MRS. ALLEN SENT TO JAIL.

THE WOMAN WHO PLAYED TURNKEY IN THE OLD TEXIDO MANSION.

More of the Strange Story that was Brought to Light by the Discovery of a Girl Imprisoned in a Lonely House near Flushing.

Mrs. Caroline Allen was taken to Flushing at 10 o'clock on Sunday night by Marshal Frederick Schmidt and Deputy Sheriff Charles Hance of Flushing. She was locked up in the Town Hall over night, and was arraigned yesterday before Justice E. H. Frame, who read her the complaint of Superintendent Dennis Sullivan, charging her with attempting the death of Mary Hammel by starvation and cruel confinement and treatment. She was told that she was not obliged to plead to the complaint, and was remanded for examination on Wednesday morning. Bail was refused.

A SUN reporter called to see Mrs. Allen in the jail in Flushing Town Hall yesterday. Her cell is a narrow, whitewashed stone apartment, containing only a wooden chair and a canvas-covered bed. She received the reporter in the adjoining corridor with great politeness, apologizing for the absence of another chair. She wore a threadbare black dress, and kept her worn shawl held close around her. She said she had telegraphed to her lawyer, Mr. Harsell, and that she expected him to undertake her defence next Wednesday. She said the statement published yesterday that she had attempted to poison herself at the Hotel Bristol in Newark while in custody of the detectives was false. She was a Christian woman, and would not think of such a thing. What she took was simply a medicine for a throat disorder. This medicine she used habitually.

"My husband," she said, "who was a gentleman of the old school and the very soul of honor, would have blushed could he have looked down from Paradise upon the conduct of Dr. Tyng. I think his exhibition of my letter was a great breach of confidence."

She declared herself repeatedly to be innocent of all charges against her. She refused to say anything about her birth except that she was born in western New York. She had been a widow thirteen years.

"I was educated," she added, "in one of the best schools of the country, under the patronage of one who is dead, and who could shed witness from heaven for her unfortunate pupil's persecution, would shed bitter tears."

Mrs. Allen clasped her bony hands together and wept after saying this.

She denied that she had ever ill treated Mary Irsin or Mary Hamrel, and spoke of the former as an "unfortunate go-ist," pronouncing the last word in the manner of some sheep. She was asked if she had ever been on the stage. She said no, but she pronounced the word that way because she thought it the "most elegant English."

"After the desolation of my home by the death of my dear husband," she went on, "instead of weeping my eyes out I resolved to devote my life to the alleviation of the sorrows of humanity, and, with God's help, I have ever pursued that course."

Mrs. Allen frequently clasped her hands prayerfully, and supplemented many of her sentences with a piously uttered, "By God's help."

"Do you believe in mesmerism?" asked the reporter. (It had been suggested that she had mesmerized Mary Hammel.)

"I believe I have read about it in the newspapers. If I possess mesmeric power I am unconscious of it. Had I known what I now know I would have gone to a nunnery."

She refused to say anything about Mary Hammel's pink book or sewing machine. She said she took food to Mary Hammel, wherever she was in the city. Testo dozen times, every other day. Her physician, whom she refused to name, told her that she had narrowly escaped cancer from Mary Hammel's bite.

Mrs. Allen's eyes are large, almond shaped, and watery; her nose is long and decidedly aquiline. Her hair, of a sandy gray color, is brushed carefully down on her forehead. Two corkscrew curls dangled behind her ears. Her language was very well chosen, and she enunciated her words with dramatic clearness.

Superintendent Sullivan, accompanied by several Flushing constables, last Tuesday, burst open the doors of the old Texido mansion, where Mary Hammel was confined. The two principal rooms on the first floor contained about two dozen boxes, a trunk, and a small iron bedstead. The boxes contained bonnets, four table cloths, two dozen bottles of sewing machine oil, a lot of baby stockings, twenty four cans of condensed milk, two dresses (we fed high) on pedestals, ribbons, collars, combs, brushes, and a champagne basket full of old beaver hats.

CHEAP WATCHES IN BOSTON.

An Alleged Fraud by the Rodanow Manufacturing Company.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The denouement in the case of a recent arrest possesses some peculiar features. An India street merchant recently received a letter from a correspondent in Honolulu, asking that the Rodanow Manufacturing Company be looked up, and if the goods advertised were of the quality represented in the advertisement that a shipment be made. The advertisement, which was enclosed, announced that the Rodanow Manufacturing Company was ready to furnish watches at first cost cheaper than could be sold by any other company or firm. The capital (limited) was said to be $2,000,000, and the headquarters at 5 and 7 Portland street, Boston. Information was sought through the Post Office Department by several Consuls on the coasts of the Western Pacific and Indian Oceans. The local police and the Post Office authorities began an investigation. It was ascertained that the man who managed the business went by the name of Alexander Rodanow, and that his place of business was a room in the rear of a stone store. Several visits were made before Rodanow was found, and then, in answer to questions put for the ostensible purpose of giving him a rating in a mercantile agency, he replied that he did not care for any credit, as he always bought for cash. He said that he had advertised in from twenty-five to thirty-five foreign newspapers, but none in this country. A decoy letter was sent, enclosing $2.50 for a watch. He replied that the watch was in bond, and it would cost 75 cents to get it out, and suggested that he would return the money. The additional amount was forwarded to Rodanow, and he purchased a watch and forwarded it by mail. Money began to come in by foreign registered letters, and for these he receipted at the Post Office, where had a box for his mail. He was seen to go to the Post Office, and no less than three officers were sure of his identity. On Saturday, Jan. 15, he was arrested in the street near his place of business, and committed to jail for examination. On Monday he was bailed in the sum of $500. He was arraigned before the United States Commissioner the following Wednesday on a charge of violating the statute forbidding the use of the mails in the furtherance of any fraudulent scheme; his bail was raised to $1,000, and in default thereof he was committed to jail.

On Friday last an unsigned note was sent from the jail to a man in this city, saying that the writer had personated Rodanow in order to save the latter from disgrace and punishment, and asking the man to come at once and secure his release on bail. The note was apparently in the handwriting of Dr. Edward Satran Ganz. It was intercepted and read before delivery. The man to whom it was addressed at once visited the jail, and there found Dr. Ganz, who explained that Rodanow married his cousin, and that on the impulse of the moment he had personated Rodanow, thinking he could explain matters afterward and get out of the scrape after Rodanow's escape. This was believed, and the man spent the whole afternoon in endeavoring to get bail, but in the storm that was raging he could not find the friends he sought.

At the same time the proof of Dr. Ganz's identity with Rodanow was gleaned from the police officers, and early on Saturday morning one of Dr. Ganz's guardians called at the jail. He persisted that his story was true in every particular, that he was not Rodanow, that if he could get bail he would clear the whole matter up in a few hours, and that he had simply acted for Rodanow, and had signed Rodanow's name with the latter's consent. Letters containing money have been arriving addressed to the Rodanow Manufacturing Company, but the Post Office Department has stopped their delivery, and there are now in the hands of the Post Office authorities over

Princeton Graduates in New York.

Alumni of Princeton College living in this [illegible] evening at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue, with a view to the organization of an alumni association. President McCosh, the Rev Dr Roberts, President of the Board of Trustees, and Prof. Shields of the college were present. Henry M. Alexander was temporary chairman.

It was resolved to form the old association, with new [illegible] to be nominated by a committee appointed by the chair. Mr. Roberts and Messrs John [illegible] Alexander were appointed a committee [illegible] and reported the following ticket: President, Rev. Dr. McCosh; Vice-Presidents, Wm. A. Stokes, Jr., Henry Hobart Porter, and Wm. Earle Dodge, Jr.; Secretary, Henry M. Alexander; Treasurer, Moses Taylor Pyne; Executive Committee, Messrs. Paton, Andrew J. McCosh, Alexander, C. W. Dorsheimer, A. Archibald Murray and Charles Scribner. The ticket was [illegible] Mr. Dorsheimer is one of the Draytons of Charleston, South Carolina, and his marriage to a daughter of Mr. Astor was one of the social events of last winter. Dr. McCosh, who was received with [illegible] by the Princeton rocket, Prof. Shields and [illegible] the Rhodes prize work, on his interest of the alumni was predicted for the association.

Coughs, Colds, &c. Can be Cured

[illegible] Liver Oil with Lime and Hypophosphites. Prepared by Messrs. Scott & Bowne, Druggists, 132 Pearl St., New York. Sold by all Druggists.—Adv.

DR. HOLLAND'S WONDERFUL RETORT.

A Machine that Would Make Heat, Light, and Power, but No Money for Mr. Thayer.

In the summer of 1879 William C. Thayer, a conspicuous citizen of Chicago, met Dr. Charles Holland of New York in the former city. After some social intercourse the two became fast friends. Dr. Holland told Mr. Thayer that he had an invention by which heat, light, and motive power could be furnished without the use of wood or coal. The apparatus was designated as Holland's Hydro-Carbon Retort, naphtha and petroleum combined with water furnishing through the retort light, heat, and motive power to any required extent at an infinitesimal cost as compared with the results produced. The Doctor said the retort was so simple in construction that a child could understand it. It could be applied to any range, stove, grate, furnace, or boiler. It took the entire place of coal or wood, and when applied to a kitchen range it would, while cooking or baking, generate all the gas necessary for illuminating the house at a cost of one-fifth of that of the gas companies. It would at the same time heat the house throughout and leave coal companies out in the cold. As for locomotives and stationary engines, its adoption would ruin the manufacturers of those articles. The Doctor said that Edison would have to give up business, as streets, parks, public and private buildings would be illuminated at even a less cost than the price of heating or motive power. Dr. Holland further said that his inventions were protected by no less than nine patents, and that there was no chance for a rival in the enterprise or for any watered stock jobbing.

Mr. Thayer purchased the right to use the invention in Chicago, and also to sell State or territorial rights in the Western States, and was appointed general agent in the West. A house was engaged in Chicago, and the Doctor before returning to New York gave Mr. Thayer instructions to make the invention thoroughly known by frequent editorials in the newspapers, warning him not to advertise.

The editorials were, as a rule, not favorable. Trials in Cleveland and Indianapolis did not demonstrate the success of the invention, and in the West its pecuniary success decidedly languished. Frequent correspondence on the subject passed between Mr. Thayer and Dr. Holland. The latter insisted on his Western agent confining his attention to the sale of patent rights alone, leaving the purchasers of the rights a chance to test merits themselves already demonstrated to the satisfaction of the inventor. The sale of the patent rights languished. The public was hard to convince. Private houses and hotels laughed at the inventions, and railroad officials were curt in their rejection of its adoption with coldness. The correspondence finally culminated in Mr. Thayer's coming East, and, through Messrs. Abbott Bros., commencing a suit in the Court of Common Pleas against Dr. Holland. The suit came up yesterday before Judge Daly on motion of the defendant to compel the plaintiff to set out extracts from certain letters of Dr. Holland, on the ground that they were irrelevant, scandalous, and redundant. The Court allowed the letters to be stricken from the pleading without prejudice to their use on the trial. One of the letters is as follows:

> Your best way is to fix not what you ought to get for the State or Territory, but what is the most in your judgment that you will be able to get, and then draw up your subscription papers and sell by subscription, with the understanding that if you sell for $50,000 the company shall or may be stocked for $500,000, and full paid stock for that amount, and a small amount of stock contributed by each to be sold for a working capital. You must show them how to make money—there them out rich in twelve months, as you can, if they will take hold and manage right, and you will easily figure their money.

An equally interesting letter is the following:

> As to putting in the retort "for several parties," it would be a good idea after you get a stock of it on hand, as you say, but you want even then to select your men, and carefully, too. But don't overlook nor forget the advantage in the sale of patent rights, and your and my desire is to sell territorial rights, and as soon as possible, and for the largest sums that can be obtained, so that we can make our money quickly and give the country the benefit of our inventions, and other's a chance to make money by following up the business in detail, and we cannot afford to take the rest of many years using the retort and managing it badly, as is our will, and thus be a stumbling block in the way of our selling patents; so that I should not favor putting any more retorts than you can have a competent man attend to every day. But if you can sell the State for $100,000 to be put into a stock capital for $150,000, and you and I have $50,000 of the stock, and the purchasers pay $15,000 cash, and give their notes, payable in $10,000, and put $5,000 into the treasury of the company to be used as a working capital, do so, and I will deed to the company. And now for plan for practical work to make money. Come on quickly; the way is to fix a store down town and get the papers to cuff it prominently, and, on the upward move, stock a company in Brooklyn. And when you set to selling bear in mind this fact, that you can't afford to take the risk of bad management of any one or the companies that you have previously sold to, and let it follow you from State to State as soon as you set the ball in motion; let it, in the language of Dickens's beadle to the tramp, "Move on!"

Soon after the last letter Dr. Holland cautioned his friend Mr. Thayer not to put up or sell hydro-carbon retorts. This, with previous practical experience, made Mr. Thayer somewhat suspicious, and he asked a proposition on Oct. 25, 1879, to start a stock company in the West with $2,500,000 capital. Of this capital the Doctor proposed to take $150,000 cash and $600,000 in stock, and to make an equitable distribution of the rest among the subscribers, saying $21,088 for a working capital.

In his complaint Mr. Thayer says:

> The general scheme of the defendant, and his general plan for disposing of said supposed invention or apparatus and raising large amounts of money therefor, embraced among others, editorials in newspapers favoring said scheme, and subsidized and prepared by him; fictitious communications to newspapers purporting to come from independent sources, but substantially prepared by him or at his instance; delusive exhibitions of the so-called working of the said apparatus, wherein the beholder was permitted to see only those things which were favorable, and all defects were carefully and artfully concealed; and other false and fraudulent representations.

AMUSEMENTS.

Emma Abbott Opera Company.

Planquette's charming opera, "The Chimes," as the programme with exceptional accuracy entitles it, was sung last night at the Fifth Avenue, and very badly sung indeed. Curiosity may venture to doubt what justification there can be for casting Miss Julia Rosewald for the principal rôle, *Mignonette*, in a work of so high a class, dramatically and musically, as "The Chimes." Her voice is cold, heavy, and uneven, her method crude and incorrect, and her intonation faulty. For these defects some atonement might be found in an attractive presence and an exuberant vivacity, if her energy did not too often degenerate into exaggeration. In Miss Rosewald's hands *Mignonette* loses most of its perfume and grace, and suggests a coarse ruder form of vegetable.

Miss Castle sang last night as *Velerio* as ill, probably, as it is permitted to mortal tenors to do, Miss Maurel as *Robin* and Miss Poole as *Germaine* do not greatly relieve the situation. If it were not for the excellent singing and powerful acting of Mr. Peakes as *Gaspard* the evening on this very sweet and tuneful opera would savor very strongly of injudicial massacre.

"Olivette" at the Park.

Repetition has given to the representation of "Olivette" by Mr. Duff's company a certain swing and vivacity which it lacked at first, besides setting in clearer light the merits of some of the principal artists.

Miss Conron is the furthest in the world from a good comic actress, but it becomes clearer every evening that she is a very finished and charming singer, with a clear, sweet, and elastic voice, a good method, and a singularly fresh, refined, and attractive personality. It may not be treason to the dignity of opera bouffe to suggest that she is apparently fitted for a higher style of work, and that if she were less a lady she might presumably be a better comic singer.

Miss Polk is not only very handsome as the *Countess*, but a well-trained vocalist with a fine voice. She does excellent work throughout. The substitution of Mr. Hart Conway in the part of the *Duke* is a doubtful expediency. His acting is quite neat, but self-conscious and dry, and his humor of the most tepid quality. Of his singing (?) it would be unkind to speak.

"Olivette" will probably never, as a comic *play*, be less than tedious till restored to its pristine state of unregenerate wickedness. As it is, its propriety would be its ruin, did not its very warm, lively, melodious music, the pretty scenery, and the excellent execution of Miss or three of the principal singers, help to float what might otherwise be perceptibly monotonous.

Amusement Notes.

The Bunnies was produced at Haverly's Brooklyn Theatre last evening.

Buffalo Bill and his merry companions, "The Prairie Waifs," entertained a large audience last evening at the Williamsburgh Novelty Theatre.

Mr. Jefferson appeared last evening at the Brooklyn Park Theatre in "Rip Van Winkle." He was greeted with the usual cordiality by an audience that completely filled every part of the theatre. He will appear this evening again as *Job Anderson*, and will repeat it tomorrow at the matinée.

Mr. Wallack gave great delight to a large and once last evening at the Grand Opera House by his inimitable impersonation of *Bob Chalkers in "Rose."* The drama was unusually well performed, and the distinguished comedian was received with unbounded applause.

The Poe Memorial.

The project of members of the dramatic profession to place a life size effigy of Edgar Allan Poe in the Metropolitan Museum of Art has met a hearty response from the fraternity. Yesterday a committee consisting of Wm. Winter, W. T. Hill, L. J. Vincent, and Thomas McWaters, met in Bartley Campbell's room at 14 Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, and arranged the preliminaries of the entertainment to be given in Booth's Theatre on the afternoon of Feb. 11. Poe's poems are to be read and sung, and many leading actors are to take part in the varied performances.

Death of a Well-known Horseman.

JACKSON, Mich., Jan. 24.—Don. J. Robinson, Secretary of the Grand Western Trotting Circuit, one of the best known horsemen in the country, died of pleurisy at his home in this city to-day, aged 47 years.

THE ERIE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The Body of Fox Brought to this City—No Explanation of the Axle's Breaking.

The disaster on the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad near Tioga Centre on Sunday morning, by which four employees in the postal service and one express messenger lost their lives, was the absorbing topic yesterday among railroad, express, and Post Office men. With the exception of Henry B. Fox, the men killed were old employees, who were well known all along the line. Peter Perry, who had his shoulder dislocated, cried when he spoke of Henry Brewer, the express messenger, who was burned alive. He said that Brewer kept urging the men to hurry to release him, though they were working with terrible energy. Soon the flames burst out all around him, and he sank back into the car.

The body of the old postal clerk, Daniel H. Seybolt, was forwarded to Otisville, and the bodies of G. W. Ingraham of Binghamton, and Joseph Reidinger of Elmira were sent home. "Uncle Dan" Seybolt was the oldest postal clerk on the road. He had been in the mail service for over thirty-five years. He used to run on the Hudson River road between this city and Albany. Reidinger was not running his regular trip, but extra for a postal clerk named Smith. The body of Henry B. Fox, the mail weigher, arrived in Jersey City early yesterday morning. It was much burned, and recognizable only by portions of clothing. His father-in-law, William D. Alley, sexton of Dr. Seabury's church in West Fourteenth street, was present to receive it. He took the remains to Fox's late home, 130 West Twelfth street. When the coffin was taken into the presence of the young widow she was nearly overcome with grief. Fox was 23 years of age, and had been married eight months. He entered the mail service on the 13th inst., and had made only three trips. The body will be buried to-morrow in Greenwood Cemetery, after services in the Church of the Annunciation, Fourteenth street.

The pay of the four dead mail clerks stopped on Sunday, and their families will receive nothing from the Government.

Division Superintendent Hill, on whose line the accident happened, said it was one of those things that could not be foreseen or prevented. The steel axle may have been breaking for months past, yet there was no way of detecting a flaw. The deterioration of axles is so well known that after they have been in use a number of years they are renewed, although no flaw can be found in them. Axles are subject to a certain twisting force, which wears them out. The axle that broke was a new one, and the locomotive, one of the best on the road, left the workshop on Dec. 31 last, after undergoing repairs. It was built eight years ago. The steel axles were put in in the fall of 1877. The broken axle was examined in the repair shop with a microscope, and the metal showed no indication of a flaw. Engineer Dewitt and Master Mechanic Kennard, of Corning, said they did not know the condition of its contents. It was of iron, and not fireproof. Treasurer Wood said that he thought the amount of money in the safes would be less than $50,000. As the bills of lading were burned, the express company was awaiting advices from the points where the goods were shipped. They have an insurance against accidents.

The report that Joseph Jefferson, and his dramatic company were on the wrecked train is untrue.

OVERCOME BY MUTINEERS.

The Unfortunate Experiences of the British Bark Souvenir.

The British bark Souvenir, which sailed from Baltimore for Queenstown, Ireland, on Jan. 7, was particularly unfortunate. When she left Baltimore she had on board an English crew who had been with her for ten months, and were, Capt. Acland says, apparently content with their lot. But the Souvenir met with very heavy weather, and after laboring against head winds and high seas, she was obliged to put into New York in distress. On the run for this port Capt. Robert Acland was swept overboard and drowned. His wife and child were passengers in the bark, and his brother, George Acland, the first mate, took command of the vessel, and ran her to New York.

Hardly had the port been reached when the entire of the Souvenir's crew ran away. None of them could be found yesterday, and it could not be definitely ascertained where they went to. The owners of the vessel Acland lost no time in searching for them, but, being anxious to get back to England, he shipped an American crew, and sailed from New York last Wednesday. The rest of the story is, perhaps, best told in Capt. Acland's own words:

> We had very dirty weather from the start," he said, "and the men became insubordinate. They discontented, and did their duty unwillingly. Finding that they were not disposed to obey orders readily, I pressed on in spite of them, and kept the vessel to her work. I explained to them the consequences of mutiny, but they said the bark was unseaworthy, and told me I must put back to New York. I asked them to point out in what particular the bark was unseaworthy, but for this they could not or would not do. Then, finding that they were not open to reason, I offered to make for Bermuda, but they said they did not care to go into any port British port. I refused to go back to New York, and they went into the forecastle, and would do no more work.

> On Friday morning the weather was very bad, and growing worse. The men in the forecastle sent word to me, so I went into the forecastle and told the men that they must shorten sail or we should have trouble. They came out, and, going to the wheel, took it out of the hands of the mate, and one of them stood by it, while the others went aloft and squared away the yards for New York.

> I, of course, was powerless. I warped them again and again, but they would not obey me. The only thing left to me under the circumstances, and navigated the bark to New York. We anchored in the lower bay on Saturday, and all the crew at once deserted. I complained to the British Consulate, but it seems that I have no redress obtained redress, and I shall have simply to ship a new crew to take the bark home. I hope I shall get a different set of men from the last lot."

FACTS ABOUT IMMIGRATION.

The Influx of Foreign-Born Persons Greater in 1880 than in 1879 by 186,611.

The report of the Commissioners of Emigration for the year ending Dec. 31, 1880, shows that 372,880 persons arrived in this port in the course of the year, of whom 327,371 were aliens. The 320,697 steerage passengers passed through Castle Garden. The number was larger than that of 1879 by 186,611. Their physical condition was also much better. The destinations of the immigrants were: Eastern States, 69,998; Western States, 112,119; Southern States, 6,497; New York State, 137,561; Canada, 1,027. Of those who went to the West, 19,886 went to Ohio, 22,041 to Illinois, 11,263 to Michigan, 12,861 to Minnesota, 7,068 to Iowa, 9,847 to Wisconsin, 4,237 to Nebraska, and 3,546 to Kansas. The smallest number of arrivals in any month was 5,077, in January, and the greatest number was 55,084, in May. The nationality of the incoming aliens was as follows: Germany, 104,264; Ireland, 66,369; England, 39,798; Sweden, 35,217; Italy, 11,199; Norway, 9,967; Scotland, 9,625; Switzerland, 9,242; Russia, 7,861; Bohemia, 7,806; Hungary, 6,072; Denmark, 5,577; Austria, 4,461; France, 4,087; Wales, 3,588; Netherlands, 3,236; Belgium, 1,336; West Indies, 1,298; Spain, 891. There were returned 624 persons, whose course was not ascertained by the law.

The Commissioners recommend the purchase of the sunken land along the water front of the Government property, near Ward's Island, providing it can be secured at a reasonable price. They ask for an appropriation of $200,000 for the coming year, which includes $150,000 for repairs. The Commissioners speak of their efforts to abolish the system of paying commissions on rail and ticket sold to immigrants, and suggest that, as they have been unable to accomplish their purpose, the Legislature take it in charge.

Since 1879 the Labor Bureau has been supported by the German and Irish Emigrant Aid Societies. In the past year it found employment for 39,311 persons, of whom 28,896 were males and 10,505 females. Of the males employed 4,419 were skilled laborers, and of the females 417. The others of the females were placed at service in domestic cities. Their wages averaged $8 per month during the first of the year, but in May the average rose to $10.50. The demand for servants was greater than the supply up to November.

The report closes with a plea for the immediate passage of their bill now pending in Congress, which provides for the transfer of the Emigrant Department from the State to the Federal Government.

The Cost of Postal Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The House to-day began the consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of the Post Office Appropriation bill. Mr. Blackburn (Dem., Ky.) explained the provisions. The total amount recommended was $40,702,842, or $1,795,000 less than the estimates. The estimated postal revenue for 1882 was $38,846,174, and he congratulated the country that the time had arrived when the appropriations for the support of the postal service was less than $2,000,000 in excess of the revenue received from that service.

The Geneva Award.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—In the Senate to-day the Judiciary Committee reported a bill for the further distribution of the Geneva award. It revives the Commission and admits the insurance claims. It is substantially the same bill which failed to pass last session. It will be opposed by Senator Edmunds.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The bill providing for the allotment of Indian lands in severalty was considered again in the Senate yesterday, without action.

Some of the nominations sent to the Senate yesterday were the following: Axel W. Tomo, of Brooklyn, Collector Generator the Eastern District of New York, Wm. Faxon, Postmaster at Hartford.

One of the two remaining vacancies which existed on the retired list of the Army was filled yesterday by the retirement of Col. Langdon C. Easton, Assistant Quartermaster General. Col. Easton has been serving in the department of New York.

Senators Wadleigh and Pendleton yesterday presented memorials, the former from manufacturers of textile fabrics in Philadelphia, and the latter from the Cincinnati Board of Trade and Transportation, in favor of the Reagan Inter-State Commerce bill.

On motion of Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.), the Senate adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of modifying the treaty with Spain, so that cattle from Cuba the United States may be exported to the island of Cuba on equal and fair terms of duties.

DIVIDING THE MONEY.

How a Surplus Remaining in the Brooklyn Treasury was Disposed of.

The Democratic politicians in Brooklyn have been discussing for some days a division of the surplus in the various salary accounts among a number of Republican officeholders who went out of office at the close of last year. The scheme was so adroitly planned to grab what money was available that it was not until yesterday that the full details were obtained. A similar division of a surplus, much smaller in amount, among the clerks in his office, by Register of Arrears Rufus L. Scott, down to the last cent remaining to the credit of his department, started a scandal some years ago that quickly extinguished all hopes of his political preferment. The sum recently divided up, virtually as Christmas gifts, amounts to from $3,000 to $5,000. The job was conceived and carried out by the Republicans under the pretence that there was a deficiency in the salary account in the various departments. This deficiency, it is claimed, was fictitious, or, if it nominally existed, was illegal, because appropriations for the different departments were fixed at the beginning of the year, and the salaries were rated accordingly. Had there been no surplus the retiring officials would have had no claim upon the city beyond the amount of the appropriation. Had there been no scheme concocted to absorb whatever there remained of last year's appropriation for salaries, the balance would have gone into the sinking fund to help offset the gigantic debt of the city. But as there was a promise of a surplus a dead set was made for it.

The following resolutions were introduced in the Board of Aldermen on Nov. 22 by Alderman Dimon, a young lawyer who represents the "kid-glove Republicans" on Columbia Heights:

> *Resolved*, That the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized to transfer the surplus in the various salary accounts to the credit of such departments as are deficient.

> *Resolved*, That the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized to transfer from any unexpended balance of previous years such amounts as may be necessary to meet the deficiencies that may exist in salaries of departments for the current year.

Alderman Donovan of the Twelfth Ward, the author of the anti-Chinese ordinance, seemed to see a job in the resolutions, and he moved to have them referred to the Committee on Salaries. This was not opposed, and the resolutions were so referred. Subsequently, at the same meeting, there was a whispered explanation, and Alderman Donovan moved to rescind the action taken at his suggestion. Then the resolutions were adopted. The Democratic Aldermen did not seem to be as wide awake as usual, and the resolution was duly signed by the Mayor. Under it the following gifts were made just before Christmas:

> CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—A. D. Wheelock, $100; D. Phoenix, $140.

> COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.—Walter Thorn, $300; T. J. Barry, $200; A. C. Wheeler, $200; Samuel Hand, $100; Walter Thorn, $137.

> MAYOR'S OFFICE.—George Rice, Private Secretary, $350; Hugh Kennedy, Assistant Clerk, $100; W. W. Cole, $250.

> BOARD OF APPT.—T. Reickisson, $50.

> CORPORTION'S OFFICE.—H. P. Bostwick, $200; Thos. Kennedy, $ 50; Mulholland, $250; H. E. Townsend, $200; W. W. Hanna, $200; J. H. Kane, $100.

Messrs. Rice and Cole are the only Democrats who participated in the division of the surplus. The Democratic Aldermen and officials yesterday spoke of the division of city money as "one of the reform measures."

PARTY FORMATION.

The Committee of One Hundred Appoints a Sub-Committee of Twenty-one.

The Committee of One Hundred, who are trying to reorganize the Democracy of this city, completed its own organization last night at a meeting held in the Hoffman House. John E. Develin was in the chair, and L. G. Garretson and H. S. Beattie acted as Secretaries. The permanent officers were then elected. Charles S. Beardsley was chosen Secretary; H. S. Beattie, Recording Secretary; Christopher C. Baldwin, Treasurer, and Lewis May, Charles H. Marshall, Roswell P. Flower, Franklin Edson, James T. Kilbreth, Thatcher M. Adams, and John A. Foley were selected as the Finance Committee. No President was chosen, the rules of the committee providing that a presiding officer shall be selected at each of its meetings.

E. Ellery Anderson, Henry Hilton, Edward Cooper, Townsend Cox, John D. Crimmins, John E. Develin, Lyttleton G. Garretson, Abram S. Hewitt, John Henry McCarthy, William J. A. McGrath, William C. Whitney, Jordan L. Mott, Daniel Murphy, Henry Murray, Robert B. Mooney, Peter B. Olney, Oswald Ottendorfer, Edward L. Partis, Robert B. Roosevelt, Robert A. Van Wyck, and John R. Voorhis were made the sub-committee to prepare and submit to the Committee of One Hundred a plan for the organization of the party.

Then, on motion of William C. Whitney, the committee passed the following:

> *Resolved*, That the Twenty-one communicate with the organizations of Democrats known as Tammany Hall, Irving Hall, and the German Democratic organizations, and request the appointment of committees to confer with this committee, with a view to such action as to proper and best method of organizing the party in New York city so as to secure a union thereof, and especially requesting to know whether they will, in case a plan for the holding of primary meetings for the constitution of Assembly district committees shall be adopted by the Committee of One Hundred broad enough for the whole party, and such as shall secure that they shall be honestly conducted, they will abandon their various Assembly district committees now dividing the party, and recommend that the whole party participate in such primaries, to the end that the Democratic party in this city may hereafter be united.

The Committee of One Hundred then adjourned to meet on the first Wednesday in February in its rooms, 21 West Twenty-fourth street.

After the adjournment, the Sub-Committee of Twenty-one organized by electing Abraham S. Hewitt Chairman. E. Ellery Anderson, William C. Whitney, and Peter B. Olney were made a committee to invite the Tammany Hall and other Democratic organizations to consult with the Committee of Twenty-one. The Committee of Twenty-one thereupon adjourned to Friday evening.

A VIRGINIA TAX LAW ANNULLED.

The Supreme Court Annuls a State Law Imposing a Tax on Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States this afternoon in the case of H. C. G. Hartman agt. Samuel C. Greenhow, Treasurer of the city of Richmond, Va., brought here upon a writ of error from the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals. The question involved is the validity of an act of the State Legislature, passed in 1876, by which a tax was imposed upon the funding bonds of the State, and by which tax collectors were directed not to receive the interest coupons of such bonds in payment of taxes without first deducting from them the amount of the State tax upon the bonds of which they had originally been a part. This court holds that the act is unconstitutional and void, for the reason that it impairs the obligation of a contract. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia is therefore reversed. Opinion by Justice Field.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mrs Wellington Barnes of London East, Canada, died on Sunday from the effect of swallowing two artificial teeth, which were loosened while she was brushing them.

The Irish societies of Essex County have decided not to parade on St. Patrick's day. The evening they will have an entertainment in Newark, in aid of the Land League in Ireland.

The Rev. Dr. Maynard delivers his illustrated lecture on Sunday afternoon, in Chickering Hall, and will give an address on Robert Burns and his influence upon Scottish literature.

It has been many years since such fine ice has been harvested on Staten Island as now. Most of the ice is two inches thick. The ice crop yesterday averaged 14 inches in thickness.

The Methodist clergy of Cincinnati adopted resolutions yesterday commendatory of the College of Music for introducing the operatic school. They say it is a breach of taste and demand reform.

The anchor line steamship Italia, from New York for Glasgow, lost 100 head of cattle and a lifeboat in passage. She experienced heavy weather and put into Scaliery Roads short of coal and provisions.

The charity ball for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, which occurs on Feb. 3, in the Academy of Music, promises to be on a grander scale of magnificence this year than in any previous season.

Lawyers in Albany and others have filed papers in Albany incorporating the Way Du Mainz Company, with a capital of $1,000,000. They are to operate in Arizona, with their principal office in New York.

Augustus F. Ludew died in Atlanta, Ill., on Sunday, from an overdose of opium. He was a business for himself in 1829 in New York, with Horace Greeley and Robert Dale Owen, and was a well-known type founder in St. Louis in 1858.

Charles H. Clark, alias Briggs, alias Mathews, was convicted in the General Sessions yesterday of having obtained money under false pretences. Clark is well connected in Brooklyn. He is a nephew of the Hon. Henry Murphy.

Louis Schmidt, aged 38, a [illegible] keeper of Bremen and Atlantic streets, shot himself in the left breast yesterday afternoon, inflicting a wound that must prove fatal. He had been in health and free from business troubles, convinced that he was his own worst enemy.

Owners and lessees of property fronting on the Passaic River, in Newark, met in the Board of Trade rooms yesterday afternoon and formed the Passaic River Improvement Association. Gen. Charles Ward was elected chairman. The object is the cleansing of the city's sewerage into it, and steps to prevent this are to be taken in the Legislature at Trenton.

The Brooklyn Common Council yesterday directed the City Works Commissioner to connect with the Brooklyn Gas Company through the gas pipes on Park Place, and with the Williamsburgh, Archer, Clinton, Nassau, and Flushing avenues, for the gas company, in response to a request for a reduction in the company, in a combined communication sent the Common Council yesterday, stating that it could not believe that the cost of production of the increased cost of materials and the further quality of the gas.

"Excelsior" will eradicate every vestige of your eczema. For eye diseases and troubles use Cologne cologne, its curative powers are really wonderful. 50 cents at Hegeman & Co's, 289 Broadway, and druggists generally; Laboratory, 8 Park row. Try this great cure.—Adv.

"Sozodont" gives instant relief and is unfailing in curing the toothache. Sample free. Depot, 69 Mercer st.—Adv.

The greatest remedy for nervous, stomach, blood, and liver regulator on earth.—Hop Bitters.—Adv.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The Number Increased so that New York Will Lose Only One Member.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The House Committee on the Census agreed to-day to report to the House Representative Cox's Apportionment bill, with amendments increasing the number of Representatives from 301 to 311, and striking out the second and third sections of the bill, which provides that the Representative or Representatives from any new State should be added to this number and also the mode of electing Representatives. The new basis of apportionment is as follows:

Alabama	8	Mississippi	7
Arkansas	4	Missouri	14
California	5	Nebraska	3
Colorado	1	Nevada	1
Connecticut	4	New Hampshire	2
Delaware	1	New Jersey	7
Florida	2	New York	32
Georgia	10	North Carolina	9
Illinois	19	Ohio	20
Indiana	13	Oregon	1
Iowa	11	Pennsylvania	27
Kansas	7	Rhode Island	2
Kentucky	10	South Carolina	6
Louisiana	6	Tennessee	10
Maine	4	Texas	10
Maryland	6	Vermont	2
Massachusetts	11	Virginia	10
Michigan	10	West Virginia	4
Minnesota	5	Wisconsin	8

A minority report increases the number to 319. Even with 293 members the House is unwieldy, and Mr. Cox, recognizing that fact and believing that his rule is the fairest that can be made, will move to-morrow his bill providing for 301 members as a substitute for the majority report of the committee.

NAN, THE EVANGELIST.

The Former Newsboy, Life Saver and Policeman Exhorting in Water Street.

"Nan, the Newsboy" and ex-policeman, has added to his business of life-saver that of savior of souls. His efforts are confined to scenes of his former activities in the Fourth Ward. He spends much time among the degraded and dissolute of Water street. He beseeches policemen to see the wickedness of their ways. Large crowds nightly throng Jerry McAuley's mission in Water street, below Roosevelt, to listen to "Nan's" homely phrases. Lastevening numbers were refused admission, for only those who went early could be seated.

Nan's wife, a sweet and pleasant faced young woman, looked up into her husband's face as he began to speak. Near her were Messrs. W. B. Hatch, of the banking firm of Fisk & Hatch; Fulton B. Cutting, Bayard Cutting, Morris K. Jesup, W. E. Dodge, John Paton, Mrs. Colcraft, Mrs. Hatch, Miss Young, Miss Morgan, and Miss Weed