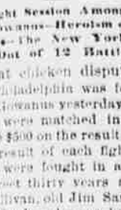
THE FEATHERED DUELLISTS.

THE GREAT MAIN BETWEEN THE QUAKERS AND KNICKERBOCKERS.

An All Night Session Among the Blue Hills Near Gowanus—Heroism of a Blind Cock—Incidents—The New Yorkers Badly Defeated—Out of 12 Battles they Win 3.

The great chicken dispute between New York and Philadelphia was fought in the environs of Gowanus yesterday morning. Thirteen birds were matched in the main. The stakes were $500 on the result of the main and $100 on the result of each fight, or $1,020 in all. The battles were fought in a cockpit used in Barclay street thirty years ago. Tom Hyer, Tobias Sullivan, old Jim Sandford, and many a veteran dead and gone have rubbed their shins against it. It is shaped like an uncovered sugar box, eleven feet in diameter. The following diagram may serve to explain:



The chalk mark in the centre is the scratch. The Philadelphia bird was placed on the chalk mark above it, and the New York fowl on the line below. The pit is about two feet and a half high. It is lined with white canvas, whitewashed after each main. The cocks fought on an old-fashioned rag carpet cut to fit the floor of the pit. Circular rows of benches, elevated like seats in an amphitheatre, surround the pit. They accommodated probably 150 persons. A circle of gas lights shed a mellow glow over the pit.

Those interested in the main began to crowd the adjoining saloon as early as 9 o'clock on Wednesday night. They came in carriages and horse cars, and, with few exceptions, presented a highly respectable appearance. A prosecuting attorney from a neighboring State and a gentleman whose judicial decisions are rarely reversed were among them. The cocks were kept in coops in rooms adjoining the pit. They made nearly as much noise as their backers. Nearly two hours were spent in weighing the birds and matching them. Then they were trimmed. In other words, the feathers were clipped from their necks and legs, giving them free scope for action, and making them look as though stripped for a race. Each bird is heeled before a fight. Heeling is a professional term used to show that gaffs were bound on the legs of the combatants. A gaff is a round piece of steel an inch and a half long, pointed like a darning needle, and curved like a cimeter. It projects from a steel eye, set in a piece of leather. Half the spur of the cock is cut away with a fine steel saw, leaving a stump with a smooth surface. Two strips from a soft kid glove are crossed over the stump, and the steel eye of the gaff is pressed over them, and sewed to the leg, the skin of kid protecting the skin. The leather about the eye is then tied on long, and the cock is ready for fighting.

By half past 10 the seats around the pit were well filled. There was nothing repulsive in the faces of the spectators. Indeed, benevolence and good nature seemed to beam from their countenances. One gentleman, with a gray beard, blue eyes, a ruddy face, and expansive fine teeth, but for the roll of bank notes in his hand, might have been mistaken for a clergyman. Another, seated near the entrance of the pit, looked like Harrigan in the rôle of *Dan Mulligan*. A smooth-faced, portly gentleman opposite resembled a Dutch miller, and near him sat a veteran with spectacles and a *cheveux de frise* of chin whiskers—a perfect picture of the late Horace Greeley. There were few gray heads. Nearly all were men of middle age. A boy was perched among the spectators on the topmost seat. Silks and flagrant neckties were sprinkled among the crowd, and the occasional sparkle of a diamond was seen. Fur and plush caps, with antique flaps, were well represented. Their wearers were mostly Celts and Britons, who, kept cheerfully alive by reminiscences of scenes in the old country, told in quaint dialect. Young New York, however, was the foreground, with its round-topped hats, gay Piccadilliies, and clean-cut moustaches. The Philadelphians were well dressed, but gabby and disappointable.

At 10:40 a gentleman in a cardigan jacket mulled into the pit, and hung the following schedule of the weights of the cocks from the circular row of gaslights:

MATCH LIST.

	Phila. lbs. oz.	N. Y. lbs. oz.		Phila. lbs. oz.	N. Y. lbs. oz.
First	4 2	4 2	Eighth	4 12	4 12
Second	6 0	6 0	Ninth	4 13	4 12
Third	4 14	4 14	Tenth	5 3	5 2
Fourth	5 4	5 4	Eleventh	5 8	5 6
Fifth	5 1	5 1	Twelfth	4 12	4 14
Sixth	4 9	4 9	Thirteenth	4 14	4 14
Seventh	4 12	4 13			

Five minutes afterward the pitters entered the ring with the roosters selected for the first fight. The New York pitter's shirt sleeves were rolled, displaying the wrist bands of his red flannel undershirt. He was collarless and hatless. A large gold watch chain swung from his open waistcoat. The Philadelphia pitter was a handsome, broad-shouldered gentleman, with a stiff-brimmed hat, and a cardigan that exposed immaculate cuffs, and sleeve buttons as large as trade dollars. Both men worked the legs of their birds, and steered them around the ring by the tail, to prepare them for action. The spectators were flourishing bank notes and shouting, "Fifty even on Philadelphia—who takes it?" "Twenty-five on New York." "I'll try you for once." "Go you again," and similar expressions. "This gentleman," shouted the master of ceremonies, holding a red-eyed pecean, "stops at the edge of the big cheese box," is to holler when the birds are fast, and no one else to say a word." Philadelphia showed a black-breasted red with a blue hackle, and New York one with a white hackle.

THE FIRST FIGHT.—The birds were small, but the fighting was heavy and continued. They shuffled like Southern chickens. At first the New Yorker had the best of it. Then he was coupled, and became weak on his legs. Recuperating, it was give and take, thrust and parry for ten minutes. Then the New Yorker went down but lay on his back and continued the fight. Pitted again, both birds lunged toward, and fell exhausted. Arising, they staggered together, locked bills, and fell side by side. The crush around the pit was terrific, and the excitement unbounded. Pitted repeatedly, the New York bird went for the Quaker with such vim that both birds rolled over apparently as helpless as chickens just decapitated. They were covered with blood, and they reeled like drunken men who had been clubbed by policemen. Each had a broken wing, and after a rally they were thrown into such a confused heap that it was difficult to distinguish either bird. The pitters stood over them counting ten in turns for half an hour, but the game spirit of the roosterants was so equal that the counting was repeatedly broken. It was a novel sight—the two birds locked in a death struggle, and two powerful six footers above them, murmuring, "One-two-three-four-five-six-seven-eight-nine-ten—" "One-two-three-four-five-six-seven-eight-nine-ten—twice," and so on alternately. Cut into mince meat, the cocks still made fight, and pitted over and over again. Twenty times were they pitted. At last the Quaker show made fight. "You pushed that cock in," said the New York pitter. "Didn't he turning to fight?" retorted the Quaker. "Never you mind," replied that official, "if he pushes him in I'll decide it arm him damn quick." There was another count. Now pitted to break or die in the scratch—one more hammer, shouted the referee. It was done. The pitters squatted over the birds like terriers over rat holes. The crowd hung above the pit in breathless suspense. Both birds arose, the New Yorker quivering like an aspen leaf, but still fighting. "Death is gone through him," said a deep voiced man. The Quaker, gasping for breath, made a last effort, and sent his foe down with a blow in the throat. Time, 41 minutes.

It was as gallant a fight as was ever made. Philadelphia next showed a black-breasted red with a black hackle, and New York one with a blue hackle. The birds crowed lustily before pitting.

THE SEVENTH FIGHT.—They went at each other like terriers of old. The black struck the blue in the beak and the blue pierced the black in the breast and head. The blue was soon blind, but fought on desperately afterward he made a weak rally, and cut out both of the blue's eyes. Stone blind, the blue wandered over the pit, striking at the air and feinting to find his antagonist. The black was too weak to take advantage of the situation. After peeking the air, the blue would stop and listen, and at the least sound or shuffle turned on the black and caffed him without mercy. It was a pitiable sight—the blind gladiator peering at his pitter's legs, and beating the bloody air with his spurs as he turned upon the fight. At times he found the black, and sent him tumbling over to pit like an infant. Repeatedly was he knocked down. Without pitted after the blue seemed to know where to find him, for he marched straight forward and deliberately turned him. Blind as he was, he cut one of the cock robin's eyes, and finally struck him in the throat. He staggered over him while looking for him, and squatted and worried the steel spurs into him. The black was twice "pounded," but he still continued to fight, the blind boy winning the second victory for New York. Time, 51 minutes.

New York next showed a red with a knot comb and white hackle, and Philadelphia one with a black hackle. Both cocks crowed as they entered the pit. The betting was heavily in favor of the City of Brotherly Love and the excitement intense.

THE EIGHTH FIGHT.—The birds pitched in like cock sparrows. Philadelphia got the best of it at the start, and slashed the white so lustily that he turned tail and flew out of the pit. The black followed him, and began to trounce him in the laps of the spectators. Time, 14 minutes.

Philadelphia had now won six fights, and New York two. The pit was again swept and chalked. Philadelphia again showed a black hackle, and New York a white one. The betting was $40 to $24 in favor of the Quakers.

THE NINTH FIGHT.—The birds kicked up such a whirlwind of dust and feathers that for forty seconds it was impossible to say which was which. Then New York emerged with a broken wing, and a terrified peccan. The Quaker broke his remaining wing, and was eating his slave, when some one "pounded" the white, and he was counted out. Time, 22 minutes.

This gave the Philadelphians the main. Immense rolls of bank notes changed hands amid curses and congratulations. The fighting, however, was continued, with a white hackle for the Hudson and a black for the Schuylkill.

THE TENTH FIGHT.—It was hit for hit. New York shot the steel into the Quaker, and the odds quickly changed. The Quaker knocked his eye out of the Knicker's face, and cut him in the throat and back. New York staggered to his feet and closed the Quaker's eyes. The latter's sharpened spur struck him in the brain and killed him, scoring the third victory for New York. Time, 28 minutes.

Daylight was breaking. The eyes of the spectators were fever-shy bright. Sleep was driven from them. Philadelphia turned up a pyie, and New York another white hackle.

THE ELEVENTH FIGHT.—The Yorker made fight and caught an ugly cut in the head. The blow was returned with interest. Then the red was slashed in the breast. Half over, bleeding to death, was "pounded," and counted out. Time, 7 minutes.

The last fight was between two small blue hackles. It was the best fought contest of the main.

THE TWELFTH FIGHT.—They gave a rattling show of breaks, both cutting well for upward of eight minutes. Having slashed, they kept good time for a time, but a variet dubbing began when Philadelphia lost an eye and New York had his throat badly cut. The birds, however, continued to work, throwing each other all over the pit until the tables were turned on the New York bird. While trying to cut his opponent's throat his own carotid was severed, and he lost the fight. Time, 24 minutes.

The New Yorkers paid forfeit on the last fight. They had won three and lost nine. The Philadelphians wended their way homeward in the morning sunshine with well-lined pockets. All agreed that it was the best and hardest fought main of the season.

THE STATE CHARITIES.

Suggesting Legislation as a Remedy for the Evils of Pauper Immigration.

The thirteenth annual report of the State Board of Charities says that, as a temporary expedient, the buildings for the chronic insane in Onondaga County have been improved by the demolition of a number of "dark, unventilated dungeons and cells," to make room for other apartments. A new poorhouse is in process of construction in Putnam County, and will be completed early in the spring. The report says that the departments for the insane in Kings and New York Counties are greatly crowded, and that unless increased facilities are provided these counties will have to avail themselves of State accommodations for a part of their insane. One of the conclusions reached by the Board is that there has been a large increase in the number of pauper insane in this State within the past twelve years, and that such increase is greatly in excess of the increase in population. The report recommends that poorhouses and almshouses be so built in the future as to enforce a separation of the sexes and secure a thorough classification of the inmates. It complains that such institutions do not generally contain the requisite facilities for the proper treatment of the seriously sick and of severe surgical cases. The report says: "The observations and investigations of this Board have clearly established the conclusion that it has long been the practice of many of the cities and towns of different Governments of Europe to send to this country their blind, idiotic, crippled, epileptic, insane, and other infirm paupers, chargable of supporting themselves, in order thereby to avoid the burden of their support," and that the most of them "ultimately become life-long incurable dependents in the hospitals, insane asylums, and other public charities of this State. The suggestion is made that protective legislation against this evil is necessary, and that the task of supporting these classes should be thrown back upon the countries in which they originated.

COUNT MITKIEWICZ'S ARREST

PUT IN A BALTIMORE JAIL ON THE CHARGE OF SWINDLING.

What Appears to have been the Unhappy Result of a Rochester Young Lady's Marriage to a Foreigner—Her Fortune Dissipated.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 5.—The proposition that it is not always advisable for a young American woman to marry a Count when she has the chance has been so repeatedly demonstrated of late years that it has passed into an axiom. Miss Caroline Lester, daughter of a wealthy Rochester merchant, is one of the latest victims to its proof. The papers here print an account of her matrimonial venture, the occasion being such a collapse from commercial integrity on the part of her husband, the Count Eugene Mitkiewicz of Russia, that he has fallen within the clutches of American common law. About five years ago, the Rochester paper says, there was great local excitement over the marriage of Miss Lester to a gentleman, a new comer into the neighborhood, who announced himself as a nobleman of the Russian empire. The father of the girl had been one of the most enterprising merchants of Rochester, and she was an heir to his large estate. Her friends had warned her against the Count Mitkiewicz, whom they regarded as an adventurer, but she was in no wise deterred by their forebodings, and the two were duly married and settled down to housekeeping in Rochester. The Count held himself above engaging in any commercial enterprise, and devoted himself to a life of pleasure. He and his wife rented the fine Pritchard homestead in Lake avenue, and the style which the Count assumed was certainly superb. But the wife, who held the means and who was better able than he to understand to what extent these might be stretched, soon came to consider her lord and master a luxury much dearer than she had bargained for. He was miserable without a multitude of servants; he loved wine and cigars of an exalted brand; and worse, the *Union and Advertiser* says, while he gratified his æsthetics with Clicquot and Johannisberger, he cultivated a profound unreason and developed a bearish nature by the use of American whiskey, of which he soon came to be constantly under the influence.

In time the Count began to feel the reins drawing too tight upon him, and he resorted to all sorts of money raising expedients, which proved the means of the great scandal and trouble to his wife. He bought for a long time on credit, and borrowed money, until the faith of tradesmen and acquaintances became outraged and exhausted, and then he persuaded his wife to sign notes of hand to that extent that she was utterly unable to meet them. Mrs. Lester, the mother-in-law of the Count, who lived with him and his wife, objected to these proceedings, but the nobleman promptly declared her to be insane, and, it is said, offered to a reporter of the Rochester paper a considerable quid pro quo if he would write an article to go to show that she was indeed such.

Rochester speedily became an unprofitable field, and in 1877 the Count removed to a farm at Geneva, which he announced he was going to cultivate. It is not known how its noble owner managed to purchase it; but a pointed fact in connection with his ownership was that the first year's yield of thirty acres of wheat was mortgaged to a Rochester firm, and actually delivered in satisfaction of the debt. An attempt was made by the Supreme Court for a receiver to superintend the cutting of the crop, and that a constable who was dispatched to Geneva for that purpose in 1878 found great difficulty in finding men to harvest the grain, and eventually the work cost him a hundred dollars, or far more than it was worth. Meanwhile, the Count had fallen into arrears with his Rochester nurse-woman about this time obtained an indictment against the Count for obtaining $1,000 from him on false pretenses, but the indictment miscarried through a technicality, and the Count and Countess departed from Geneva.

A few days ago the Washington *Post* contained a story regarding the Count Mitkiewicz, based upon a report which had just been made concerning a "Count" who was in the jail of Baltimore. Philadelphia, great firm to the amount of $45,000. In his society intercourse the Count has met Mr. Richard B. Porter, son of Admiral Porter, and had proposed to take him into partnership in a coal business which he was about to establish in Washington. Considerable preparations were made and a yard and office were fitted up. The Count had a Baltimore house, in which he represented that he had $60,000 invested; but his concerns faded to meet their obligations and judgments were obtained against him to the amount of twenty-seven thousand dollars, declared that Madame the Countess would advance $25,000 to the business in the spring.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.—Some excitement was occasioned to-day by the arrest of Eugene Count Mitkiewicz, who is charged with obtaining goods by the coal firm of Castner & Co. of Philadelphia. He was arrested by a private detective firm on a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania. Once or twice in the course of the winter the Count had given handsome entertainments at his residence, and he and his wife are generally well known in the best circles of the city. No suspicion of his real financial position was entertained until very recently.

He took his arrest very coolly, and had dispatched messengers to secure the services of his friends in his behalf. His efforts were successful, and to-night he was removed to jail. Machen & Gilting and John T. Mason, attorneys for Castner & Co. of Philadelphia, later in the day filed a bill in the Circuit Court setting forth in detail the charges and allegations, and asking for an injunction to prevent the property conveyed in the firm's assets under the judgment confessed to Henry J. Kurtz by the firm several weeks ago. The bill also asks that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the property for the benefit of the creditors. Mr. Porter, the Count's partner, also filed a bill for the dissolution of the copartnership, alleging that he had been imposed upon by the fraudulent representations of his partner, and requesting that a receiver be appointed.

The Court passed an order granting the injunction as prayed, and appointed Messrs. Machen and Mason as receivers. Mr. Mason, of the counsel for Castner & Co., to-day received a telegram from Massachusetts alleging that the Count is known there as an accomplished swindler, and that he has a grade in the rogues gallery in Scotland Yard, London.

After the publicity given the matter in Washington, the Count spoke of the affair as an attempt to blackmail him, in order to force him to a settlement of a business contract.

At a late hour to-night, Count Mitkiewicz was admitted to bail.

FRAUDS IN ROWING.

The Remarkable Averments made by a Late Member of the Gramercy Boat Club.

Rumors have been current in boating circles since last fall of troubles in the Gramercy Boat Club over the alleged selling of races by some of its members. In December seventeen members, some of them among the best oarsmen in the club, resigned. The *Sportsman* of this week gives an interview with G. Norton, one of the dropped members, in which Norton admits that in a four-oared race in the club regatta in 1877 himself and George Gaisel, pulling with the race, of another race Norton says: "In the McCleery-Gaisel match the last race was to lose if we could get any money out, and you know the issue of that contest. In fact, all through, Gaisel rowed to orders. I paid him a certain sum, and he was to go in front or stay behind just as the odds ruled us.

"There was one race," Norton continued, "in which I got pretty badly bitten. It was when the Ariels won the six-oared gig race. A job was put up between Waters of the Dauntless Boat Club and Gaisel. I was to be induced to bet $500 that the Dauntless would win, and Waters was to play laggard in his boat, and make his crew lose the race. You will remember that the Dauntless were almost last in the contest. They did not succeed in getting the whole of the $500, but they pinched me for $200. There was a little subsidy in the Nonpareil regatta of 1878. In the amateurs' race Wise, a well-known fast man, Couch, second man, but Gaisel was to try and fix Couch, so that Johnson could win. Instead of doing this he went to Kent of the same club and induced him to row for the pool, and, after the betting everything was settled, Gaisel was sitting by at the time the money was put out, and was prompting me what to do, saying, 'It is time to a standstill,' which I did, as the combination's money came out. Of course all my money went behind Gaisel. The club has its reasons for the affidavits—one from myself and one from Douglas Cunningham, the latter containing facts which will corroborate me in every particular. He was riding in a Third avenue car, and overheard Gaisel going through the prospectus of crooked work."

President Earwicker of the Gramercys says the club is in possession of the affidavits, but as the men involved are now out of the club, he thought nothing was to be gained by an exposition of the frauds.

Further Haslan-Courtney Possibilities.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.—A. T. Soule was in this city to-day, and in company with a member of the committee on the Patapsco Navy visited the spot on the Patapsco where the Patapsco is considered available as a course for the proposed Haslan-Courtney race. Mr. Soule said the Patapsco would be much better than the Potomac, and that he would have the race rowed here in the first week in May.

Amusement Notes.

This evening the Knickerbocker Club will give one of its pleasant concerts at Chickering Hall.

Hayden's "Creation" will be rehearsed at Steinway Hall by the Oratorio Society, Dr. Leonard conductor, and the Philharmonic Society, Mr. Thomas conductor, to-morrow evening. Haydn's oratorio, Graff, tenor, and Whitney, bass, are the soloists.

The Annual Free Concert for Jersey City is an excellent choral association of some eighty voices. The concert will be given in Library Hall to-night, and will be one of the attractions of the season. The programme includes exciting at the Performance of Jersey City, in Mozart's grand mass in C minor. Prominent among the solos will be rendered by Miss Esther Howe, Mr. Carl Formiger, and Mr. George Simpson.

THE SENATE GETS TO WORK.

Suddenly Discovering that Nothing is Being Done—Talk about Industry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In the Senate remonstrance from the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce against the construction of a bridge over the Detroit River was presented.

A motion by Mr. Davis (Dem., W. Va.) that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be to meet on Monday next, was opposed by Messrs. Hoar and Paddock and advocated by Mr. Allison and others, the former urging the backward state of the business before the Senate and the latter saying that business can be better facilitated by work in committees than in Senate at this stage of the session. The motion was defeated—yeas 17, nays 32.

Mr. Wallace (Dem., Pa.) introduced a bill directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to attend in person, or by deputy, the International Sheep and Wool Exhibition to be held at the Permanent Exhibition Grounds, at Philadelphia, in September, 1880, and to make a full and complete report of the same. Referred.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Anthony (Rep., R. I.) to-day providing for work on the calendar from the conclusion of the morning hour until 1½ o'clock, bills to be taken up in regular order.

The Clerk proceeded to announce bills on the calendar in their order.

The first was the bill introduced by Mr. McDonald (Dem., Ind.), in May last, "to prohibit military interference at elections," which was the occasion of many speeches during the extra session.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa)—I object to that bill.

Mr. Blaine (Rep., Me.)—Why do you object to that?

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.)—There is no objection to that, is there?

There was some amusement at the unexpected resurrection of this bill. It was laid aside.

In the House, Mr. Van Voorhis (Rep., N. Y.) offered a resolution calling upon Carl Schurz for information as to the number of incorporated cities in Utah Territory, the number of acres of public land in such cities, and whether any discretion is used by the Department of the Interior in issuing patents for such lands in favor of Mormons.

The Senate bill for the conversion of national gold banks was passed.

Mr. Ryan (Rep., Kansas) presented a petition of 1,000 citizens of his State in favor of granting to the great lines of railway which are constructed or may hereafter be constructed near the Indian Territory, the right of way through that country. The petitioners, he said, were willing that the Territory should remain a home for the Indians, but they asked that it should no longer be an obstruction to commerce between the different States and Territories.

The Committee on Pacific Railroads reported the bill creating a sinking fund for the Kansas Pacific, Sioux City and Pacific, and Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. O'Conner (Dem., S. C.) introduced a bill making silver certificates receivable at the United States Treasury in redemption of the circulating notes of issue of National banks.

The House resumed consideration of the report of the Committee on Rules, amendment being offered that the Committee on Railways and Canals shall report the appropriations for improvement of navigation of rivers, and this being amended so that it shall not include the Mississippi River and its tributaries. Mr. Frost of Missouri attacked Mr. Cox of New York for opposing bills for the improvement of rivers, and Mr. Cox replied that he voted for Mississippi River improvements, but against improvement in New York harbor. The discussion that followed opened the old question of appropriations for making navigable inland rivers and creeks. The amendments were rejected, and report was offered giving the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds jurisdiction over appropriations for public buildings and grounds. Mr. Harris (Rep., Mass.) was in favor of any amendment that would diminish the power of the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) remarked incidentally that gentlemen would not see into the Presidential gaol by self-imposed rules of the House.

Mr. Cipser (Dem., Pa.)—No other way?

Mr. Cannon—No other way, Brother Clymer, except 7 to 5.

Mr. Clymer—Except be fraud.

Mr. Cox (Dem., N. Y.) was in favor of the amendment because it stripped the Committee on Commerce of some of its power. That Committee dragged through its bill for the improvement of every little contemptible stream, and they always got it through. His idea was to keep some man in his Congressional district.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) opposed the amendment in strong terms. It would result in there being two Commerce Committees instead of one, the latter which would reach their bills through the House, and the former, belonging to the Committee of the Whole under a suspension of the rules, and in that way expend millions of dollars on the improvement of little streams. Without action the Committee rose.

SENATOR MORTON'S SON.

Rejected by the Senate as Collector of Internal Revenue in San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—John Morton's nomination for Collector of Internal Revenue in San Francisco was rejected by 42 to 10 in the executive session of the Senate to-day. The entire California delegation in Congress, assisted by Mr. Blaine, fought the nomination. John Morton is a son of the late Senator Morton, and is at present United States Consul at Honolulu. The nominal opponent of Mr. Morton, Mr. Mead, who was the Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, will be rejected by the Senate. The Democratic Senators resign that the appointment simply means that J. Madison Wells is to enjoy the emoluments of the office for another four years as payment for his services to Hayes and Wheeler in Louisiana in the Returning Board. Senator Jones will make a personal fight against Wells's confirmation, and there is no doubt of Wells's defeat.

HAYT'S CROOKEDNESS.

Carl Schurz Asking for an Investigation of the Indian Office by the Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The apathy of the House concerning the recent revelations of corruption in the Indian Bureau is noticeable. Carl Schurz, having had his eyes opened to Hayt's crookedness by the investigations of the Board of Indian Commissioners, now asks the Board to make a thorough investigation of the Indian Bureau to vindicate the honesty of the rest of the Indian administration. Some days ago Mr. Schurz said that he should ask the House Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate the Indian Office. He has not yet preferred his request. Mr. Scales, Chairman of the Committee, may now take the responsibility of offering a resolution to put the inquiry in the hands of his committee.

THE LUCAN MASSACRE.

A Constable and Three Other Persons Under Arrest—Twelve Warrants Issued.

LUCAN, Ont., Feb. 5.—The excitement over the slaying of the Donnelly family continues. At an early hour this morning the remains of four victims—the father and mother, the son Tom, and the niece Bridget—were placed in one coffin and brought to this place, where they now lie alongside the corpses of John Donnelly, the elder, at the house of Mr. Connors.

During the entire night large parties, mostly friends of the deceased, and others from mere curiosity, were going to and from the house where the corpses lay. The town is swarming with detectives from London. Twelve warrants have been issued.

J. Carroll, a constable living in the Catholic settlement, John Darcy, James Mahar, Sr., and James Mahar, Jr., were arrested this afternoon on suspicion of being connected with the murders.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Nos. 42, 50, 54, [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos 42, 77, 46, 82, 27, [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I—Nos. 72, 1, 181, 811, [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 42, 50, 54, [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I—Nos 1122, 1094, 1241, 1312, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—Part I—Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—Part I—Nos 1122, 1094, 1241, 1312, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—Part I—Nos