WON BY FRAUD AND THEFT.

HOW CLEVELAND CARRIED VIRGINIA.

FACTS FROM OFFICIAL REPORTS—ABUNDANT PROOF OF FRAUD—ELECTION OFICERS BREAK THE LAW—REGISTRARS WHO ARE CORRUPT—THINGS FOR HONEST VIRGINIANS TO CONSIDER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Richmond, Va., Dec. 1.—The Republicans of Virginia assert that the electoral vote of the State was counted for Cleveland by means of fraud, and they are now engaged in systematic efforts to obtain evidence to show the truth of that assertion. If it be true, the country ought to know it, and Virginians cannot be indifferent to it

If the election was fairly and honestly conducted, that fact ought to be recognized. The burden of proof rests on the Republicans. Vague charges of fraud and intimidation unsupported by evidence will not answer, but legal proof, if offered, ought to be accepted as well in Virginia as in Massachusetts or Michigan. This is not a sectional matter—the whole country is deeply interested in it. To expose frauds, if they were committed, in Virginia, is not "an attack upon the South" any more than an exposure of frauds in New-Jersey or Ohio would be "an attack upon the North." The investigation in the one case ought to be conducted in the same spirit as in the other. In this spirit the correspondent of The Tribune submits herewith certain facts bearing on the recent campaign and election in this State.

At the outset it will be well to state that of the one hundred counties in Virginia, sixty-one contain more white voters than colored voters; that thirteen counties are about evenly divided, and that only twenty-six counties contain a preponderance of colored voters. In only one county does the percentage of white voters fall as low as thirty-two, and in only nine counties is it less than forty. In the other seventeen "black" counties the percentage of white voters varies from forty to forty-nine. On the other hand, in thirty-four of the seventy-four "white" counties the percentage of colored voters is less than thirty; in twenty-three counties it is less than twenty, and in a round dozen of the counties it falls below ten. Now, speaking generally, all the alleged Democratic gains in the recent election were in the "black" counties, and the Republicans gains in the "white" counties. Now, of the colored voters in Virginia, at least ninety-nine in every hundred are Republicans and vote the Republican ticket whenever they have an opportunity to do so, and they are more anxious to deposit their ballots in a National election than at any other time. Virginia Democrats when at home admit this, whatever they may say abroad.

As to the methods of fraud and evidences of it. Right here let it be said that the correspondent's statements depend not upon rumors or the loose assertions of excited partisans, but upon the official reports of sworn officers of the law and other testimony which would be admitted by any court.

THE WORK OF CORRUPT REGISTRARS.

Registrars and judges of election in Virginia are appointed by county or city boards of three members each, who are chosen by the Legislature. With a single exception, so far as can be ascertained, every member of every board is a Democrat, and every one of the 1,120 precinct registrars in the State is a Democrat, and an overwhelming majority of them is composed of the most reckless and active partisans to be found. One is a type of many. He is a registrar in Petersburg. On the day before election he went to the County Board and asked what was expected of him, and how much he would be paid for doing it.

The registrars have plenary powers, and virtually there can be no appeal from their judgment until too late. The reports and other testimony show that the registrars of many precincts made new books on various pretexts and that the names of many legal voters—invariably the names of Republicans—were omitted from the copies which were in the hands of the judges of election. Here is a case in point. At Lynchburg, a voter was challenged because his name did not appear on the new book. He declared that it was on the original, and he obtained and produced the latter. His name was found and he was permitted to vote. A few minutes later a Republican, an old man and respected citizen, applied to vote in the same precinct, of which he had been for many years a resident. He, too, was challenged on the same ground and he, too, appealed to the original record. It was not to be found. In the short space between the time it was produced and the offering of the ballot the book had been spirited away and the man lost his vote. Not only he but others were deprived of their votes by the theft of that record.

In many counties the names of Republican voters were arbitrarily and illegally stricken from the registration lists. That can be legally done only upon fifteen days' public notice given by five qualified voters of the precinct, pending which the voter thus challenged may demand a hearing and submit proof to show that he is entitled to registration. In scores of cases no such notice was given. In many hundred cases this thing happened. Voters who were temporarily absent from home working on railroads or other public works in adjacent counties or precincts or in adjoining states returned home on election day to vote and found their names stricken from the lists. They were denied the right to vote, if Republicans. There is indubitable proof that many hundred Republican voters in different parts of the State were thus prevented from casting their ballots. In one county 100 qualified voters, it is said, were thus disfranchised, and in another county, at two precincts, seventy-two electors were deprived of their rights in the same manner.

In all these cases, as well as in many others not specified, abundant legal proof will be forthcoming. The law provides that when an elector removes from one precinct to another he may obtain a certificate of transfer from the registrar. In many cases such certificates were obtained without authority, in the names of Republican voters, by Democrats. In one case a Republican authorized a friend, who is a Democrat, to obtain such a transfer. On election day the "friend" refused to deliver it and the man lost his vote. At many precincts transfer certificates regularly issued were not recognized or admitted by the judges of election when presented by Republicans. At one precinct in a single county sixty-four voters, and at another precinct in an adjoining county, forty voters were thus deprived of the right to cast their ballots.

It is alleged that other methods of fraud were employed by Democratic registrars, but those mentioned are the only ones of which legal proof has been thus far obtained.

FRAUDS AT THE POLLS.

An examination of the official reports and other data already mentioned shows that the means used to cheat Republicans at the ballot box were multifarious. In a number of the cities and larger towns a favorite plan was to obstruct voters by challenges on various flimsy pretexts, or no pretext at all, and by compelling voters to answer scores of irrelevant and frivolous questions. By such means more than 700 Republicans were deprived of their votes in a single ward in this city. In one precinct of that ward, which contains nearly a thousand voters, the polls closed while hundreds of Republicans were standing in line, as they had stood all day, vainly waiting for an opportunity to deposit their ballots. At a "white" precinct in an adjoining ward the judges received nearly 1,000 ballots, and the polls were clear long before the time of closing.

Following is the substance of the examination of a colored Republican voter by one of the election judges:

"What is your name?"
"John Thompson, sir."
"Just John—no middle name?"
"No, sir, no middle name."
"Well, let's see if your name is in the book."

After slowly reading over all the names, the official lifts his head and says:

"You say your name is John Thompson?"
"Yes, sir, John Thompson."
"Well, it isn't in this book."
"Yes, sir, it is, sir; I live at——" and the man gives his number and street.
"Oh, you're that John Thompson?"
"Yes, sir, I am the man."
"Well, John, how long have you lived there?"

The question is answered.

"Where did you live before that?"

That question is answered.

"Where were you born, John?"

The question is answered.

"John, who owned you before the war?"

That question is answered as also are as many other questions about the family relations, business, etc., of the ante-bellum master as the judge can invent. Then follows a long catechism about the voter's age, occupation, family, etc., and he is fortunate if the parley does not waste more than three precious minutes while 500 other impatient voters are kept waiting each for his turn. In one precinct of Jackson Ward in this city, the process above described was applied with such success that only eighty-four Republicans succeeded in casting their ballots in the space of three hours. In the forenoon alone, twenty-six colored men were arrested in this city for illegal voting, and were hustled into jail. Not only were their votes lost but the arrests frightened and drove scores of other colored men away from the polls. They dared not try to vote. Upon trial all of the arrested men, except one, were promptly discharged. They were legal voters. A colored man who is employed at the leading hotel in Richmond and who eats and sleeps there, having no other, gave the hotel as his residence, was denied the right to vote, and threatened with arrest and imprisonment on the ground that "the hotel does not board niggers." Another colored man who applied to vote in a precinct outside of Richmond had this experience:

"What is your name and where do you live?" he was asked. He answered the questions, the book was scanned and after the man's name was written the word "dead." It may seem incredible, but according to the report of the United States supervisor, who is vouched for as a person of high integrity, that man's vote was rejected. The judges would not accept his own statement that he was alive, and refused "to go behind the official record" which declared him to be dead.

The votes of hundreds of Republicans, white as well as colored, whose names were duly registered, were challenged and rejected because they had been temporarily absent from home working on farms and railroads, or in the coal mines.

DEMOCRATIC VOTES NEVER QUESTIONED.

While they were thus unlawfully prevented from voting, the votes of white men—Democrats—who had been temporarily absent under like circumstances, were freely accepted in the absence of or in despite of challenges. What was sauce for the goose clearly was not sauce for the gander. Thus, General John Echols, of Secession and Confederate fame, who sold his property in Virginia and removed his family to Kentucky some months before, but who was at his former home on election day, was permitted to cast a ballot for Cleveland and Free Trade. At the same precinct and within the same hour the judges of election refused the ballot of a Republican who had been temporarily absent from his home and family, working on a railroad. He wanted to vote for Harrison and Protection.

In a great many precincts, two of which have been already mentioned, the votes of qualified electors, holding and exhibiting registrars' certificates of transfer, were rejected by Democratic election judges, in flat defiance of State law. Under that law a man who has been convicted and imprisoned for petty larceny may not vote. The reports show that many men were deprived of their votes on challenges based on that ground, but not sustained by record or other proof, while on the other hand the men challenged denied the charges under oath. Nevertheless, their votes were rejected, as one official quaintly remarks in his report, "because they did not offer satisfactory proof of their innocence."

In his report, one United States supervisor complains because a Democrat was permitted to vote, although official record was produced to show that he had served a term of imprisonment for petty larceny. The indignant supervisor submits the case with this curious comment:

This man is a thief. If he is entitled to vote, then every man in this town is qualified to vote.

It would be tedious to describe or even to enumerate here all the schemes employed to debauch the ballot-box and defraud the Republicans. In one box an excess of forty-five ballots was found, and—curious coincidence—that was exactly the number of tissue ballots found in that box inscribed with the names of the Democratic candidates. At another precinct the United States Supervisor was called from the room as the polls were about to close, and when he returned he found that the ballot-box had been opened and its contents dumped on the table. The count showed several scores of redundant ballots. The supervisor then picked out a number of ballots, different from all the others, which, upon being counted, were found to tally exactly with the number in excess. The supervisor then quietly observed:

"Gentlemen, I will not object to the counting of these ballots if you will close the box and show me how they were passed through the opening."

The judges were in as bad a fix as the Irishman who asserted that the bees in Ireland were as big as pigeons in America, and in reply to a question about Irish bee-hives, said that they were the same size as American bee-hives. When asked how the big Irish bees found their way into such small hives, he replied:

"Faith, that's their own job."

In this case the redundant ballots were so big that they could not be inserted in the box without opening it, and the clumsy and disgusted Democratic judges were obliged to reject them. In that case an attempted fraud was detected and prevented by the vigilance of a Federal supervisor.

FEDERAL SUPERVISORS THREATENED.

In several cases supervisors were threatened with violence, and in some of these prosecutions are to follow. One supervisor, upon showing his commission, was met with the objection that he was of foreign birth and never had been naturalized.

"Why," he replied, "you all know better. I've lived and voted in this precinct for years."

"We can't help that, but you cannot serve here unless you produce your certificate of naturalization."

"Well, I'll go and get it," replied the supervisor, as he started for his home. He had not gone far before he was overtaken by a messenger and informed that the judges had reconsidered their decision and consented that he should act. He returned, but during his absence the box had been stuffed, and when it was opened it was found to contain a number of redundant ballots, many of which were printed on tissue paper. No such ballots were deposited when he was present, and he insisted that these should be rejected, and at last the Democratic judges reluctantly complied with his demand. In that case, also, an attempted fraud was prevented, but such cases were exceptional, and in many precincts in the "black" counties like attempts were successful.

The evidence already obtained warrants the belief that the Republicans will be able to prove beyond the shadow of doubt that at least 4,000 legal voters belonging to their party were unlawfully prevented from voting; that hundreds of fraudulent Democratic ballots were counted; that many ballots cast for the Harrison electors were counted for the Cleveland electors; that if there had been a fair election and an honest count in Virginia this year the vote of the State would have been given for Harrison and Morton by a majority of several thousand, and that, eliminating the fraudulent Democratic ballots counted for Cleveland, and counting for Harrison only the Republican ballots actually deposited in the boxes, would give the latter a fair plurality. The Republicans have not engaged in this task "for fun," as a considerable number of Democratic registrars and judges of election in this State will learn to their sorrow before they are a year older.

AGAINST MAYOR O'BRIEN.

EMPHATIC DEMAND FOR A CHANGE IN BOSTON.

Boston, Dec. 1 (Special).—This will be one of the most earnest campaigns ever fought in municipal politics in Boston, and unless all signs fail, victory will be for the Republicans. Some of Mayor O'Brien's most faithful supporters in the past will vote for Thomas N. Hart. There is a wide-spread feeling that a change will be of decided advantage to the city. There is no doubt that a corrupt ring has long existed in and about the City Hall. Trading and trafficking has been the order of the day, and the common day laborer has felt the goad of the boss in his own district until many of the so-called ignorant classes feel like kicking over the traces. An evidence of the shaky feeling existing in Democratic circles is shown by the call for a mass-meeting next week. It is an unusual proceeding in the midst of a city campaign and would not have been resorted to but for the fact that the indications all point to a close contest, with the probabilities of success on the Republican side. Then, too, the desperate effort made by the ring to raise a big corruption fund is another evidence of the weakness of their cause.

It is believed that the Republicans will have at least as strong a representation in the Board of Aldermen as at present. Independence among the Democratic rank and file has been growing so rapidly of late that the machine managers evidently feel that strong measures must be taken to stop its progress and to reclaim their wandering friends. In Charlestown, for instance, the movement that began as an inter-Democratic contest for the election of a Senator, has assumed such proportions as to make the Republicans sanguine of a Hart plurality there, of an Independent Democratic Alderman and of a majority of Republican or Independent Democratic councilmen. In Ward Twenty-three, Jamaica Plain, two independent Democratic organizations now exist and both are likely to support the citizens' nominee. The older of the two showed its strength in the last election, when it is said 267 ballot bearing the names of the Republican candidates for certain offices were thrown by its members. The other has been organized only a week or two, but it is showing signs of strength and is pledged to vote against the candidates of the machine. Then, in Ward Fourteen, the Independents are arming for the fray, and in other parts of the city there are indications that some of the Democratic rank and file are anxious for a change. To prevent such a loss of Democratic votes as seems likely to occur, the machine men are trying to whip these wanderers into line and using all the power in their hands to do so. At the same time they are sending men among the Republicans in an effort to break them from their allegiance by asserting that Mr. O'Brien's re-election means an ever-waiting welcome for them at City Hall.

A NOTICE OF MOTION IN A CASE OF CONTEMPT.

A notice of motion was filed yesterday by Macfarland, Boardman & Platt in the United States Circuit Court, returnable next Friday, on an application for the punishment of Reon Barnes, John H. Post, William C. Carpenter, Wilbur F. Disosway, George G. Guion and Effingham B. Morris for contempt in disobeying an order of the Circuit Court. The alleged contempt occurred in the course of a suit began in June, 1886, by Thomas M. King, Robert Garrett, Samuel Spencer, John K. Cowen and John W. Davis, officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, against the New-York Transit and Terminal Company and John H. Post, William C. Carpenter, Wilbur F. Disosway, George G. Guion and Reon Barnes, the organizers of the Terminal Company, and Erastus Wiman, John Frank Emmons and Albert B. Boardman, representing the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, and Charles Coudert.

An injunction was obtained in that suit in June, 1886, restraining the officers of the Transit and Terminal Company from selling the property on Staten Island which the Baltimore and Ohio Company expected to use for terminal purposes. Albert B. Boardman, who makes the application to punish Messrs. Barnes, Post and their associates for contempt, declares that while that injunction was in force, on October 11, 1888, the property was transferred to Effingham B. Morris, who is supposed to represent the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. The injunction was dissolved on October 13 by Judge Lacombe. The suit in the Circuit Court, begun two years ago, has been largely superseded by suits in the State Courts.

A MAN'S EYE REMOVED FROM ITS SOCKET.

A delicate operation was performed by Dr. Herman Knapp, at the New-York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, on Friday, when he removed the right eye of R. F. M. Chase, of this city. Mr. Chase had been gunning on Thanksgiving Day, near his home at Plainfield, N. J., and while loading his gun a cartridge which he was trying to insert in the breach exploded. A piece of the shell one third of an inch in diameter entered his right eye, destroying the sight. He was at once brought to New-York and taken to the Ophthalmic Hospital, No. 46 West Twelfth-st. Dr. Knapp declared that the organ could not be preserved, and his diagnosis proved to be correct after the operation had been performed. The organ was removed, and Mr. Chase will be able to leave the hospital in about a week. The eye was charred with blood. Dr. Knapp said yesterday that Mr. Chase was doing nicely and that he would not be in any way disfigured or injured otherwise. An artificial eye is being made for him.

WINNERS AT FOOTBALL.

COLUMBIA'S NEW CHAMPIONS.

THE CLASS OF '90 IS VICTORIOUS—'92 WINS THE SECOND PLACE IN THE CONTEST.

The final game of the series for the football championship of Columbia College was played at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon before an enthusiastic crowd of the college students. A number of ladies were present and took a lively interest in the game. The contestants were the freshmen ('92), who defeated the sophomores the day before, and the juniors ('90), who defeated the seniors in the afternoon game of the previous day. Juan Smith, of the Crescents, acted as referee and C. H. Mapes, of Columbia College, acted as umpire. When the ball was put in play, '90 had possession of it, and it was worked down toward the '92 goal steadily, and a touchdown was made by Hewlett in six minutes. Bogart kicked a goal, making six points for '90. Gildersleeve then made a touchdown, and when Bogart failed to kick a goal, Meikleham made another touchdown. The first half ended with another touchdown for Hewlett and another goal for Bogart. The score then stood 20 to 0 in favor of the juniors.

In the second half Hewlett made a remarkably pretty run of seventy-five yards and secured a touchdown, from which a goal was kicked, but the play was not allowed, as one of the '90 men had held a '92 man in the rush line. After some hard fighting, Colton secured another touchdown, which was soon followed by a touchdown by Gildersleeve. For the last fifteen minutes the play was strong on both sides and neither was able to score, the game ending 28 to 0 in favor of '90. Hewlett, Pierce, Gildersleeve, Bandler, Smith and Barnard did fine work for their respective sides, and the game was fought for, point by point. The players were:

'90.		'92.
Colton	Full Back	Robertson
Hewlett	Half Back	*Sinsheimer
Gildersleeve	Half Back	Smith
Pierce	Quarter Back	Barnard
Douglas	Left End	Hanford
Bogart	Left Tackle	Wotherspoon
Bradley	Left Guard	Christie
Meikleham	Centre Rush	Martin
Steers	Right Guard	Hazen
Vosburgh	Right Tackle	Nicholas
Brands	Right End	D. Bandler

* Beer took Sinsheimer's place in the second half of the game, and Wotherspoon was relieved by S. Bandler.

A lively game of football was played at the Manhattan Athletic Club grounds at Eighty-sixth-st. and Ninth-ave. yesterday between the Manhattan Athletic eleven and the Cutler's team. The Athletics outplayed their opponents at every point and won by the score of 14 to 0.

HARVARD FRESHMEN VICTORIOUS.

DEFEATING THE YALE FRESHMEN AT FOOTBALL BY A SCORE OF 36 TO 4.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 1 (Special).—The freshmen football game between Harvard and Yale here to-day resulted in a victory for the former, by a score of 36 to 4. The day was a perfect one for football, and a large crowd was present. Time was called at 2:45 p. m. By superior strength the Harvard line forced the Yale men slowly back, and by the work of the half-backs, Lee and Denison, two touchdowns were made during the first twenty minutes, neither of which resulted in a goal. Two more touchdowns by Harvard, in rapid succession, completed the first half.

In the second half the play of the Yale men improved, and after a touch-down by Harvard the visiting team forced the ball into her opponent's territory, and made a touch-down. Two brilliant rushes by Lee the whole length of the field resulted in two goals; and a touch-down made at the very end of the game left the final score 36 to 4. Harvard played a strong team game. The best individual work for Yale was by Heffielfinger.

WANTS TO PLAY WITH THE BIG COLLEGES.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1 (Special).—The baseball team of the University of Pennsylvania is to make another effort to gain admission to the Intercollegiate Association. Every effort will be made to secure a team to cope successfully with the nines of Yale, Harvard and Princeton.

OBITUARY.

MISS ABBY MAY.

Boston, Dec. 1 (Special).—Miss Abby May, the daughter of the late Samuel May, died in this city yesterday, after an illness of several months. Her associations in childhood with the early Abolitionists, and her connection with a family noted for its philanthropic work, gave that bent to her mind which brought her into the ranks of those who devote themselves to promoting the various causes which mark the progress of our social life. Her interest in good works and her constant discharge of good deeds occupied her entire time. Her zeal was equalled only by her intelligence, and she never became weary of well-doing. She was associated with many public and private charities, with religious work and the advancement of those rights which she claimed for her sex. She was foremost in pressing the right of women to vote for members of the School Committee, and was one of the first women to be chosen on the School Board. In circles of a less public nature she was among the leaders, and at her home was begun the work of the Sanitary Commission in Boston.

HIRAM W. DIXON.

Hiram W. Dixon died at Tarrytown yesterday morning at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Robert F. White, in his seventy-first year. Mr. Dixon was born in New-York City and was engaged in the hardware business there, and later in Hudson, N. Y., and was well known to the trade. He was an active and prominent Republican, and as messenger delivered the electoral vote of the State of New-York in Washington for General Fremont. He was also appointed postmaster at Hudson by President Johnson.

Mr. Dixon was noted for his liberality to charitable and religious institutions before reverses overtook him in real estate transactions, in which he was largely interested a few years ago. He was one of the original members of the 7th Regiment and an intimate friend of Horace Greeley. He leaves a widow.

REAR ADMIRAL EDWARD SIMPSON.

Washington, Dec. 1 (Special).—Rear Admiral Edward Simpson died in this city this morning. He was afflicted with Bright's disease, and had been a sufferer for a long time. Admiral Simpson's last duty was as a member of the Advisory Board which designed the new cruisers Boston, Chicago and Atlanta. He was an authority on all matters pertaining to ordnance, and was sent abroad a few years ago by the Government. He has written three books on this subject, which are used as text-books at the Naval Academy. He was appointed from New-York and for a number of years lived in Harlem. His family were all at his bedside save his son Edward, now a lieutenant in the Navy, who is on a foreign cruise.

ELISHA WHITNEY.

Boston, Dec. 1 (Special).—Captain Elisha Whitney, age sixty-four, a well-known resident of Beverly, and a member of the Boston firm of insurance brokers, Allen & Whitney, died of heart disease Friday. He was formerly inspector of United States steamboats, and was connected with several benevolent societies. Captain Whitney was born in Beverly, and at the age of fifteen went to sea with his father, Captain Michael Whitney. Working his own way on shipboard, he rose from cabin-boy to commander. In 1863 he became associated with the firm of Thayer & Peabody, and in 1864 joined Mr. Allen in general marine insurance brokerage. Last year he started the California insurance agency of E. Whitney & Co. For a few years Captain Whitney was president and afterward receiver of the old National Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.

JUDGE THOMAS SETTLE.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 1 (Special).—Judge Thomas Settle died here suddenly this afternoon. He was born in Rockingham County, N. C., on January 23, 1831. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1850, read law, served in the Legislature from 1854 to 1859, was Speaker of the House in the latter year, and a Presidential elector in 1856, casting his vote for James Buchanan. He supported Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency in 1860, and used his influence to prevent secession; but when the Civil War began he entered the Confederate Army as captain in the 3d North Carolina Regiment. After a service of twelve months he returned to civil life, and became Solicitor of the IVth Judicial District. He united with the Republican party in 1865, was elected to the State Senate in that year, became its Speaker, and took an active part in reconstruction measures. He was a Judge of the State Supreme Court from 1868 to 1871, and resigned to become United States Minister to Peru, but held office for only a few months, on account of the failure of his health. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1872, and in June of that year was president of the National Republican Convention held in Philadelphia. He was reappointed a Justice of the State Supreme Court in 1873, and was defeated for Governor in 1876. In 1877 he became United States District Judge of the Northern District of Florida.

FREDERICK A. SEAMAN.

Frederick A. Seaman, who acquired a fortune as a tea broker in this city, died suddenly on Friday at his home in Madison, N. J. Mr. Seaman was born in 1811, of Quaker parentage. In early life he became a dealer in tea and by careful attention to business and good management he became in time one of the most prosperous tea brokers in the city. About twenty years ago, owing to impaired health, the result of continual tasting of in tea, and by careful attention to business and good N. J., in the hope of regaining his accustomed vigor. Previously he had lived at No. 36 East Twenty-third-st., and this house he owned at the time of his death. Mr. Seaman partly regained his health, but about ten years ago he again became feeble and never rallied.

Mr. Seaman was twice married. His first wife, Miss Bowles, who was the mother of his children, died a little over twenty years ago. He married some years later, Miss Augustine Rupert, of Madison, N. J., who survives him. Three children are also living, Frederick A. Seaman, jr., president of the New-York and New-Jersey Gaslight Company; Mary, the wife of Arthur Berry, Mayor Hewitt's private secretary, and an unmarried daughter, who lived with her father. Enlargement of the liver, together with a complication of diseases caused Mr. Seaman's death.

THREE NEW PLAYS FOR THEATRE-GOERS.

"LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY" COMING FROM BOSTON—CHAT ABOUT THE CASTS.

"Captain Swift," C. Haddon Chambers's new four-act drama, will be brought out for the first time in this country on Tuesday evening at the Madison Square Theatre. The play was first produced last June at a special matinee in London, and its success was so pronounced that Beerbohm Tree took the play and opened his autumn season with it, playing the title role himself. The play proved to be a success then, and at the fall of the curtain an ovation was given to the author, the manager and Mr. Tree. Immediately after the first performance in June, Mr. Palmer, through his London agent, secured the American rights of the drama, and as soon as it was presented regularly at the Haymarket Theatre, and its success there was assured, he decided to make it the first production of the present season. The last three weeks have been devoted to a revival of Mr. Buchanan's play of "Partners," both by reason of its success when presented at the end of last season, and also to allow ample time for rehearsals of the new play. The cast, though short, engages the services of most of the principal members of Mr. Palmer's regular company, Mr. Barrymore having been engaged to play the part of "Captain Swift." Mr. Palmer feels reasonably certain of the success of the drama here, from the fact that it has been playing to nearly the capacity of the Haymarket Theatre for the last three months, the Saturday night house of November 10 having been, it is said, the largest in point of receipts, since Mr. Tree assumed the management of the theatre. Its trial performance enabled him to relieve the play of such small faults as it was said to have when first produced. Among the many new plays which were produced at the trial performances of the last season in London, the first place was awarded to Mr. Chambers with "Captain Swift." Although a young dramatist, he is said to have displayed capacity, vivid characterization, and a good knowledge of dramatic effect. The action takes place in London and at an English country-house.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy," which has been under preparation at the Broadway Theatre for several weeks, and which will be produced there to-morrow night, is another new play which has attracted great interest elsewhere. It is strictly a children's story, but is said to possess many features which attract the attention of older people also. The cast is to include Elsie Leslie, who played the part of Little Lord Fauntleroy in Boston during the run of the piece in that city and made a great success. The full cast is as follows: Earl of Dorincourt, J. H. Gilmour; Little Lord Fauntleroy, Miss Elsie Leslie; Mr. Havishaw (solicitor), F. F. Mackay; Mr. Hobbs (a grocer), George Parkhurst; Dick (a bootblack), Frank B. Lamb; Higgins (a farmer), John Swinburne; Wilkins (a groom), Alfred Klein; Thomas (a footman), John Southerland; servant, T. J. Plunkett; Mrs. Errol, Miss Kathryn Kidder; Minna, Miss Alice Fischer; Mary, Miss Effie Germon; Jane, Miss Carrie Winton.

The scenery by Philip Goatcher and J. H. Young promises to be fine. There are already over twenty theatre parties arranged for the first week, and six of them are for the first matinee, which takes place on Saturday. The management may give two matinees a week.

Edward Harrigan's "Lorgaire," the third new play announced for an early production here, December 10 being the date set for it, is an Irish drama, in three acts and seven scenes. The name signifies the nature of the play, for, translated, it means the detective. It is said to be full of good character, without any of Ireland's wrongs or English tyranny in it. It is filled with music, however, nearly all of which is original with David Braham. The incidental music, though, is taken from Irish melodies, some of it being nearly 200 years old. The mounting of the play will be scenically correct and elaborate. Mr. Harrigan has reserved seven of the characters for himself, and all of them are widely different. Manager Hanley says that after the run of "Lorgaire" the old Mulligan series may be revived.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY—SUGGESTIONS AS TO NEW LEGISLATION.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The twenty-sixth annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency contains a summary of the condition of the National banks during the year. The number reporting on October 4 was 3,140, of which the capital stock exceeded $592,000,000; surplus fund, $185,000,000; other undivided profits, $70,000,000; and the outstanding circulation against bonds, $151,702,000. The individual deposits amounted to $1,350,000,000, and Government deposits to $56,000,000. The total number of new National banks organized during the year was 132; forty-two banks went out of the system during the year, of which thirty-four went into voluntary liquidation, and eight failed. The net increase of capital in the year has been over $14,000,000, and the net decrease of circulation nearly $17,000,000.

Reports have been received from 3,527 institutions not National banks, namely State banks, 1,403; loan and trust companies, 120; savings banks, 807, and private banks, 1,203. The whole body of these institutions report capital stock, $265,000,000; surplus fund and other undivided profits, $240,000,000, and individual deposits, $2,127,000,000. Since the beginning of the National banking system, the total claims proved against all failed banks have been less than $52,000,000, and the aggregate of dividends paid upon those claims has exceeded $33,000,000; total assessments levied upon shareholders, $12,500,000; gross collections from such assessments, $5,346,000. The recommendations of the Controller as to new legislation are, first:

The funding of the outstanding greenbacks in bonds bearing not over 2 1-2 per cent per annum interest, available only as a basis for National bank circulation, and payable only upon the failure of the bank or upon its dissolution or otherwise. The banks to receive par of the bonds in circulating notes.

Secondly—The National bank redemption agency at Washington to be transferred to New-York, and sub-redemption agencies established at each central reserve city, all notes being redeemable indiscriminately at any agency.

Thirdly—The enactment of laws giving uniform effect to commercial instruments, such as bills of lading, bills of exchange, checks, etc.

FAREWELL TO ANOTHER BOB-TAIL LINE.

The "bob-tail" car has had its day on the Twenty-third Street Crosstown Line, and was replaced yesterday morning by a first-rate, modern, improved, two-horse, driver and conductor car, which holds its own for beauty and comfort with any car in the city or in the country. The first of them left the station at 5:15 a. m., and in a comparatively short time thirty-two new cars were out on the road.

The makers of the cars are Lewis & Fowler, of Brooklyn; the Pullman Palace Car Company, the J. G. Brill Company and the John Stephenson Company. The bodies of the cars are painted light yellow, trimmed with carmine, set off in gold-leaf. There is a top-rail of polished brass on the dashboard, which in the centre swells into a semi-circle, giving the driver a better purchase should he be required to pull up suddenly. The hand-rails have a rope twist, affording an excellent grip for the hand, and patent brakes give an extra fastening for stoppage in case of necessity. All the cars are well furnished in the interior. No passenger on the Twenty-third-st. or the Thirty-fourth-st. lines can henceforth complain that there is aught lacking to make his transportation speedy, comfortable and safe.

THE CITY OF BERLIN IN THE STORM.

The City of Berlin, of the Inman line, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool with forty cabin passengers, passed through one of the severest storms she has ever experienced. The steamer's figure-head was badly battered. The life-boats and anchor davits were broken in by the huge waves, and much of the time the steamer's screw was out of the water, and she could make no headway. On her arrival here the passengers drew up resolutions, commending Captain Land, of the steamer, for the manner in which he conducted his steamer. The Germanic in coming up the Lower Bay yesterday grounded in the mud on the south-west spit, but she floated off without injury when the tide rose.

NOTHING NEW KNOWN ABOUT HAYTI.

Consul-General Bassett said yesterday that he had received no further communications in regard to the Haytian troubles, but that he hoped and believed that a more settled state of affairs would be brought about before long. He reiterated his statement that the crew of the Haytien Republic had been telling stories that their treatment by the Haytian man-of-war. He said that he did not believe the statements or William Smith and his crew in regard to the extremely unpleasant features of their passage over to this country. The crew of the Haytien Republic were paid off yesterday.

THE ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

SENATOR SHERMAN WARMLY FAVORS IT.

AN INTERESTING TALK FROM HIM ON A LIVE POLITICAL TOPIC.

From an interview in The New-York Sun.

My belief in the future common destiny of the two English-speaking nations of America has never wavered. I was led to form it by my failure to find a less radical remedy for the perennial occasions of serious dispute between the two countries. The fisheries dispute and the question of the right of free transit of American goods over Canadian railroads are a type of disputes that have vexed the two nations for a century, and will continue to disturb them so long as the present conditions exist. To get rid of these questions we must get rid of the frontier.

I studied the proposal for commercial reciprocity only to be convinced that it was illusory and impracticable. A reciprocity treaty with Canada would be acceptable to the Dominion, but would never be tolerated by our people. The bargain would be too one-sided. We should offer them a free market of 60,000,000 people for their raw materials, in exchange for a free market of 5,000,000 people for our manufactures. That is what our people look at. It is of no use to discuss the theoretical advantages of reciprocity. The American people won't have it, and the question may as well be dismissed at once.

The advantages of political consolidation with Canada to the United States are palpable and obvious. If less immediate, they will be even greater in the long run. At the outset we shall add three hundred million dollars to our present debt of fourteen hundred million—a mere bagatelle—in return for which we shall not only add five million to our taxable population, but acquire extensive and valuable public works, whose title is now in the Dominion Government, railroads, canals, public buildings, fortifications, etc. But this present gain is not worth considering in comparison with the future advantages to accrue to the American Republic from the vast extension of her territory. I doubt if we foresee these any more adequately now than the Americans of Jefferson's time saw the potential value of the Louisiana purchase. The material wealth, undeveloped resources, and industrial possibilities of the great British Northwest are even yet only dimly understood. The most extravagant estimate of its productive capacity and power to support a thriving population is probably below the reality that union with the American Republic, free connection with American railroads, and opening to American immigration and enterprise would reveal, and which will be revealed in no other way.

The political advantages of the union are emphasized by the present troubles over the fisheries, railroad transit and canal tolls. These and other occasions of border dispute would be removed, and the most grave provocative of dispute and irritation taken out of our diplomatic relation. The occasional and contingent difficulty of an unscientific, because purely artifical, unduly extended, and wholly indefensible frontier would disappear with the constant vexation of commercial disputes. Consolidation would establish and perpetuate the peace of the American continent so long as the American Republic endures. It would contribute to the peace of the world by removing the most sensitive occasion of war with a European power, and abolishing the last considerable trace of European dominion upon the Western continent. In this sense it would be an advantage to Great Britain, as well as to America. She would lose a costly, unproductive and useless dependency, and gain absolute political security in a part of the world where she has everything to lose, and nothing to win, except safety.

The commercial and social ties between the two countries are very close, and growing more intimate every year. Two important points of contact are the investment of American capital in Canada and the immigration of native Canadians into the United States. It is estimated that at least $100,000,000 of American money is locked up in Canadian railroads, mines and industrial and commercial enterprises of various kinds. On the other hand, the census shows that a million persons born in Canada are now living in the United States, and this does not, of course, take into account the thousands of European emigrants who come here after a brief and unprofitable sojourn in the Dominion. This exchange of capital for labor, of men for money, is going on constantly, and knitting closer every year the ties of common interest and social kinship. The truth of this is revealed in the actual state of feeling in Canada.

There are two exceptions to the general willingness of the Canadian people to entertain the notion of political consolidation with the United States. One is official and the other clerical. It is not quite accurate to say that the Tory party is opposed to political union. This is true of the Tories of the official circle, the Ministers of the Dominion Government and their subordinates, the place-holders of the central administration, which would be destroyed by absorption in the United States. Consolidation is not a party question in Canada any more than it is in the United States, although the accident that the central Government, which would be destroyed by it, is Conservative, and that many of the Provincial Governments, which have nothing to lose by it, are Liberal makes it appear so. The strongest, best-grounded and most lasting opposition will come from the French Catholic Church in the Province of Quebec, which enjoys valuable privileges under the Dominion Government, incompatible with the American political system. Quebec will be the last fortress of resistance to consolidation. It is a question of religion, or rather of religious privileges, not one of race. The French Canadians are not conspicuously loyal to the Crown or unfriendly to the United States. They have furnished the bulk of the immigrants from Canada into New-England, and adapt themselves easily to American political ideas. But they cling to their Church privileges, and will surrender them reluctantly. These privileges were the price of their adhesion to the Dominion. They will not be willing to bargain less shrewdly with the United States.

THE NEW MONTEFIORE HOME.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF THE CHARITY—SOON TO BE DEDICATED.

The Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, in Eleventh-ave., from One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth to One-hundred-and-thirty-ninth st., will be dedicated on December 18. The cornerstone of the building was laid on April 6. The institution is architecturally an ornament to the city of New-York and the Home has an interesting history. It has been in existence for over four years and has hitherto occupied a more humble house at Eighty-fourth-st. and Avenue A, which was dedicated on October 26, 1884, when it was founded to commemorate the hundredth year of the life of Sir Moses Montefiore, the great Hebrew philanthropist. At a meeting held in February, 1884, the initiative was taken by a large number of prominent Hebrews, at which a committee was appointed to determine the form of the commemoration. At another meeting held in March the committee