The Sun.

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THE ANTI-JEWISH CRUSADE.

COMMENTS OF THE PULPIT ON THE MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

Dr. Felix Adler's Defence of the Race—The Rev. Messrs. Newton, Bevan, and Smith Condemn the Revival of Mediæval Intolerance.

Chickering Hall was yesterday morning packed with people gathered to listen to Dr. Adler's address on "The Anti-Jewish Agitation in Germany as an Index of the Morality of the Times." Dr. Adler spoke for over an hour, and was frequently interrupted by applause. He said that for several years past an agitation has been going on in Germany to deprive the Jews of rights guaranteed them in the Constitution. A petition which had been circulated about the empire has been presented to the Parliament, and a stormy debate has taken place as to the proscriptive measures it urges against the Jews. It is asked that no foreign Jews, or very few at least, be allowed access to German soil; that no positions of authority be conceded to Jews; that no teacher who holds to the Jewish faith shall be allowed in the public schools; and, further, that a system of surveillance be maintained over Jews, with a view of preventing those of them who settle in any town from becoming larger than a certain fixed number. This petition has not only been circulated without interference by the Government, but actually with its connivance. Government officials have distributed circulars in reference to it, and encouraged the signing of it. In Berlin, just before the recent municipal election, placards were posted conspicuously in the streets with the legend, in glowing red letters, "Elect no Jews to office." The police caused them to be removed, but not until two days after they were posted. As a result Dr. Strassman, the President of the Municipal Council, failed of reelection. He is a Jew, but a public-spirited citizen, the president of a bank started to protect the people against usurers. As he is a noble-hearted, progressive man, his defeat in such a time is very significant. It is now up to add that at the next meeting of the Council the outrageous methods employed to defeat Dr. Strassman were denounced in fitting terms. These are facts, but they are not all. There are signs of the times even more lamentable and disheartening. The great German universities have joined in the agitation; the infection has reached many of the students. These young men, who are to occupy in the future such prominent places in public affairs, have declared in pompous and stilted language that when they become men they will do all in their power to exclude all non-Christian Germans from the Christian pale. That men of great literary ability and distinction and the students of Leipsic and Berlin should enter the field against the Jews is the worst feature of the affair.

The causes of the agitation are quickly to be seen. In the first place, Court Chaplain Stöcker, the leader of the Christian Socialist party, which includes about 3,000 members, pretends to be the friend of the laboring classes, but he does not in any way voice the demands of the people. He is a mere figurehead, and under the garb of a Christian Socialist he is aiding the party of Bismarck for the sinister purposes of the movement are of political origin. Many Jews are prominent Liberals. In order to destroy their power and build up the declining fame of the Conservative party, the old race and religious hatred has been resorted to. Papers have been distributed all over the empire with money furnished by the Chancellor. Their whole duty is to add fuel to the flames of intolerance. Thus it is hoped that voters will be influenced, and the Conservatives made victorious. That this is true has been admitted by Representative Hammerstein, who is on record in these words: "The Jew is the nimbus of the Liberalist party." Representative Virchow has given expression to the same opinion. The German people in this movement are like a madman who, beating his own breast with great violence, imagines he is destroying an enemy. In striking at the rights of the Jews, they are forging fetters for themselves which, once upon their limbs, no human power can dash off. The thing is becoming tragic. It is already reported that the graves of Jews have been desecrated in Upper Silesia. The demons of race hatred and religious intolerance are easily called up, but are laid only with great cost.

Dr. Adler held that the Jewish religion inculcated ideas which tended as directly to result in goodness, purity, and true nobility of character as do the Christian religion, and he held that the Jewish race possessed many characteristics, such as industry, thrift, domestic purity, and fervid enthusiasm, which gave it elevation and dignity.

"There are some gleams of sunshine," continued the speaker, "amid the gloom that hangs over Germany. There are certain signs which indicate that the war against the Jews may soon collapse. The Crown Prince has declared it a national disgrace. Many great men in the nation are arraying themselves on the side of the oppressed. Let us hope that in the progress of events there will come a time when there will be no longer Christian or Jew, but only men and brothers working together in the cause of a common humanity."

At the Anthon Memorial Church, in West Forty-eighth street, the Rev. R. Heber Newton, referring to the persecution of the Jews in Germany, said: "Public sentiment in the farthest part of Christendom should be directed against this persecution. Christian America should voice across the Atlantic her condemnation of it. In the name of their long line of historians, poets, composers, artists, and philosophers; in the name of the noble men of old who dwelt in Israel; in the name of our Bible, and in the name of Him who was born of the seed of Israel, we protest against this wrong."

The Rev. Llewellyn D. Bevan said: "The German people are trying to limit the immigration of the Jews, deprive them of the right to hold civil offices, and are taking a course that will fill with bitter rancor the heart which centuries of toleration has softened. Such actions must be considered as cowardly in the extreme. It is a treason to Jesus Christ for the Gentile to persecute the Jew, and so long as he does it so long will the Jew reject the faith which is his only salvation."

In the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and Tenth street, the Rev. John Cotton Smith condemned the recent developments of anti-Jewish feeling as a revival of mediæval fanaticism against a race who in literature, art, and religion had conferred priceless blessings upon mankind. Bismarck was a great and successful statesman, but when he arrayed himself against the rights of man and the humanities of the Christian religion, he would not only fail, but would also bring down retribution.

THE ASSYRIAN MONARCH ARRIVES.

Rough Experiences of the Pioneer Steamship of a New Line.

The first steamship of the new Monarch line, the Assyrian Monarch, left Hull Oct. 28 on her maiden trip across the ocean. She breasted a heavy sea in the face of strong westerly gales, and when in longitude 37, or about half-way across the ocean, she lost two blades of her propeller, but she continued on her course with the other two. About the same time a line on which several sailors who were reefing the foretopsail depended gave way, and one of them was thrown to the deck. He was seriously injured. The boatswain was also badly injured by the same accident.

The storm continued, and in longitude 47 the remaining blades of her screw broke short off in a heavy sea. This left her to her spread of canvas. She tried to hold to her course, but could make no progress in the teeth of the gale. Not long afterward she spoke the steamship Lamperts and asked for a tow. Night was falling. The Lamperts tried to get a line to her, but failing, steamed away, refusing to wait until morning. Two days after the Assyrian Monarch fell in with the Vindolana of London. That vessel also refused to tow her. The disabled vessel stood by for a tow to Halifax for two days, but the gale holding westerly she could make no progress. Then, after a consultation with his officers, the Captain resolved to return. With the wind astern the vessel made 210 miles a day. When she got back to longitude 13 she spoke the steamship Donau. A hawser was got to her, but in the heavy seas it broke just as it was made fast.

A second attempt failed, and then the Donau also left her. She reached the Lizards at last under sail, where she got a tow to Falmouth. A week later she started a second time to cross the ocean with a new screw. This time she experienced a similar succession of westerly gales, but met with no accident. Her Captain is proud of the sailing qualities his ship exhibited. She arrived at New York last evening.

An Electric Light for the Highlands.

The coming annual report of the Lighthouse Board will recommend, it is said, an appropriation of $50,000 in order to give the electric light a test, with a view, if the experiment is successful, of substituting it for many of the oil burners along the coast. The experiment is to be made in one of the towers of the Navesink twin lights. The light in the other tower being what is called a fixed gas light—that is to say, one of the most powerful on the coast—will afford a convenient means of comparing the efficacy of oil with that of electricity to pierce darkness and fog. A light placed there will come under the scrutiny of a large number of practical navigators in a very short time at least.

SUSPECTED OF CRIME.

Letters Found on a Tramp that Caused him to be Held for an Investigation.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 19.—On Saturday Police Officer Thomas P. Bryant of Hudson came to this city and informed the police here that he had arrested a well-dressed man in Hudson the night before while he was suspiciously loitering about a store in Warren street. In his possession were found letters which seem to indicate that a serious crime had been committed in Greenville, Pitts County, North Carolina. When arrested he gave his name as John F. Johnson of Washington, D. C., but afterward he said that the last place he came from was Poughkeepsie, where he had been a student in a college. One letter found on him was addressed to "H. E. Nelson, Poughkeepsie," and dated "Greenville, Saturday, Oct. 30," and signed "Your devoted wife, Lizzie Nelson." This letter contains the following:

> I do not know what to write you. In your first letter you expect me to believe you are coming home. You know that I know you can never, no, never, come home again. If you had given me more warning when you left, if you had intimated anything was wrong, if you had let me know it was an everlasting funeral, it would not have been so hard. * * * Let me hear from you. Do not run any risk to do so. I am afraid to send this. This may be the last you will ever get from me.

Another letter is dated Poughkeepsie, Nov. 23, but is not signed. It had no address, and was not enclosed in an envelope. The following is an extract from it:

> I have only been a drawback ever since I was married to you. It is hard, so hard to part with you. While I may have treated you wrong in a great many instances, your happiness was my only thought. But it is all over now. I have nothing more to look forward to. Our little boy is too young to know anything. My only hope is to see you and the baby once more, and kiss you both and lay down and die beside my little girl. When you have received this I shall have solved the great mystery. I shall, the good God willing, be with my little girl and my mother in that better world. I shall have learned whether the good God is lenient or kind with such a wretched man as I am. I shall be before God to receive the reward. I am not afraid to go, not afraid to meet my darling little girl. And oh, my darling, we will plead so much for your happiness. You must look on everything as happening for the best. I would have only been a burden to you. You have no further risk to run in writing to me. This is the last letter a human being will receive from my hands, and this requires no answer, for in a few hours, if the bible is true, I shall know what the future is. My last words are a blessing, and a prayer to God to watch over you that you may know who was or suffering. Kiss our little boy good-by for me, and for God's sake, for the love you have for me, don't let him forget me. If I could take a parting last one with you, it would be, but to die so far away from you is hard. May God forever bless and keep you, and may we meet in that other world where all is brightness and joy and peace is the last prayer and last words of your miserable husband.

There was also found a diary, in which was written the following:

> Dec. 14.—Left Poughkeepsie on my tramp Dec. 14; roads full of ice and snow, and I walked thirteen miles with nothing to eat. I passed through Pleasant Valley and Washington Hollow, and slept in a barn with a farm laborer.
>
> Dec. 15.—Started at 8 A. M. and passed through Clinton Corners, where I spent "ten cents" worth of crackers and cheese, and stayed all night with a Mr. Case at Case's Corners, where I found a home.
>
> Dec. 16.—Started again at 8 A. M. and Dr. Herrick gave me a dollar for a night's lodging. Then I walked and passed through Rock City, Upper Red Hook, Clermont, and Blue Stores. Stayed all night at the latter place at a farm house.

The diary contains no record of what he did on the 17th. When he was arrested he said he was looking for work. He said that the letters found on him were given to him in Savannah, Ga., by a man named Nelson to send to Greenville, but he had neglected it. While a student in Poughkeepsie he boarded in Crandell street, and went away owing quite a sum for board, and also took a student's overcoat, which the Hudson police have recovered. When he first came here he seemed to have plenty of money. He paid his tuition fee and paid some board in advance. He also spent money freely. One letter found on him was apparently from his sister, and in it she thanks him for a large sum of money sent her to complete her education at some college.

The case is yet shrouded in mystery. The Hudson police are of the opinion that the man has committed a serious crime, and letters describing the case have been sent to Greenville, N. C.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

Gov. Foster Withdraws from the Canvass for the Good of the Party.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 19.—Correspondence is published to-night between the Hon. Thomas A. Cowgill, the Hon. George K. Nash, and Gov. Foster, concerning the withdrawal of the latter from the Senatorial contest. Mr. Cowgill, who is Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature, writes to Gov. Foster, saying that there is danger of bitterness growing out of a str uggle for the Ohio Senatorship, and asks Gov. Foster if there is not some way in which harm to the Republican party of Ohio can be avoided. This letter was shown to Attorney-General Nash, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, who wrote a letter to Gov. Foster, saying that he did not share Mr. Cowgill's fears of danger to the Republican party from a contest for the Senatorship, but if there was any question on that point, he did not hesitate to say that the path of duty was plain, and that the people and party would heartily appreciate his sacrifice if she, under the circumstances, should withdraw. After receiving this letter Gov. Foster wrote:

> EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
> COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1880.
>
> *The Hon. Thomas A. Cowgill.*
>
> MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 17th inst. is at hand, and its contents are fully considered. I have received a number of letters of similar import within the past few days from personal friends and supporters of my candidacy for the United States Senate, and I am also in receipt of communications from gentlemen of high standing in the party, all expressing apprehension that the contest for Senator is likely to engender animosities and bitterness hurtful to the future welfare of the party, and appealing to know whether a way may not be found by which this may be averted. The "way" suggested evidently points to my withdrawal from the canvass. I do not share the apprehension of yourself and others as to the dangers of a "heated struggle," but perhaps I am not in a position to exclude my judgment to much weight upon this point. You no doubt correctly estimate the present excellent condition of the party in Ohio. It is a source of personal gratification to me to know from you and other friends that in the public estimation I am conspicuously identified with the work of achieving this gratifying condition of the party. By no act of mine will I intentionally do anything that would in the least reduce the vigor and energy of the party. I make no claim for any service I may have rendered the party. I have not rested my candidacy for Senator upon any claim upon the party for its support. I admit that the party has done more for me than I have done for it, and the same may be said of any other public man. I have simply performed my duty to the party, as thousands of others have done. Our success is due to the character of our cause, to the energy of the people, well directed by the leaders, in trying to secure what they conceive to be the promotion of the best interests of the country. I became a candidate because I was ambitious to represent Ohio in the United States Senate—an ambition worthy of the efforts of any citizen of the State. I believe I could honorably and successfully discharge the duties of a Senator, and was of opinion that my fellow citizens concurred in this opinion. Up to the present moment I have fairly and honorably done what I could to promote my candidacy, and the information I have received leads me to believe that if I continued the canvass to the end I am not without a fair prospect of success, knowing that many of my friends feel the apprehension referred to, and wishing only to serve the best interest of the party, without considering the future so far as it relates to me personally, I have concluded to yield to the judgment of friends, and withdraw from the canvass. In taking this step I am quite certain that some of my friends will unfavorably criticise my action. To such and to all my friends from every county in the State who have so generously labored for my success, and from whom I am daily receipt of the encouraging condition of my canvass, I tender my most grateful thanks. I beg to assure them that in declining further to be a candidate I am but obeying the wishes of many leading Republicans, among whom are those who hold high positions in the expressed confidence and esteem of the Republican party. Very respectfully yours, CHARLES FOSTER.

A WOMAN'S MURDEROUS RAGE.

Terribly Beating her Aged Mother-in-Law on Account of a Grudge.

Mrs. Kunigunde Gulder, an old and infirm woman, quitted Germany recently to spend the remaining days of her life with her married son in Orange, N. J. A few days ago she was admitted to the Orange Memorial Hospital. Three of her ribs were broken, and her body was covered with bruises. She told, through an interpreter, a story of such a nature that United States Marshal Conroy were summoned. To them she made a deposition.

She said that she brought with her to this country about $150. She gave the money to her granddaughter. This angered her daughter-in-law. She nursed a grudge, and one morning about 3 o'clock she entered the aged woman's bedroom. At first, the deponent says, the younger woman tried to smother her by holding her hand over her nose and mouth. Failing in this she threw the bedclothes over the aged woman's head, and drawing them tight, sought to strangle her. Still not succeeding the daughter-in-law fell upon the other and beat and kicked her terribly. Then the victim's cries brought assistance, and her furious assailant was led away. On Friday evening the daughter-in-law, Catherine Gulder, was arrested on the charge of attempted murder. Gulder, the son of the injured woman, is janitor of the German-English school.

A Loss of $53,000.

Determining to go up town, Mr. Bassford of the Cooper Institute, to facilitate his removal, is selling off his immense stock of housefurnishing goods, china, cutlery, glassware, silverware, and everything at forced sale at prices which will entail a loss of about $52,000 to him; but as the sale comes at such an opportune time, it is a piece of good luck to those looking for elegant and useful holiday gifts. Besides the reduction in price, a discount is taken off each purchase. For particulars, see his—*Adv.*

THE SUFFERING COLONISTS.

MISERY AND DESTITUTION IN THE CONNEMARA SETTLEMENT.

Lack of Food and Fuel—A Father Dying of Exposure and Suffering—The Blunder of Taking the Settlers There Before Spring.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—A despatch from Minneapolis to the *Times* says: "A correspondent, in company with three responsible gentlemen, visited the Connemara settlement, twenty-five miles from Morris, on Friday and Saturday, and made a thorough investigation of each shanty in that colony, conversing with the unfortunate people and their neighbors. There is no possible doubt of the misery and destitution existing, and the utter heartlessness and neglect with which these poor creatures have been treated. Never has there been seen in this country such squalid poverty, distress, and suffering. These poor, ill-treated, half-starved people have gone to the priest in charge, Father Ryan, for aid, and reported the suffering, hunger, and want, yet in every case they were turned away with angry words and abuse instead of food, medicine, clothing, fuel, or even sympathy. The colony is situated in Big Stone County, being scattered from five to thirteen miles distant from Graceville. The colonists are generally more intelligent than it has been made to appear. Their shanties are about 12 by 16 feet, with 8 feet posts, boarded and battened in the roof, some few having their roofs shingled. All are sodded up to the eaves. They are cold, desolate, and dreary. Some are dirty, but the majority are clean. All have cooking stoves and a few dishes, but they are in sad need of beds and bedding. On last Wednesday each house was supplied with a few dozen frozen potatoes. These had been sent up by the Bishop last month, but the priest having refused to pay the freight, they were left on an unfinished station and frozen. The writer has seen the sick and the frozen, noted the lack of food and scarcity of fuel, and has heard from trustworthy persons of the starving and wretched condition of these people. A three months old babe was in a cold shanty with nothing but a shirt made from a flour sack to cover it, and another child was warming its feet at a fire in the room. There were hands black from the frost, flesh coming away with the bandage, and limbs swollen and discolored from the same cause. A father was helpless, and dying from exposure and suffering. Nothing but corn meal has been furnished them by the priest. Their condition has been temporarily relieved by timely contributions from Morris, and there is no question that this aid alone saved many from perishing. Fuel and food are needed, the former especially, as the unprotected location of the settlement on the bleak prairies render the situation critical. The condition of the colonists is in no way traceable to any lack of fertility of the land chosen, but really to the blunder of bringing penniless and principally helpless men, women, and children from Ireland, and placing them in huts on the open prairies, with no time for raising a crop before the setting in of a northern winter.

The Rev. H. A. O'Kelly, the representative in this city of the Irish Catholic Colonization Association, says he lately saw in Chicago Bishop Ireland of St. Paul, who projected the colony, and was told by him that it was thriving. When the fifty families now there arrived from Ireland last spring, both adults and children were furnished with a two years' supply of clothing. Each family received a quarter section, or 160 acres of prairie land, 40 of which was broken ready in readiness for it, that no delay might occur in sowing crops. Small houses and barns were built for the various families before arrival, and simple furniture and farming implements were at hand for their use. They were required to pay in advance money, but a mortgage was taken on the property they received payable at long dates. The colonists all seeded their forty acres, and many of the men then went to work at $2 a day upon the construction of a neighboring railroad, which enabled them to save sufficient for the support of their households throughout the winter. A portion of the single young women obtained situations as servants in St. Paul at from $2 to $4 a week. In regard to the burning of hay, it is well known that hay, straw, and cornobs are generally used for fuel in this region, owing to the absence of coal and wood. Both hay and straw are twisted and pressed by machines to prevent rapid combustion, and the stoves furnished to the colonists were constructed for burning them. There are a church, a pastor, and the necessary stores and schools on the street, and the colonists are said to have adapted themselves well to their new surroundings.

Father O'Kelly speaks in very encouraging terms of the Catholic colonies of O'Connor and Spalding in Greeley County, Nebraska, which he more especially represents. They are upon a district of 350,000 acres of land purchased by the Colony Association for cash, and held at from $2 to $5.50 an acre. Each purchaser must pay $50 on application, and then receives a quarter section with a comfortable house of "sod," which is easily erected and far cheaper than a frame building. He then gives a long mortgage. There is a church with a pastor, schools, and stores, and a large emigrant house for temporary accommodation. Father O'Kelly also speaks of a settlement of 400 Catholic families in Watseka County, Nebraska, which he made several years ago by an Italian priest, and has prospered well. He mentions likewise a gathering of 1,600 Catholics around O'Neil City, Nebraska, founded several seasons back by Gen. O'Neil, and the new colony of La Mar, founded last winter near Dubuque, Iowa, by Englishmen. They are chiefly young and without families, and are younger sons of either noblemen or untitled gentlemen. No one can belong to the colony who has not $5,000 in cash to begin operations with, after paying for his land, buildings, and implements. Father O'Kelly lives when here at the rectory of St. Michael's Church, in Ninth avenue.

CHARLES P. CLINCH'S FUNERAL.

A Notable Gathering of Past and Present Custom House Officers.

The funeral of the late Hon. Charles P. Clinch, for thirty years Assistant Collector of the Port, took place at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, yesterday morning. The funeral procession moved to the church from the residence of Mr. Clinch, 3 East Thirty-fourth street. The services were read by the Rev. Arthur Brooks, the rector, and the Rev. Joseph H. Rylance, the rector of St. Mark's Church. The choir sang "Nearer, my God, to Thee," "Rock of Ages," and "Abide with Me." The pall bearers comprised Gen. Chester A. Arthur, the Hon. Augustus Schell, Collector Edwin A. Merritt, Naval Officer Silas W. Burt, Richard Grant White, Joseph Trelouar, Deputy Surveyor James L. Benedict, and James H. Clark of the United States Appraiser's office, who was related to Mr. Clinch. Mrs. A. T. Stewart, who is a sister of Mr. Clinch; P. H. Butler, and other relatives of the deceased officer, were among the mourners. There were also present William Libbey, Henry Hilton, Judge Horace Russell, Charles F. Southmayd, ex-Judge Mitchell, Francis F. Marbury, Thomas C. Acton, and Postmaster James. The Custom House was represented by many present and former attaches, including ex-Collector Smythe, ex-Appraiser Thomas L. McKenna, Deputy Collector Wynkoop, Deputy Collector Wyman, Col. Charles Treichel, Cashier James Hoffman, ex-Surveyor Rufus F. Andrews, Appraiser Joseph J. Howard, Deputy Surveyor Ribbe, Thomas J. Brown, Martin Clark, ex-Deputy Collector Moulton, and Col. William H. Morris. The remains were interred in the Moravian Cemetery, at New Dorp, Staten Island.

ANSWERS TO PRAYER.

The Rev. Robert Collyer's Belief that they Never Come Save by Human Effort.

At the Church of the Messiah yesterday morning the Rev. Robert Collyer preached to a large congregation on "Answers to Prayer." He said: "True prayer is the whole might of a man put forth to meet the demand, and the real secret of getting what you ask for in heaven as well as on the earth lies in the fact that in some way you shall pay cost price for it. Ask and ye shall receive, therefore, means that ye shall put forth all your energies. Answers to prayer can never be in conflict with nature's laws. He ventured to say that the good and sincere folk in Springfield have found a line beyond which they never think of praying for those they take into their house. They will not pray for a man with a broken back, because such a break is past mending. They take those whose troubles rest mainly on those mysterious diseases of the nervous system. Good may be done by raising them from their morbid brooding over their troubles, for it is excellent medicine."

"But when they say," said the speaker, "that it is a miracle, I say law, just as surely as that which required that the bones of my arm should take seven weeks to knit before I could go back to the anvil in 1853."

The public awards the palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar as a cough remedy. Sold by all druggists.—*Adv.*

For coughs, colds, or any irritation of the throat, take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price, 25 cents.—*Adv.*

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

Fact of a New Trunk Line to the West Through the Coal and Oil Regions.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Representatives of the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Railway, the Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Western, the Salamanca, Bradford and Allegheny River Railroad of Pennsylvania, the Salamanca, Bradford and Allegheny River Railroad of New York (aggregating 120 miles), and the Titusville and Oil City Railway (which last summer built its road from Titusville to Petroleum Centre, a distance of nine miles), met in this city yesterday, and unanimously agreed to consolidate their interests. The new organization, which is to be known as the Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Western Railroad Company, will own 294 miles of road. The capital stock will be as follows: Common, $8,650,000; preferred, $1,500,000; first mortgage bonds, $7,500,000; making a total of $17,650,000. Four millions will be reserved to provide for the present bonds, and the balance not required for the completion of the new roads, about $1,000,000, will be reserved in the treasury for future construction, &c. The holders of the present bonds are to have the privilege for sixty days of exchanging them for the new bonds, dollar for dollar. It is said that harmonious arrangements have been made between the Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Western and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago roads for an interchange of business, and for joint occupancy of very valuable terminal facilities in Buffalo. It is also said that the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company has expressed a desire for a connection at Buffalo, and contemplates extending its line to that city.

The rate of interest on the present bonds of the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Railroad is 7 per cent., but under the reorganization it will be 6 per cent. In addition to the advantages of a reduction in capital per mile and in the rate of interest eventually, the construction of the new road and the merger of all into one will, it is said, result in these advantages. It will connect the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo road with the system of railroads centring in Buffalo; give an increased mileage on coal and other products; give the company sixty-four miles insead of fourteen on the passenger business between Buffalo and Chautauqua Lake; extend the market for coal from the Allegheny Valley, and finally make the road part of a trunk line to the West, giving, by means of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad from Corry, an outlet to Columbus, Indianapolis, and other cities. It is said that a New York house will take the whole issue of bonds, but it is thought probable that the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Company will reserve about one-half, which will be offered to the stockholders at par, with a bonus of 50 per cent. in stock.

A PRIEST FOR THE LAND LEAGUE.

He Counsels Agitation, but Deprecates an Armed Uprising.

The Rev. S. Malone, pastor of Saints Peter and Paul Church, Second street, Williamsburgh, addressed the congregation at each of the services yesterday on the Land League question. He deemed it his duty, he said, "to give to them the reasons which brought him to warm attachment for and active identification with the movement. A people have a right to inhabit their own land and to obtain all the benefits and the happiness of living which may come to them in it. When this is denied to a people, every one should give his aid to them in the putting off of the misgovernment which allows and continues such a condition of affairs. On that account I am with the Land League movement. I believe in it, and look upon it as the most promising movement that has yet stirred the thoughts of men everywhere for justice to that land. But I go no further than the agitation of the Land League question on its merits. Those who counsel and call for an uprising with arms are not those who seek the proper and most effective way to arouse people to the justice of the questions embodied in the Land League movement. Be wary of those people. Agitate the question on its merits, and the great press of the country will make known the justice of the cause and move to expected rectification of the wrongs. We here in America must not do anything which will bring this country into complications with a friendly Government; and we must ignore those who hope by firecrackers to make a stand against cannon, rifles, and all the improved implements of destruction in the hands of a strong Government. When we become citizens of this great country—Frenchmen, Germans, Spaniards, and Irishmen—we swear allegiance to it, and for it we must ever be ready, even against the country we have left, to fight, and fight to conquer. Do that."

THE CARDINAL IN ST. PATRICK'S.

Confirming Many Persons at the Close of a Remarkable Mission Work.

Three weeks ago, six Jesuit fathers from St. Ignatius College, Chicago, began a mission at St. Patrick's Church, on Mott street. Last evening the missionary services terminated. During the period of the mission, St. Patrick's Church was crowded with penitents and those seeking instruction. At the service yesterday afternoon, three-quarters of the sittings on either side of the middle aisle had been reserved for applicants for the rite of confirmation. Cardinal McCloskey, assisted by the Rev. Father Farley, his secretary, occupied a seat in the chancel. The Cardinal congratulated himself on being again in the presence of his old charge. He referred to the happy termination of the mission, and the pleasure it had afforded him. Unusually large was the number of communicants was indeed remarkable, he added, the exact number being 10,400. Sixteen hundred were made. He urged upon these that they would remain steadfast in their accepted faith. He impressed those about to be confirmed with the solemnity and necessity of the sacrament they were to receive in making them soldiers of Christ. The Cardinal, accompanied by Fathers Farley and Hogan, proceeded to anoint those about to be confirmed. Fathers Foy and Ahearn removed the oil from the foreheads after they had passed from the presence of his Eminence. The male applicants were confirmed first. Over three hundred were anointed by the Cardinal, many of them being men and women advanced in years. The Cardinal bestowed his solemn benediction after the services.

BULL TERRIER DUELLISTS.

New York and Brooklyn Dogs Settle a Question of Pluck and Endurance.

A desperate battle between two bull terriers, Modoc of New York and Schur of Brooklyn, was fought in a resort of Long Island sporting men on Friday night. The articles of agreement were signed five weeks ago, and the dogs entered the ring in fine condition after a thorough course of training. Two hundred men were spectators of the fight. The pit was twelve feet square and thirty-four inches high. Modoc was brought in, blanketed, by his handler, Bill Croker, and after a sponging was again wrapped up and taken to his corner. Schur was similarly treated by his handler, Jim Parks. On the scales Modoc weighed 27 pounds and Schur 29. Time was called, and the dogs were let loose. They at once rushed upon each other with a fierce snarl, and a desperate wrestle ensued. The brutes backed and dodged, let go and got new holds, with the skill and wariness of Graeco-Roman wrestlers. In ten minutes Schur was on the floor, with Modoc at his throat. It was only for an instant. The under dog got on his feet and again rushed upon his foe. The fight was waged for some time with varying success. Modoc repeatedly threw Schur, but the latter quickly recovered himself. Once or twice he seized Modoc by the leg, ear, or nose, and in turn would be caught by the throat and dragged all around the pit. At such incidents the crowd would get greatly excited, and the backers of the respective dogs would sing their hands on their legs and encourage their favorites with shouts of approval. At the end of an hour and ten minutes Schur, bleeding and torn, lay exhausted and almost lifeless upon his side. Modoc dragged him around the ring, and after coming to the scratch alone three times was declared the victor.

An Effort to Convert the French.

A service in the interests of the American fund for the evangelization of France was held in the First Presbyterian Church, Henry street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The church was crowded, and distinguished clergymen of various denominations were present. Addresses were made by the members of the French deputation, M. Revelland, a French lawyer, and the Rev. G. T. Dodds, a son-in-law of Dr. Bonar of Edinburgh. They said that wonderful progress is being made throughout France in the work of evangelization, and the greatest interest in the Bible prevails among all classes. The people are becoming tired of Romanism, and are turning toward Protestantism. The Government encourages the movement, and offers every facility for carrying it forward. After the addresses a large collection was taken in aid of the work. Dr. Beard of Syracuse, the Secretary of the fund, was present. Messrs Revelland and Dodd sail on Wednesday for France, and they will take with them all the money contributed.

BERNHARDT STRIKES BACK.

ANSWERING THE ATTACKS MADE UPON HER BY THE CLERGY.

Calling Talmage a Mountebank Always on the Scent for Scandals—Threatening to Sue the Clergyman who Next Slanders her.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—In an interview between Sarah Bernhardt and a *Globe* reporter this afternoon in the parlors of the actress, at the Hotel Vendome, she was questioned regarding the attacks made upon her moral character by American clergymen, the first inquiry being whether she read their discourses:

"Only a very few," she answered. "Mr. Jarrett will not let me read them. They are extraordinary, these attacks on me, are they not? What is the cause of them? Why should I be singled out from all other actresses as the victim of the clergy? Is it not because the members of the latter profession—that is, many of them—running short of ideas, seize upon the topic most prominently before the public as a subject for a sensational discourse, by which they may concentrate attention on themselves and fill their pockets with money? A comparison of the morals of the clerical fraternity with those of actors and actresses would be by no means unfavorable to the latter. A great many occupants of pulpits are simple showmen. What is the essential difference between the calling of an actress like myself and that of the mountebank, Talmage, always on the scent for the freshest bit of scandal? This single but important difference: that I support myself by interpreting to the people the grandest thoughts of the greatest men who have ever lived, while he gains his living by pouring into the public ear his own verbose nonsense. But though in this sense his profession is certainly the same as my own, I can scarcely consider him a brother comrade."

"Shall you take any steps to prevent these outrageous attacks upon you in future?"

"Certainly. When I first reached New York I was greeted by the appearance of an infamous book regarding my life, which not even the immense sum of money I would have been obliged to pay Mr. Abbey for a release from my contract with him would have deterred me from answering by an instant departure from the country. Had it not been for this, and the encouraging protests of Mr. Jarrett and other friends. Then I suggested to Mr. Abbey the propriety of instituting legal proceedings against my slanderers of the pulpit and the press. But as yet this step has not been resorted to. Henceforth, though, I propose to take the matter into my own hands, and any person, be he clergyman or otherwise, who attempts from this time forth to blacken my reputation by proclaiming and circulating false reports about my life, of which he knows and can know nothing, will (if give him fair warning) be summarily brought into court to answer to a criminal charge. To fasten the proofs in cases of this kind I have already engaged two stenographers, in two of the large cities which I soon shall visit professionally, to watch for the slightest breath of slander coming from any pulpit, and take a verbatim report of the vicious words uttered. There is no reason why a slander from the pulpit should be outside the jurisdiction of the law any more than a slander from another quarter.

Were the English clergy as virulent in their attacks upon you as their American brethren have been?

"Oh! No, indeed. Only one preacher in England ever traduced me, and him I answered by saying that had my child been a clergyman's probably it would have been strangled at birth."

Impressions, Mlle. Bernhardt, said the reporter, the pretended bitterness of feeling against you in the churches has not prevented the church people from applying to you for financial aid?

"Not in the least. Apart from the ordinary applications for charity that I receive by mail, numbering over fifty almost every day, some of them coming from as far as San Francisco—members of churches are constantly besieging me with their subscription books, asking money for the poor, money for missions, money for churches, money for everything. My first answer was always that charity charity does not begin in the pulpit but at home. I am always ready to contribute to these worthy objects. Why, near my house in Paris stands the Chapel of St. Francis de Sales, to the expenses of building which I contributed much the larger portion, a very striking fact, the fact that I modelled a statue for its decoration. The services at this chapel my son Maurice regularly attends, dining also every Sunday with a reunion of the curés. For myself, apart from my duties as an actress, I ask only to be allowed to live quietly in private, unmolested in the pursuance of my art and my studies. Why then do these people in the pulpits so wantonly attack me?"

Are you aware that there are some honorable exceptions among the ministers—men who not only let you alone themselves, but have defended you in public against others?

"Oh, yes, and one notable exception in your own city, the Rev. Dr. Bartal, who spoke very eloquently to his congregation in my defence, and to whom I am truly and profoundly grateful."

Here Mr. Jarrett, who was present, interposed to say that almost the first words uttered by Mlle. Bernhardt on retiring behind the scenes at the Globe Theatre on Wednesday night last, after the accident on the stage, which came so near to inflicting a serious injury upon her, were: "How unhappy some of the clergymen will be to think that the theatre was not set on fire and destroyed by the falling lamp?"

GARROTED IN DAYLIGHT.

How James Burns was Robbed of his Money in a Crowded Street.

James Burns of Morristown, N. J., a sturdy laborer afflicted with deafness, yesterday told Justice Murray in the Tombs Police Court how he had been garroted and robbed in the daytime in a crowded thoroughfare. He said:

"I was walking through West street at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. It was still broad day, and there were many people passing by. When near Morris street this young man (pointing to a prisoner) and another sprang in front of me and pushed me against a telegraph pole. They asked me what time it was. I replied that I did not know. Then this man threw his arm around my neck. With the other hand he pressed hard against my nose and mouth and choked me. I felt the other man's hand in my pocket. Then they threw me violently on my back, cutting my head. They ran away and I gave chase, shouting "Murder! Watch!" Passers-by stopped and looked, but no one would assist me. I came close on the men, when this one turned round sharp and knocked me senseless with something he hold in his hand. When I recovered I had lost all my money and I was suffering terribly from my head."

"Can this be possible?" exclaimed Justice Murray. "Can it be possible that in broad day, in a crowded thoroughfare, such a thing could take place?"

"Your Honor," replied Detective Mulvey, "I inquired into this man's story, and I find it is true. I traced the prisoner from description, and when I and Detective Flynn brought him to the station house Capt. Sanders ordered the lodgers to be turned out, and the prisoner was placed among them. The complainant, without any hesitation, at once picked out the accused." James Flynn, a pale-faced, active young man, has been imprisoned several times. He was held under $10,000 bail. James Burns was sent to the House of Detention.

The Oklahoma Colonists.

CALDWELL, Kan., Dec. 19.—The storm that set in yesterday still continues. Strong wind is blowing, and the atmosphere is very cold. Four inches of snow has fallen. There is no change in the military situation. The settlers, who have mostly been soldiers, have gone into quarters, which they have dug in the banks. They have nice fireplaces and are really comfortable. A strange infatuation seems to possess them, and they show no signs of weakening. They devoted to-day (Sunday) to reading the Bible and singing. The colonists say if they do not get in now they will keep up their organization and make a move early in the spring, when they will call out their full number. They hold secret meetings nightly and claim that they now number nearly 10,000 members.

Protestant Clergymen Turned Catholics.

The Rev. Mathias A. Sacra Sindone was ordained deacon yesterday in the private oratory of Cardinal McCloskey by Archbishop Corrigan. He will be ordained priest on Tuesday at St. Michael's Monastery