in retaliating upon the United States.

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