PENNSYLVANIA'S DEADLOCK

NO CHOICE YET OF A UNITED STATES SENATOR AT HARRISBURG.

How Oliver Got a Conviction from Don Cameron—Why Gen. Beaver is as Weak as the Retiring Candidates—Mr. Quay's Grievance Against Mr. Cessna—Mr. Scofield's Chances.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10.—The first stage of the long contest for the United States Senatorship ended to-day with the formal withdrawal of Grow and Oliver and the transfer of the bulk of their respective strength to Bayne and Beaver. But at the outset of the new struggle there is no further indication of the breaking of the deadlock or of the final outcome of the contest than there was before the change in its principals. Early yesterday morning Don Cameron succeeded in convincing Oliver of what all well-informed politicians recognized weeks ago, namely, that his election was impossible, that without his voluntary withdrawal there could be no end of the contest, and that its prolongation was hurtful to the party organization in this State.

Grow was earliest to foresee the impossibility of his election, and his supporters, though well agreed to maintain a compact organization, were free to admit their indifference to Grow's particular success. His characteristic weakness led him to desire to quit the fight on the best possible terms with Cameron, and as soon as he was advised that Oliver was ready to withdraw he indicated his willingness to favor the election of Gen. James A. Beaver, whom Cameron had selected for the succession. He was utterly unable, however, to secure the cooperation of his supporters in this. At one time they had themselves some notion of springing Beaver's name on the joint convention in the hope of compelling Cameron to come to him, but they bitterly resented the proposition for his election when it came from an agreement between Cameron and Grow. Some accused Grow of weakness, others of treachery, and it was charged that he had been beguiled by promises of a Cabinet position or of the Gubernatorial nomination next year. It is likely, however, that Grow was only influenced by his desire to be restored to good fellowship with the party organization.

At all events the anti-caucus element rejected Beaver. He is a popular one-legged soldier and stump orator of mediocre ability, with a certain strength in the soldier element of the party. At the Chicago Convention he was Chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation, and distinguished himself mainly by adhering to the Grant cause, with the result that he was offered the Vice-Presidency by the forces which had nominated Garfield, but he recommended himself to Cameron and Conkling by declining it, and it has been well understood that he was slated by the machine for the Gubernatorial nomination next year. His identification with the Cameron cause, and the fact that the mention of his name came from the Lochiel mansion and a drawing-room conference of the Cameron party, led to his rejection by the Independents, who at the same time resolved to support no man proposed who had been identified with the third-term movement.

It was considered that Mr. Wolfe could command fifty or sixty Democratic votes, but the project to make him the candidate of the Grow forces was abandoned because many of them feared to compromise their party standing by a combination with the Democrats, because there is some jealousy of Wolfe among the Independents, and because it was known that whenever the large body of the Democratic members would go for Wolfe a smaller number of the merchantable class, but enough to prevent his election, would make a rush to vote for some other Republican. In fact, Mr. Wolfe's election has been utterly out of the question for those reasons at every stage of the contest.

The two factions, by the withdrawal of Oliver and Grow, were reduced to a position less of concern in the general choice of candidates than of a desire on the part of each to appear to have controlled the final result. The Cameron cause has received all the damage it can stand by the enforced withdrawal of Oliver. Its adherents thereupon resolved to offer one man after another to the other side, taking care that if their choice were accepted, his election would be that of a Cameron man, and would break the force of their repulse at the first stage of conflict, while, if he was rejected, they could go before the party in the State and hold the opposition responsible for the destruction of the party councils. They selected Beaver for the first offering because of his certain popularity, and in the hope that the rejection of a one-legged soldier would create indignation against the kickers.

Likewise Senator Thomas V. Cooper, a Cameron lickspittle, has been looking forward hopefully to the Gubernatorial chair, and he saw in Beaver's nomination and defeat a chance to get one formidable rival out of the war. He was very active in getting Beaver's name proffered, and his policy was agreed upon unanimously by the Cameron guard, who number about fifty devoted to Cameron's fortunes, ready to do his bidding and able to defeat the election of any man objectionable to him. Beaver's name will be kept up until he is shot to pieces and then one after another of Cameron's selections will be served the same, for it is certain the anti-caucus element will assent to the election of no well-recognized Cameron candidate. Gov. Hoyt, Attorney-General Palmer, Secretary of the State Quay, and Lieut.-Gov. Stone may be considered to have already been shot to pieces, rejected; for while Cameron would be glad to have any of these selected, Independents will positively take nobody who has been identified with the garden of Kemble and his associates.

John Cessna has been here for weeks, praying about under the shadows that his turn will come for entry as a dark horse. As Chairman of the State Central Committee in the late campaign, he thinks that enough members are under obligations to him for their election to render his success certain whenever either of the factions will present him for trial. Yesterday scratching he claims to have about a score of the kickers in hand, and Cameron would be glad to aid them to elect him with his own forces; but Quay's implacable opposition to Cessna's election is an insuperable barrier. Quay, as Chairman of the State Committee, was nearly $40,000 short in the campaign which made Hoyt Governor last year. He was compelled to make this up out of his own funds. He had hoped that it would be carried to the account of the committee in the Presidential campaign, when there is usually an abundance of money, but Cessna refused to shoulder any responsibility except such as he had himself incurred. He quit the campaign without the personal loss of a dollar, which makes Quay feel a personal grievance against him to about the amount of his own deficiencies, and he will never consent that Cessna shall gain the Senatorial prize which he is so disappointed in not having been able to secure for himself. At the outset of the present struggle this claim of Quay on the party was freely given out by his friends as evidence of the obligation to him, and Gov. Hoyt has steadily refused to hear mention of his own name for the Senatorship in preference to that of Quay, to whom he says the party owes more. Besides this loss, Quay has recently suffered heavily in stock speculations, banking on credit of the State finances, and it is broadly hinted that he had a large speculative interest in Oliver's success.

In rejecting Beaver the Grow forces resolved to act solidly and with effective organization so as to prevent Cameron from stealing a march on them. They agreed first to vote for Congressman Thomas B. Bayne of Pittsburgh, because they well know that his recent successful warfare on some Cameron Federal officials in that city, his defeat of their reappointment, and his friendship for Hayes would make him objectionable to Cameron. At the same time they thought to increase their vote for him over that cast for Grow by obtaining for him some votes from the Allegheny delegation after Oliver was withdrawn. On the first ballot to-day, the twenty-second of the session, 86 Democratic votes were cast for Wallace, 63 for Beaver, and 62 for Bayne, an increase on Grow's strength by the acquisition of seven Allegheny members. Shiras had 2; Phillips, 2; Gec. H. Boker, 3; John Welsh, 2; Snowden, 7; Newell, 2; Oliver, 2; MacVeagh, 2; Buckman, 1; Hewett, 1; Judge Kirkpatrick of Pittsburgh, 1; Curtin, 2. The twenty-third ballot resulted as follows: Beaver, 68; Wallace, 86; Bayne, 60; Welsh, 2; Shiras, 2; Boker, 3; Snowden, 6; Phillips, 3; Curtin, 1; Newell 2; Oliver, 1; MacVeagh, 2; Hewett, 1; Kirkpatrick, 1. Two hundred and thirty-eight votes were cast the same as on the preceding ballot, except that Bell changed from Phillips to Beaver, Benedict changed from Snowden to Phillips, Davis changed from Snowden to Phillips, Graham changed from Oliver to Snowden, Dotts changed from Bayne to Beaver, Romig changed from Buckman to Beaver, and Lowrey changed from Bayne to Beaver—a gain of 5 for Beaver, and a loss of 2 for Bayne.

Notwithstanding the effective organization of the Grow forces and their solid support of Bayne, they were nervous over the apparent increase of Beaver's strength, and with the aid of the Democrats they forced an adjournment until to-morrow without further ballot. To-night, however, it is manifest that the deadlock is as fast as ever, and that neither Bayne nor Beaver has the key to it, if indeed the supporters of either have any real concern in its election.

There is no abatement of the bitterness of feeling. The anti-Cameron members declare that Beaver's nomination by a coterie at Cameron's house was fatal to him, and that no name which proceeds from such councils will ever be accepted. On the other hand, the Cameron people express intense feeling against Bayne, and the local Ring organ here breaks out in most malignant abuse of him. The following is a characteristic paragraph from its comments:

> In 1866 Thomas B. Bayne wrote a book with the following title: "Popery subversive of American Institutions, and the Designed Destruction of this Republic by the Papal Church, by Thomas M. Bayne." On the title page of this book is the following quotation: "If ever the liberty of the United States is destroyed, it will be the Roman priests." Thomas M. Bayne is now an ardent to the Roman Catholic Church. It is this man whom Republican members of the Legislature wish to elevate to the United States Senate, and at the same time strike down Gen. James A. Beaver, the one-legged veteran soldier. Can malice go further?

They freely circulate reports that Bayne was a drunkard in the army, that he married a Catholic and abjured his Presbyterian principles when he gained wealth and social position by the alliance, and they already announce that they are going into his Congressional district next year to scour him out. All this about a man of very moderate capacity and of no prominence in the party in the State until he succeeded in getting Hayes to reject Cameron's henchman, Rutan, who wanted to be reappointed Collector at Pittsburgh. He is a son-in-law of Wash. Smith, a millionaire of the late firm of Hostetter & Smith, manufacturers of bitters in Pittsburgh. He has come on here and opened a headquarters after the manner of candidates, but nobody deems his nomination at all likely.

The same proceedings will likely occur over some other name on both sides, and there may be little dalliance, but it is not at all likely that any agreement about Hoyt, Quay, Palmer, Armstrong, Cessna, Stone, Shiras, MacVeagh, Snowden, Brewster, Welsh, and others will be made. No choice is likely this week, nor any material change in the situation on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week. The attention of the legislators will be absorbed and the absence of the Philadelphians enforced by the municipal elections. Their result may in some measure control the issue here. If the Ring is successful its adherents will return here more defiant, if the reform movement wins, as seems hopeful, the kickers will be stiffened. In the view now presented, the one name that looms as the most potent to conjure harmony with and the most likely to be that of the next Senator from Pennsylvania, is that of Gen. Frank Scofield of Warren, now Register of the Federal Treasury and formerly Congressman at large from this State. He is a man of superior ability, and has never been unfriendly to Cameron—in fact, has always been in sympathy with him. The Grow people have picked him out from one of the seven names from which two-thirds of them can at any time select a candidate for whom their whole strength will be cast. They may be slow to proffer him, but when they do, most likely Cameron will assent, and feel that he has got the better of the bargain. I look for some such consummation late next week. Moreover, Scofield is known to be close to Garfield. He was tainted with the Credit Mobilier suspicion. Both sides may think it to their advantage with the incoming administration to aid Scofield's election, and for various reasons it seems to leave the lead in the race. Oliver has left here with packed carpet-bag. The subsequent proceedings interested him no more. Don Cameron, suffering from physical affliction, is much worried mentally over the protracted struggle to preserve his blakeley influence. Garfield has caused it to be plainly understood that he has not threatened the Pennsylvania kickers with any disfavor in the distribution of patronage. As soon as John Cessna discovers that he has no chance in the Senatorial contest he will push for a place in the Cabinet, and to that end he is ready to make the necessary typographical alterations in a biographical pamphlet prepared for his Senatorial contest, in which it is set forth in detail that in the late Presidential campaign the Indiana and Pennsylvania Republicans had cause to send up in their prayers,

"God bless John Cessna!"

MINNIE ILSLEY'S LOVER.

Who Made his Father Very Angry by Secretly Becoming her Husband.

A short time ago the following was published in a Newark newspaper:

TAKE NOTICE—Peter J. Miller being under age, and having contracted marriage without my consent, I do hereby forbid all persons from trusting him on my account, as I will pay no bills of his contracting.
(signed) THOMAS MILLER, his father.

A few days afterward appeared a notice of the marriage at Elizabeth by the Rev. Henry Spellmeyer of Peter J. Miller and Minnie May Ilsley, both of Newark. The wedding took place on Oct. 21 last.

Last summer Peter Miller and Minnie Ilsley made each other's acquaintance on the excursion of St. Luke's Guild of Newark. He is a fine-looking boy of 16, with light hair and fair face. He was employed as a cutter in a clothing house. He was soon deeply in love with Minnie Ilsley, who is a brunette, and had many admirers among the boys. She is a daughter of Henry B. Ilsley of 76 Bleecker street, and then, as now, worked in Marley & Eunson's shirt factory. When she met young Miller she still wore short dresses. She was, however, a little older than Miller. Mrs. Miller, the boy's mother, objected to the intimacy between the young lovers on two grounds, one of which was her son's youth.

The intimacy was kept up between Peter and Minnie for several months. One day word was received by Mrs. Miller that the girl had said in the shirt factory that she was Mrs. Miller, having been married to Peter in Elizabeth some weeks before. Mrs. Miller asked her son if this was true and he denied it. It continued, however, to be rumored that the young couple were married, and finally Mrs. Miller had her pastor, the Rev. Joseph H. Smith, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, write to the City Clerk of Elizabeth and inquire whether there was filed with him a certificate of such a marriage. Reply was received that the marriage certificates, except those of a recent date, had been sent to Trenton. A letter to Trenton then brought in response a copy of a certificate showing that Peter Miller and Minnie May Ilsley were married by the Rev. Henry Spellmeyer in Elizabeth on Oct. 21, and that they had made affidavit that they were of age. The boy's parents were deeply grieved. Mr. Miller wanted to have the marriage annulled, but concluded not to do anything in this direction. Peter said he had married the girl, was satisfied, and intended to keep her as his wife. One day, before the certificate of marriage came from Trenton, he received at his place of work a letter from a Police Justice advising him not to go to "a certain house in Bleecker street." A relative had persuaded the Justice to write the letter in the hope that it might frighten the boy into forsaking Minnie. Miller saw through the letter, and he decided not to go back to his father's home. He sent friends for his clothing, and is now boarding in Warren street, his wife being with her parents. Mr. Miller says Peter can never return to his home.

When young Miller's employers learned of his marriage they discharged him. He now has employment in this city. Minnie's mother, it is interested, quickly forgave her daughter for the secret marriage.

The Rev. Mr. Spellmeyer, pastor of St. James M. E. Church, Elizabeth, said yesterday to a SUN reporter:

"I am careful as to whom I marry, and if I have any scruples as to the ages of strangers, I follow the letter of the law every time. Mr. Miller came to see me last October, and said he was from Newark and desired to be married. He said he had attended my services when I was in Newark, and I suppose that was the chief reason why he came to me. His manner was frank, and I had a talk with him on the duties of a young man just starting out in life. He said he was going West soon to begin business, and wanted to be married before he went. In time his wife would go to him in his new field. The question of his age came up at my request, and he assured me that both he and his intended bride were of age. Notwithstanding this, I told him that I should expect them to swear to it. They came together two or three evenings afterward. They looked youthful, and I am free to say his appearance puzzled me. But his manly ways and intelligence allayed my suspicion, and I married them. He made affidavit that he was 21, and she that she was 18. I am very sorry that I should be the means of adding to the trouble in the world, for surely there was enough already."

COLLISION IN THE FOG.

Passengers Frightened and Trains Damaged on the Ninth Avenue Elevated.

Engine 267 of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway, driven by Engineer John McCleary, and drawing three passenger cars, about one-fourth full of passengers, stopped on the up track at the Ninth avenue and Fifty-ninth street station, shortly before 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The fog was beginning to settle. As the train was about to start, Engine 30 of the Ninth avenue line, with four well-filled cars, bounded up near Fifty-eighth street. The passengers in the rear car of the Metropolitan train, seeing that a collision was inevitable, ran to the forward end. Some of the men took refuge in the car ahead or upon the platform of the station. An instant afterward Engine 30 dashed against the rear car, and there was a crash of shattered glass and splintered wood.

The Metropolitan train was thrown forward for several feet by the collision, and the platforms and bonnets of the forward cars were damaged. There was intense excitement among the passengers in both trains for several minutes. Women screamed and men ran to and fro in the cars or sprang out upon the station platform. As soon as the passengers realized that the danger was over quiet was restored. The trains were emptied, and then it was found that Engine 30 and two of the Ninth avenue cars were badly damaged.

Engine Dispatcher Graham at once suspended Engineer Page and Fireman Bender of Engine 30, and notified General Superintendent Hain that, in his opinion, their train was moving faster than the rules of the company allow.

Superintendent Hain said last evening that an investigation as to the collision will be held to-day, and that whoever is responsible for it will be discharged. The Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, he added, has a rule requiring engineers on all of its lines to move slowly and cautiously in foggy weather.

Three Weeks Icebound.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The propeller City of Ludington, which has been drifting about in the ice for nearly three weeks on Lake Michigan, has arrived off this port. She is two miles out. The passengers landed on the ice. She had plenty of provisions aboard, and no great inconvenience was suffered. She is out of fuel. The City probably will be not into the harbor all right. She has 6,000 barrels of flour aboard.

CARRIED OFF BY A TRAMP.

A GIRL ABDUCTED ALMOST AT THE ENTRANCE TO A PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Taken Through the Streets to Hoboken—Then Released and Permitted to Find her Way Home—A Very Extraordinary Story.

On the south side of Congress street, Jersey City Heights, stands a school house almost as large as the big school houses in this city. It takes up the whole block between Central and Cambridge avenues. There are at present about 700 pupils in attendance there, and the number of teachers is twenty-two. George F. Schaefer lives near Congress street, in Hancock avenue, almost within a stone's throw of the school house.

A little before 12½ o'clock on Wednesday Mr. Schaefer's twelve-year-old daughter Katie was on her way to this school, having been home to lunch. When she reached the corner of Congress street and Cambridge avenue, and was within a few steps of the school-house door, a fierce-looking, shabbily-dressed man, evidently a tramp, came along and seized her around the waist, clapped something over her mouth so that she could not scream, and started off with her through a vacant lot. This was done in full view of the windows of about a dozen stores and houses, and while scores of children were playing in the street near by. The man must have carried the girl past at least a hundred more houses, and yet no one interfered. The man kept in the vacant lots as much as possible, and in the rear of the houses. The little girl says that he passed through one street right in front of all the houses. She saw one lady standing on a front stoop looking at them. Katie says she beckoned to the lady with her fingers, but the lady did not seem to understand.

After going in the direction of the Hoboken Ferry long enough to get past all the houses, the man turned to the right, went over the hill and off toward the Hackensack meadows. He crossed the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and took the girl to a secluded spot. There he assaulted her and robbed her of earrings, breastpin, and sacque.

The girl's story may be given in her own words:

"As we walked along," she said, "he kept his arm around me tight, and almost carried me. Something was over my mouth all the time, so that I couldn't scream. When we got to the place where he stopped I remembered that I had been in the place once before in the summer time. I was struggling all the time to get away from him. By and by, after he had taken my jewelry and my sacque, I got away my first time from him. He ran after me. Just after I crossed the railroad track I fell in a snow bank. I scrambled in the snow, but he held on to me and took off my shoes, because he thought I couldn't run then. Pretty soon I got away again and ran as fast as I could. He chased me. But was a little behind. He didn't run very fast. I didn't know which way to run to get out of the place, and that made me afraid that he would catch me again. I was almost crazy. I thought I could keep on running, anyway.

"When I came to a long, clear place, I ran across the lots as fast that I didn't hardly feel the ground. It seemed just as if I was flying. After I had been running a long time I came to a high place where I could see some houses. I started toward the houses. I got courage and ran even faster than before. When I was almost to the houses I looked around and saw the man had turned and was running another way to get away from the houses. I began to cry very hard, and felt very weak. But I kept on running till I got to where the houses were. By and by I got to where I remembered the places. I was near Richard West's house. My feet were wet and sore from running over the ice without any shoes. By and by I saw Minnie Wedsley and she brought me home."

It was 4½ o'clock when the girl reached her home, so that she had been gone a little more than four hours. Katie said that the man was poorly clothed, and had big red whiskers. There was a hole in the side of his hat, as if it had been made with a stick. This was about all the description she could give of him, except that he was very fierce looking.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Henschel's Vocal Recital.

Mr. Georg Henschel's fourth vocal recital took place yesterday afternoon, in Steinway Hall. This concert was the last of the series, and was the most varied and interesting of them all. Mr. Henschel was assisted not only by Miss Bailey and Mr. Sherwood who had taken part in the previous performances, but by Mr. Hayden of Boston, tenor, and Miss Homer, contralto. Mr. Henschel himself appeared in the threefold character of composer, singer, and pianist, and, naturally, was the life of the entertainment.

The first number on the programme was a cycle of six songs from the *Trompeter von Säkkingen*, by Mr. Henschel. Into them he has infused some of the spirit of the two great song writers, Schubert and Schumann.

Mr. Henschel and Mr. Sherwood played a piece for two pianos, by Moscheles, with great exactness, precision, and taste. The intuitive appreciation and conception of music that Henschel possesses shows itself in his piano playing as clearly as in his singing and in his compositions. He is really an accomplished pianist, having a clear, bold touch, and the broad phrasing that he brings in such a great degree into his singing and his vocal music.

The second of the Henschel duets, sung by himself and Mr. Hayden, was extremely beautiful and interesting, as was also the *Serbisches Liederspiel*, with which the concert closed. This last composition, a quartet for mixed voices, with solos, has never before been sung here in public, although it is well known in amateur circles. It consists of a series of poems about the joys and sorrows of love, and is set to very original music, which fits the words well, and which is written in the free form of the most modern German writers, such as Brahms and Rheinberger. It was sung with the greatest delicacy and finish.

The German Singing Societies Concert.

Several of our German male voice societies, the Jura, the Grutli, the Beethoven, and the Harmonia, combined their forces last evening at Steinway Hall for the purpose of aiding the Swiss Benevolent Society.

They gave an unusually excellent and interesting entertainment, of which the chief feature was a fine rendering of the greater part of the second act of William Tell, comprising the great trio between Tell, Walter, and Arnold, the gathering of the men of the cantons, the compact, and the oath. In this music the dramatic genius of Rossini reached its highest level. On the stage it is seldom adequately given. A chorus of twenty-five or thirty voices, especially when sub-divided, cannot produce the effects that the music suggests. But last evening a hundred and fifty or more voices were massed upon these fine choruses, and the result was very spirited and grand.

The concert was largely attended, and doubtless proved a substantial benefit to the excellent institution in whose behalf it was given.

The Sixty Surgeons Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The pension claim agents who are here, and who are making strenuous efforts to prevent any legislation that will stem the tide of the fraud in pensions, have boasted that they defeated the so-called Sixty Surgeons bill. This is not true. It was defeated purely as a matter of parliamentary order, and the temper of the Senate indicated that if the measure could be reached in an orderly way it would be adopted. It may be added to the Legislative Appropriation bill. In fact, there is a quasi agreement in the Senate that there will be no objection to adding it as far as points of each are concerned.

Senator Blair to-day introduced a bill for the temporary increase of facilities for the examination and adjudication of pension claims, and he will offer it as a substitute for the proposed amendment to the Legislative bill. The bill is in part the Sixty Surgeons bill, with certain objections to that bill stricken out.

Denying that he Killed his Wife.

In the trial of Samuel J. David for the alleged murder of his wife at Wanaque, N. J., David himself was put on the stand in Paterson yesterday. He testified that he was married by Alderman C. H. Reid in this city, and that his wife was a domestic in the family of the Rev. Dr. Armitage. On the morning of his wife's death, he said, he was awakened by his son Jesse, whom she had been instructed by a noise. He arose and found his wife outside the door bleeding and unconscious. He supposed she had fallen from the roof, as several times she had clambered out upon the roof and once had come to sleep there. He washed the blood from the kitchen floor at about daybreak.

"I did not kill my wife," he said, "nor never intended to. We have quarrelled, but I never meant to do her bodily harm."

The German Attack on Gambetta.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A despatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The *North German Gazette's* attacks on M. Gambetta and efforts to demonstrate the existence of a war party in France are believed to be designed to induce the Landtag to vote the purchase of the strategic Rhine Railway." The correspondent of the *Times* at Berlin discussing the article in the *North German Gazette* attacking M. Gambetta and accusing him of attempting to force France into a war within twenty years, says: "Though there is, perhaps, little to show that the suspicion wherewith Germany regards France is at all well founded, the suspicion must influence their relations to European concert."

American Institute Officers.

The following officers of the American Institute were elected last evening: President, Nathan C. Ely; Trustees for three years, Cyrus H. Lourie, John M. Masterton, Zachariah Broderick, and Orestes Cleaveland; Managers, Alex. M. Hodgson, George Whitefield, Abraham Leni, Wm. H. Gedney, Chas. F. Allen, John J. Tucker, John Jardine, Albro Howell, Aug. Wetmore, Jr., J. Trumbull Smith, Edwin H. McCarty, Benj. H. Western, Peter W. Stout, Aaron L. Northrop, Wm. H. Oakley; Auditor for three years, Seymour A. Bruce.

SETTLING THE SPRAGUE SUITS.

Another Move in the Complicated Affairs of the Once Prosperous Firm.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 10.—Steps were taken yesterday by the counsel representing the Bank of Commerce of New York city to effect a final settlement of the claim held by that institution against the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, amounting to $82,000 principal, interest, and costs, on the terms agreed upon in the United States Circuit Court on the 1st inst., viz., the payment of $100,000 by the trustee, Mr. Chaffee, who will make the payment out of the profits of the Quidnick Company, the only portion of the vast manufacturing estate making any return. A deed was drawn up by the counsel quit claiming any and all title derived by the bank arising out of the purchase made at the time of the United States Marshal's sale of the Rhode Island property in 1880. The deed was in blank, the names of the grantees being left out by direction of Mr. Chaffee's counsel, who, after inspecting the instrument, was to say who the grantees would be.

A new and totally unexpected combination has been formed by the trustee and the creditors which will materially strengthen Mr. Chaffee's position and give the creditors a much better show. On the day following the supposed capitulation of Mr. Chaffee by his purchase of the Bank of Commerce suit to avoid litigation that would result in his being ousted, a meeting was held at the office of J. M. Kimball & Sons, at which Mr. Chaffee and a larger number of the creditors were present. The Sprague matter was fully discussed, and after a harmonious debate it was agreed unanimously to appoint a committee of three to act as trustees for the rest of the creditors coming in under the old trust deed, to whom the sole claim deed of the Bank of Commerce should be made out. The gentlemen selected were B. A. Jackson, banker; J. M. Kimball, cotton merchant; and E. H. Robinson, oil merchant and manufacturer; and they are the persons whose names will be written in the blank spaces of the deed.

The object of Mr. Chaffee in turning the deed over to the creditors is to protect himself. If the old trust deed is declared invalid he will still have this deed to hold over the heads of the Spragues, whereas if the quit claim deed was given to him in person it would be of no avail should the former trust deed be broken. If the suit of Mrs. Francklyn is decided, as in the lower court it was, against the Hoyt children, then a clear title can be given in case the trustee should decide to sell any portion of the estate.

Trustee Chaffee promises to begin to wind up the Sprague affairs when a decision is rendered in his favor in the Hoyt-Sprague suits. The peculiar feature of this new combination is the friendliness of Mr. Chaffee toward the creditors—the first exhibition of the kind since he became trustee. Heretofore they have been utterly ignored. The Latham-Sprague-Chaffee equity suit is assigned for the 15th inst., and the Sprague divorce suits for one week from next Monday.

CHARLES STRAUSS'S DEVICE.

An Extraordinary Transformation Occurs in a Cell of the City Prison.

Policeman Duyckman of the Broadway squad yesterday morning brought before Justice Solon B. Smith, at the Tombs Police Court, Jules Kline, Charles Strauss, and Herman Marx, whom he arrested last Wednesday, on complaint of Messrs. W. E. Iselin and John G. Neeser of Iselin, Neeser & Co., importers, 339 Canal street, for shoplifting.

Felix Pelz and Gasper C. Barnett, two clerks, who saw the robbery committed, identified Kline as taking a piece of silk, valued at $100, from the counter, and trying to conceal it under his coat, and Strauss as having another piece, valued at $100, inside his coat. Marx, they testified, acted as a go-between. Strauss is an old offender. When first arraigned he had a long beard. The prisoners were remanded until the afternoon to enable them to employ counsel. At the afternoon session the two clerks were at first staggered, as they confronted Strauss. It had been shaved, and his hair had been cut. He was also dressed in a new suit. They, however, notwithstanding the great alteration, positively identified him.

Justice Smith asked him how he had been so transformed in the City Prison.

"You need not answer that," the junior counsel interposed.

"Is it possible," asked the magistrate, "that prisoners remanded for a few hours to the City Prison can have not only a barber, but a tailor?"

"You need not reply," repeated the lawyer, "we would like to have this proved."

"Why," said Justice Smith, indignantly, "I committed this man not three hours ago; he then had a full beard and moustache, and a different suit of clothes. How can he in so short a time have got this change? This is an outrage."

Policeman Duyckman affirmed that at 11 o'clock, when he handed his prisoner to Registering Keepers Hennessee and O'Bryan in the City Prison, Strauss had the appearance, and that when they returned Strauss was at 2 o'clock he had quite another. The policeman, on inquiry, had ascertained that a barber had been admitted to the prisoner's cell and had shaved him, and that also a change of clothes had been passed to him.

Justice Smith held the three prisoners, in $1,000 bail each, for trial. He ordered Clerk Alison Jerome to write to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction asking them by what authority a prisoner could be so quickly altered in appearance as to endanger the ends of justice.

Warden Finn, who had been summoned to an up-town prison, was absent from the Tombs when the transformation was effected.

FOUR HARD ROUNDS.

Jimmy Kelly and George Taylor Punishing Each Other with Gloves.

There was a large attendance at Harry Hill's yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the benefit of Jimmy Kelly. The assembled sporting men were entertained at first by glove contests, in which a score of boxers took part, including one woman.

Jimmy Kelly and the colored boxer, George Taylor, closed the entertainment with a contest in four rounds. They did not fight with pillows.

Taylor struck out with his left, which got well into Kelly's face. The latter retaliated with one on the mouth. They were both on their mettle, and slashed away with left and right, driving one another all over the stage. Kelly sent in a right-hander on the left side of Taylor's head, and the latter responded by a right-hander on the ear. After more quick delivery were made Kelly landed a stinger in Taylor's face. They were at close range when the master of ceremonies, Harry Hill, called time.

In the second round Kelly had the best of much hard hitting. His bag-pearl showed to advantage. He jumped Taylor's mouth, scattering the upper lip, while Taylor paid return visits to his left eye. Kelly, at the close of the round, let you a telling blow right on Taylor's mouth, knocking him heavily to the stage.

In the third round, Taylor came to the rule all through. It was scientific work on both sides.

When time was called for the fourth and last round both men, as if by a second, threw themselves into the work hammer and tongs. Little attempt at guarding was made. After they had punished each other to their hearts content both dropped their arms and glared at each other. At this point the referee closed the contest. It was agreed that neither had the best of it. The fight lasted eighteen minutes.

A Mail Robber Arrested.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Some days ago Government detectives discovered that thefts of mail matter were being committed on the mail cars between Rochester and this city on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern trains, and several arrests were made. Last night the police made what they consider the most important arrest for five years, in the person of John P. Leisl, a young man of good appearance, who has been assistant weigher at the Post Office. On his person were found documents and money to a large amount, and under his office was discovered in a house of ill-fame on the south side a large additional amount of valuables, some of them in the original envelopes. The total amount recovered was from $12,000 to $15,000. His method was to cut a slit in the mail pouch and abstract the letters.

Attempted Suicide on a Train.

PATERSON, Feb. 10.—Alexander Hamilton, a native of Hollytown, Lanarkshire, Scotland, who has been living at Colctown, Ill., attempted to shoot himself this morning while coming East on train No. 12 of the Erie road. A passenger dashed the revolver downward, and the bullet instead of entering Hamilton's neck, at which it was aimed, buried itself in his ankle. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital in this city. The attempt was made while the train was approaching Paterson. He is about 70 years of age. He has a ticket for Liverpool by the Inman line. He is suffering severely from the shock.

Three Children Drowned.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Feb. 10.—This afternoon a 12-year-old son of Jonathan Allison, a wealthy coal merchant of this place, was returning from school in company with a little girl, the daughter of Joseph Arnold, and a crippled boy, the son of John Lake. While crossing Allison's run on a foot log one of the children slipped, and all three were precipitated into the run, which is very deep, owing to the great fall in rain within the past few days. All were drowned. The bodies of the child of Mr. Allison and the crippled boy were recovered soon after the accident. The girl's body has not been found.

Selling Jersey Cattle on Long Island.

At the stock farm of Aaron A. Degrauw, Jr., at Jamaica, on Wednesday, forty-five head of Jersey cattle, imported by Mr. Degrauw from St. Helien, Island of Jersey, in September, 1880, were sold. There was a large attendance of buyers and breeders from different parts of the country, but the bidding was not lively, and there was little competition. The highest price paid for a cow was $400, several sold for over $300, and only two brought less than $200. The highest price for a heifer was $290, and the lowest $160. The highest price for a bull calf was $190, and the lowest $25.

A Fatal Collision.

SUDBURY, Mass., Feb. 10.—As the steamboat train from Providence over the northern division of the Old Colony Railroad was crossing the New York and New England Railroad it was struck by a freight train on the latter road. One car of the Old Colony train was wrecked, and one passenger was slightly injured. The fireman of the freight train was killed. A misapprehension of signals by the New York and New England train is said to have caused the accident.

A MILLION-DOLLAR SUBSIDY.

PUSHING IN THE SENATE A SCHEME TO HELP SHIPBUILDERS.

The Lobby Active and the House Weakening in its Determination to Enforce Economy—The Chances of the Bill's Success.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Post Office Appropriation bill was taken up in the Senate this afternoon. The only amendment which it was proposed to add to it over which any discussion could arise was that authorizing the Postmaster-General to pay a subsidy for carrying certain foreign mails. The subsidy amendment is not the one which the men outside of Congress and in Congress first framed. It was the intention of those men early in the winter to have the Committee on Post Offices in the House instruct its Chairman to report an amendment to the bill which would authorize the Postmaster-General to pay a million and a half a year for ten years to such first-class American-built steamships as fill the requirements of the bill for carrying the mail from such ports as in his judgment would best subserve the public interests. He was also to designate the foreign ports to which these mails should be carried. It was discovered, however, that it would be impossible to add such an amendment when the Post Office Appropriation bill came to receive consideration; the amendment would be ruled out of order under the rules.

It was then determined to make no effort to have a subsidy amendment added to the bill in the House, but to have this done when the bill reached the Senate. The amendment was offered in the Senate in the form of a bill, and referred to the Post Office Committee. It was decided, however, that the amendment asked too much. It, in fact, called for a subsidy of $15,000,000. Another amendment was, therefore, introduced in the Senate a few days ago authorizing a subsidy of a million dollars. This was reported favorably by the Senate Post Office Committee, and this is the amendment for which a long speech and vigorous effort were made to-day.

Senator Pugh, the new Senator from Alabama, made his first speech to-day in favor of this amendment. It was a carefully prepared and skilful statement; but it was, after all, the same old story.

Senator Edmunds raised the point of order against the amendment, claiming that it could not properly be added to the bill, and it was on this point that most of the discussion followed.

Senator Garland's only objection to the amendment was that the subsidy was not large enough. He would have favored a subsidy of $3,000,000, he said, and he argued that the amendment was entirely in order.

A long debate followed on this point and was not finished when the Senate adjourned. The debate, however, seemed to indicate that the Senate will add the amendment to the bill, and then it will go back to the House. It has expended two years ago and then the House defeated the subsidy, but whether it will do so now or not is a matter of some doubt.

The lobby is or has been urgent. The sophistical appeals so common to gentlemen urging subsidy and land grant legislation have been dinned into every Congressman's ears. It is a subsidy which can help only one, possibly two shipbuilders, for it is so worded that any competition for the contract will be impossible. But the House is weakening in its determination to kill jobs and to enforce economy, and the lobby believes that the opponents will not be able to defeat the amendment, if it ever reaches the House.

GRANT AND BEECHER.

A Double Bill in Brooklyn—Grant Repaying Beecher's Fulsome Compliments.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music last night was thronged with an audience attracted by the Young Men's Central Republican Club's grand "double bill" including Grant and Beecher. The entertainment was designed to replenish the club's treasury, and doubtless to pay the expenses of the reception which followed at the club house, at 372 State street. The fog delayed the arrival of Gen. Grant, and the tall young Republicans, in full dress suits, moved nervously about for fear of a second disappointment. The original date of the entertainment was Feb. 9, but upon that evening Mrs. Grant wished to attend the Martha Washington reception in the Academy, for which she had an attractive and costly costume, and the young Republicans very politely yielded to her request to cancel Gen. Grant's engagement for that evening. Mrs. Grant reciprocated by putting last night in her hair a parterre of roses, accompanied with her best wishes.

Although Grant was the chief guest of the evening, a big picture of Henry Ward Beecher was in a big gilt frame was placed against the reader's desk in full view of the audience. The Astoinian Glee Club sang "Down Upon the Suwanee River," with an imitation of a banjo accompaniment made by "Pinafore" Sullivan's music, on young men, who seemed to have banjos in their heads. Gen. Grant was asked passing an entrance to the evening dress and full dress suits of the young men, who, when he appeared, and, when Marcus Peterson, Jr., introduced the audience to Gen. Grant, saying that the occasion was the anniversary of Lincoln's birth, Gen. Grant said:

"I presume I have been invited to come here to give my thanks to you for the honor you have conferred upon me in a manner I to a Brooklyn audience (Laughter.) But I will say that I feel very well. Gen. Garfield's friends state where his name is not familiar, and with a great many of our good people a household word; but after you have heard him and his record you will doubtless that all of you here present will remember him in the future. It will not be necessary on another occasion to present him to you. The time I now have the pleasure of spea