CHAINED UP LIKE A BEAST.

THE PUNISHMENT OF A CHILD FOR THE CRIMES OF A SERVANT.

Frightened into Confessing Herself Guilty when She was Innocent—Pronounced Insane—Unparalleled Parental Stupidity.

Charles E. Crawford of Morris avenue and his father, a clerk in the employ of his uncles, A. M. Crawford and E. M. Crawford, who have a tobacco warehouse at 105 Water street, appeared yesterday before Justice Power, in the Harlem Police Court, against Mary Dooley, a servant girl who had been in his employ since Sept. 1 of last year. The charges against the girl were accompanied by a strange story.

Mary Dooley, who is a good-looking Irish girl, 20 years old, was employed by Mr. Crawford, on references which she presented testifying to her previous character. Her parents live at the corner of 135th street and Eldon avenue, and have the reputation of being quiet, respectable people. Mr. Crawford's family consists of himself and wife and one child, an intelligent girl, Annie Louise, about 10 years old. Shortly after Mary Dooley went to the house several articles of small value disappeared unaccountably. Now a pair of earrings belonging to Mrs. Crawford were missed, rings belonging to Mr. Crawford's cuff buttons and a watch chain disappeared, Mr. Crawford's watch was missed from the mantel, and his daughter had quite a lot of jewelry disappear. Mr. Crawford in some way had suspected his servant girl of being at the bottom of the matter, and had quietly watched her, but had failed to find any thing to confirm his suspicions. Later in the day the servant came to Mrs. Crawford with some of the missing buttons and articles of jewelry.

Instead of being pleased at this, she pounced upon the girl and charged her with having taken the articles, and then she was so severely lectured for the supposed telling of an untruth. When other things began to be missed from the house the girl was accused by her parents of having taken them. At first denied the theft. Then, partly through fear of punishment and, as is now thought, partly by the influence of the servant, with whom she slept, she admitted having stolen all the things that had been taken. She also said that she had destroyed those things which had not been found. It was conjectured that the child was of unsound mind, although it does not appear that before Mary Dooley came she had shown any signs of such an affliction. A doctor who was consulted decided that the child was probably insane on the subject of stealing. Her parents she was carefully watched, but still the thefts continued.

On New Year's Day, while several ladies were in the house, it was discovered that the bed clothing in Mr. Crawford's room was burning. Of several fur muffs, capes, and bonnets which had been laid on the bed, one of each was gone and the others were damaged by the flames. The little girl was charged with setting fire to the bed. In her fear she admitted having done it. Her father, in the belief that she might destroy the house had all in it, strapped her hands to her sides and took her to the police station at 135th street to ask Capt. Killelea's advice. The Captain asked about the servant girl before speaking of Mr. Crawford's complaint against with the waifs—but Mr. Crawford scouted the idea of his servant being the guilty party. An attempt was then made to frighten the trembling child into a promise to stop her thefts, and she promised. The robberies did not cease, however, and on Jan. 18 a live mouse was discovered in the laundry, which was evidently placed there maliciously. It was found that kerosene had been poured on the laundered clothes in the basket before they were set on fire. Again the little girl was thought guilty, and she was chained to a long chain to a staple in the wall in the kitchen. At night she was fastened to her bed. While the child was thus confined nothing was stolen.

Early in this month a lady called on Mrs. Crawford, and, on entering the house, laid off her cloak, muff, and bonnet. When about to depart very shortly afterwards, the bonnet was gone, and was never seen again. The front door was not opened, and was a window opening upon the balcony roof. It was thought that perhaps a thief had entered by the door or window, but Detective Jacob Wilkins, who was called in, concluded that some one in the house had taken the articles. He found them concealed in the garret. Although the child had gone about the house with her arms bound, she was charged with the act, and she again confessed under fear of punishment. Soon after a case of razors disappeared. A day or two later, the servant said that she had found one of the razors, that it had fallen from a slit in the footstool, as she moved it while sweeping. No slit was found in the stool. The servant was then suspected. One evening she came into the house carrying a fine pair of slippers in a box. It was known she could not afford to buy them, but she said they had been given her by a friend. Then the news came to Mrs. Crawford that her servant had stolen from her former mistress. In the servant's absence, Mr. Crawford forced the door of a closet in her room. There he found in a trunk a large part of the stolen things. Detective Wilkins was summoned, and he arrested the girl on her return on Sunday evening. She was cool at first, but soon broke down and confessed to the various thefts and the two attempts to burn the house. She said she had taken the money wherever it was in her father's house, and it was found there. After being lodged in the police station she seemed cool as if unconcerned, and would not talk much.

She was committed to the City Prison by Justice Power, in the Harlem Police Court, in default of $1,500 bail.

Mr. Crawford told Capt. Killelea that he would at once leave the neighborhood in which he had been living. The suffering of the little girl was the chief topic yesterday among the neighbors.

BURNED TO DEATH IN THEIR HUT.

The Shocking Death of Eight Turpentine Gatherers in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 14.—A party of ten men working in turpentine encamped in the woods at Jackson Springs, Moore County. They built an inclined shed between two large pines, and as they expected to be at work in this spot for some weeks they made the shed secure as substantial as possible, piling on the roof layers of earth and hickory poles, and weighting it with the largest stones they could find. Last night a severe storm prevailed, and they built a large fire in the centre of the structure. After eating their rations they spread blankets upon the ground, and at about 11 o'clock were sleeping, huddled together around the fire, which they had replenished with fresh logs before they went to sleep. It is supposed that about an hour after midnight, when the storm was at its height, the roof, with its mass of stones and earth, fell in on the sleeping men. The floor was covered with beds of leaves and straw, and the sides were made of dry twigs interlaced, and there was a barrel of turpentine in the place. These caught from the fire, and the whole mass was soon burning at white heat. The two survivors, James Jarrett and William Vix, were sleeping near the door, and were both crushed by the falling mass. Vix was the first to extricate himself, although a large log was across his stomach. He managed to drag himself ten feet from the ruins, and then lost consciousness. When he revived he saw streaks of flame shooting up from the pile, and heard the voice of Jarrett crying, "Help me, for God's sake; I am roasting!" One of Vix's legs was broken, and he had to crawl back to the ruins. He succeeded in getting Jarrett out, but that was all he could do. Jarrett was more seriously injured than himself, one foot being burned off and his left shoulder dislocated. The two survivors were helpless to venture near the place again. They heard agonizing shrieks from two of their companions imprisoned in the burning heap of turpentine, straw, leaves, and wood, but could render them no assistance. Half an hour after reached the fire had done its work. Vix and Jarrett suffered intensely from the cold before they were found and brought to Carthage this morning. The blackened skeletons of six of their companions were found in one place, and in another spot two half roasted bodies of Wm. Wright and Alex Call were discovered pinned to earth by sharpened slats of pine, which had gone through their bodies. The names of the other six were Robert Sampson, Donald Elliott, Hurton Mortimer, Albert Rodes, David Maggs, and Frank Robias. Jarrett cannot possibly recover.

MURDER IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Crime Committed on Sunday Evening by a Man who was Drunk on Cider.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Feb. 14.—Last evening Jeremiah Winchell, employed in Dakell's axle shops in South Egremont, five miles from here, started for James H. Bunce's, where lived Mrs. Harriet Morrison, 35 years of age, whose husband deserted her a few years ago. She had been in Bunce's employ a few months, only coming here with her boy of 13 years from Copake, N. Y. Bunce lives in "Guilder Hollow," in Egremont, on the road to Hillsdale, and besides him, one brother and a sister reside there. Winchell, who was drunk on cider, entered the kitchen where Mrs. Morrison's boy lay asleep in a chair and pulled him off by the stick. Mrs. Morrison defended her boy with a stick of wood, and finding that Winchell, who threatened to kill the family, was about to throw her to the floor, she ran into an adjoining bedroom, where James H. Bunce was lying down, for protection. Winchell followed, and quite a struggle ensued for several minutes, Winchell still talking of killing the family unless his wishes were complied with. At length Bunce, who was armed on the bed, reached up and took down a double-barrelled gun from a hook over the door, and attempted to frighten Winchell away. The latter tried to wrench it away, and in the struggle discharged one barrel, the charge taking effect in Mrs. Morrison's stomach. She died instantly.

JOHN SHERMAN CONDEMNED.

A Meeting at Which he was Accused of Endangering the Liberties of the People.

A meeting of the members of the sugar trade of the city of New York was held yesterday, which was remarkable in several respects. In point of numbers the assemblage was unprecedented in the history of the trade, and it was also the first time that all the interests, importing, refining, and jobbing, have met together in harmony. The object of the meeting was to consider and take action on a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, published in the newspapers of Feb. 12, in reply to a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Jan. 23. The difference of opinion between the sugar trade and John Sherman is that the former want the duties paid upon the sugar they import according to the "Dutch standard," as prescribed by the law, while John Sherman takes the ground that a large proportion of the sugar imported is artificially colored, so as to grade lower, and therefore pay less rate of duty, and that to detect the artificial coloring the polariscope must be used. The resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce adopting the report of its special committee concluded as follows: "That copies of the report be sent to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the members of Congress, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be respectfully requested to rescind his order of 24 of September, 1879, and to refund the excess of duties collected under it above the law full duties as prescribed by existing statutes."

John Sherman made the answer to the copy sent to him in a letter to the Chamber of Commerce, published last Saturday. He wrote that the department has undertaken to look through the fraudulent color, and assess duty on sugar at its true color. In conclusion, he called attention to the fact that one of the special committee of the Chamber is a party to one or more of the suits referred to, and is therefore pecuniarily interested in the question at issue.

The letter provoked the universal rally of yesterday. The meeting consisted of two sessions. The first was held at 11 A. M. in the rooms of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, 107 Water street. Every house of any importance in the several branches of the sugar trade was represented. Among them were Moses Taylor & Co., Havemeyer & Eder, the Havemeyer Sugar Refining Company, F. O. Matthiessen & Wiechers's Sugar Refining Company, Brooklyn Sugar Refining Company, Moller, Sterck & Co., North River Sugar Refining Company, Skiddy, Minford & Co., Burdick, Frisbie & Co., Eley, Tarnuzzer & Co., Maitland, Phelps & Co., S. and W. Welsh, J. M. Cobbins & Co., E. D. Morgan & Co., Boorum & Co., and H. A. Vatable & Son. Mr. David M. Turnure was chosen Chairman. He said that he considered the gathering a spontaneous outburst against the slanders contained in John Sherman's letter.

Mr. Knowlton offered a series of resolutions. They did not contain a definite answer to John Sherman's letter, he was asked to withdraw them that a committee might be appointed, with instructions to draft a reply to that letter. Mr. Knowlton assented, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Knowlton, Searls, and Burdick was appointed to act under the instructions mentioned. The meeting then adjourned to 3½ o'clock P. M., when the committee reported the following resolutions:

> That this meeting endorse the report of the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the collection of duties on sugar as a true and fair statement of the controversy between the merchants engaged in the importation of the article, and the Secretary of the Treasury.
>
> That we regard the subject as not one of trade, and that in pressing desires to utter an emphatic protest against the manner in which the Secretary of the Treasury has interpreted the subject, coupled with an imperative and a fraudulent purpose on the part of the importers.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Then it was suggested that the resolutions offered by Mr. Knowlton at the morning session would express the sense of the meeting more forcibly, and they were adopted, as follows:

> That Congress, in timely submitting to the assumption of the Secretary of the Treasury, and to an obscure official officer of the Government, is derelict in its duty to the people, and by its inaction endangers the constitutional liberties of the people of the United States. That in issuing an order for the collection of revenue which he declared he would not do without the authority of Congress, and which had been twice taken and twice rejected, the Secretary has shown himself a bad or a weak statesman, unworthy of his high position, derogatory to the government, and dangerous to all interests, commercial and political, involved in the question.
>
> That as lawmaking bodies, representing a branch of industry which yields to the Government one-third of its revenue, from customs, we resent the imputation of fraud, and declare we will submit to the laws of the United States duly executed, but not to the edicts of the Secretary of the Treasury controverting and subverting law.

One speaker said that within the twenty-four hours preceding the meeting he had been informed by two special agents of the department that it was the intention of their superior officers to crush certain houses in the trade.

DAVID JONES'S WILL.

Admitted to Probate After a Single Objection had been Made.

The will of the late David Jones, the wealthy batchelor brewer, who died on the 17th ult., leaving about $11,000,000 to be distributed among his brothers and sisters and their heirs, was offered for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's Court, in White Plains. It was anticipated by the heirs that a contest would be set up in the Surrogate's Court by or in behalf of Miss Green, whose peculiar relations with the late Mr. Jones are well known, and who, it was thought, would offer to prove that she had been married to Mr. Jones. Miss Green attended Mr. Jones's funeral, and was dressed in deep mourning. She stood at the head of the grave in Greenwood Cemetery and threw a bouquet into the grave when "Earth to earth" was pronounced. She was represented in the court room by her friend Mrs. Heilmann, but she herself was sick, and remained in a room that she had temporarily rented in a hotel across the way from the Court House, in which was the Surrogate's office. Her lawyer was Mr. E. Marshall Pavey.

The proceedings required that the subscribing witnesses should testify to the fact that they had been present at the time when Mr. Jones executed the will. One of the subscribing witnesses was Justice Neilson of Brooklyn. He had not been able to attend court in White Plains, so Surrogate Coffin had issued an order to Surrogate Levitasher, of Brooklyn, to examine Justice Neilson. The testimony of Justice Neilson was returned to Surrogate Coffin in White Plains yesterday morning.

Then Mr. Martin J. Keogh, for the heirs, moved to have the will admitted to probate. Mr. Pavey, for Mrs. Heilmann, who claimed that she was a creditor of the estate, suggested that Mr. Jones was a resident of New York, and not of New Rochelle, as he had continued to live in the Clarendon Hotel, although he had a house in New Rochelle. If Mr. Jones had lived in New York then the Surrogate of New York County was the proper officer to whom to apply for admitting the will to probate.

Mr. Keogh replied that the verified petition asking for the admission of the will to probate set forth that Mr. Jones was a resident of Westchester County, which was all that was necessary until a formal contest of the will should be made. No creditor of the estate could contest the will at that point in the proceedings and in such a way.

Surrogate Coffin agreed with Mr. Keogh, and the will was declared to be admitted to probate.

Then Alexander Thayer of Brooklyn, brother-in-law of the late Mr. Jones, and John J. Jones, the brother of Mr. Jones, qualified as executors. Wilson G. Hunt and Hamilton Blydenburg, named as executors in the will, declined to qualify on the ground that their time was so taken up in other affairs that they could not undertake the trust.

NOT AFRAID TO ASK.

An Elevated Railroad Company that would Like to Use the Bridge.

The New York and Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company yesterday petitioned the Brooklyn Common Council for leave to construct and operate an elevated and tunnel railway. The proposed route begins at the New York terminus of the Brooklyn bridge, runs continuously over and along the bridge to the sands street terminus, along Washington street, Myrtle and Hudson avenues to Fulton street, to Broadway, and along Broadway to Bushwick avenue.

The petition also requests the franchise to construct branch lines from Fulton ferry, along Fulton street to Bedford avenue, thence to property near Sands street, across Sands street and property to Washington street, thence along the middle line of Fulton and Myrtle avenues, through Bedford Court street to Atlantic avenue, to and along Fourth avenue to Fifth avenue, also along Myrtle avenue to the city line; also one from the South Ferry, along Atlantic and Court streets to Hamilton avenue; also a branch along Hamilton avenue from the ferry, and thence by a tunnel beyond the canal to the city line; also a branch line from Fulton street to Prospect Park along Vanderbilt avenue, and another branch to run from Fulton street along Franklin avenue, across private property between Franklin and Classon avenues.

The petition comes much commended among the Aldermen. Several weeks ago the Common Council published for all of the streets names in the City Directory. The company requested the filing its articles of incorporation that it might comply with the requirements. The directors are Albert F. Johnson, Peter B. Wyckoff, Frank B. Johnson, Moses S. Beach, Alfred Hall, Alexander Mitchell, Alfred Ely, H. B. Stewart, H. B. Bodger, J. W. Clark, Jr., E. Ellsworth Yates, R. Carrington, and John S. Davidson.

The petition, which was signed by Daniel Balder, the President, was referred to the Railroad Committee.

MRS. GEISTINGER'S MISSING TRUNK.

On Friday night a trunk, with $1,500 worth of wearing and stage apparel was stolen from the rooms of Mrs. Geistinger, the German actress, 320 East Eighteenth street. On that evening Policeman McBride met two men carrying a trunk in that neighborhood, and asked them where they got it, and where they were going. They told an apparently straight story, and he allowed them to pass. Detectives Mulry and Corey arrested yesterday at 10 Forsyth street Herman Kamp on suspicion of the theft, and McBride identified him in the Yorkville Police Court as having been one of the men that had the trunk. The other man has not been arrested, nor has the trunk yet been recovered.

The Consumptive's Great Remedy.

Ohlin's "Tasteless" Cod Liver Oil, Lime and Wild Cherry. Sold by druggists. Depot, 6 Bowery.—*Adv.*

SUBSIDY SEEKERS BAFFLED.

THEIR SCHEME MEETS WITH CRUSHING DEFEAT IN THE SENATE.

Only Fourteen Votes Against the Tabling of the Subsidy Amendment to the Post Office Bill—Some Able and Effective Speeches.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—The friends of subsidies met with an overwhelming defeat in the Senate to-day. The proposed amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to expend a million dollars for foreign mail service was laid on the table, only fourteen Senators voting against that motion. The amendment was nothing else than an attempt to procure a subsidy, almost all of which would have gone to John Roach's Brazil line and to the Pacific Mail line. Senator Beck showed in his speech that not more than twelve per cent. of the million dollars could be used for the establishment of such mail lines from Southern ports to foreign ports as many Senators long for. The amendment was skillfully worded so as to appeal to the Senators representing States in which there are ports of entry. A strong lobby has been hard at work all winter, and John Roach himself has been here for a day or two. Knowing that it was not possible, for parliamentary reasons, to get such an amendment as the one proposed attached to the Post Office Appropriation bill while the bill was under consideration in the House, the lobby caused it to be introduced in the Senate, fully expecting that there it would be added to the bill. Then the bill, with this amendment, could go back to the House for concurrence. The amendment was reported, and the debate on it has lasted three days. Nominally the debate was simply a question of order as to whether such an amendment could be added to the Bill, but as a matter of fact the discussion has gone to the merits of the whole subject of subsidies.

When the debate began there was beyond doubt a majority in the Senate who favored the amendment; but this majority was divided upon the subject of free ships. Senator Pugh, who moved the amendment, went so far as to say that he should not vote for it unless a free ship provision was added. Other subsidy Senators favor free ships. On the other hand, many Senators who favored subsidies would rather vote against all of them than have foreign-built ships admitted to American register. This was especially true of the Republican subsidy Senators. This division of sentiment greatly lessened the original subsidy majority, and it was learned yesterday that some Senators who had at first intended to vote for the amendment were now so greatly frightened at the prospect of a free ship clause that they had decided to vote against the amendment. Whether that would have been enough to have defeated the amendment, is doubtful; but there were delivered three vigorous, eloquent protests to-day that turned the majority into a minority. The speeches of Senators Bayard, Whyte, and Beck were regarded as masterly, unanswerable arguments against the policy and propriety of Government subsidies. Senator Whyte's speech was one of the most brilliant delivered in the Senate for months. He went to the very marrow of the subject, and while pointing out the specious fallacy of the arguments used to favor subsidies in general, he handled the particular one provided for by this amendment so skillfully as to show not only that it was not needed to develop the commerce of the country, but that it was a bill for building more than a gift from the people to the owners of the steamship lines. Mr. Beck opened the eyes of the Southern members who had favored the amendment by showing that under the most favorable circumstances the Southern ports could not get more than twenty per cent. of the subsidy. Very inadequate and rather labored plea for the amendment. He seemed to feel that the Senate was against him. Mr. Teller moved that the amendment be laid upon the table, and his motion was carried, with only fourteen votes opposing.

This sends subsidy for this session. The members of the House Post Office Committee, who have been anxiously watching the fate of the amendment, and have been conspicuous on the floor of the Senate while it was being discussed, went sorrowfully away when the vote was announced.

The vote stood 34 yeas to 14 nays. Of the affirmative votes, only eight were cast by Republicans.

The following is the negative vote:

> REPUBLICANS—Blair, Bruce, Burnside, Ferry, Hamlin, Padock, Pugh, Rollins, and Windom—8.
>
> DEMOCRATS—Garland, Jones, Lamar, Morgan, Walker, and Williams—6.

Blaine, Baldwin, Platt, Kellogg, Cameron (Pa.), and Anthony—all Republicans—who would have voted in the negative, were paired.

The Post Office Appropriation bill was then passed.

THE STRUGGLE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Great Excitement Over To-day's Municipal Election—The War on the Bosses.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14—There is intense feeling to-night over the municipal elections to-morrow. All through the State the Senatorial question is cast aside for the moment and all attention is directed to Philadelphia, for the result here will have a marked effect on the contest in Harrisburg. The fight to-morrow will be a direct one between the bosses and the people. The chief struggle will be to wrest the Tax office from the Ring. The spoils have amounted to a million a year, of which a million has gone into the pockets of the half dozen bosses who rule the city. The citizens have in nomination John Hunter, a reform leader in the Common Council, and George G. Leipie, Secretary of the Commercial Exchange, is the candidate of the bosses, but Hunter is running very intense until to-night, and it is generally conceded that Hunter will be elected.

The bosses are therefore bending all their energies to-night to the reelection of William S. Stokley for Mayor. Opposed to him is the Citizens' candidate, Samuel King, a Democratic member of the Common Council, who has worked indefatigably with Hunter for reform. The fight will be the severest in the history of the city. It is life or death for the bosses. With King elected Mayor, Hunter Tax Receiver, and honest Councilmen, several of these bosses will stand a fine show of getting into the penitentiary. There will be investigations that mean business. The Gas Trust, where it is openly charged that $1,000 has been wasted and presumably stolen every day for years, will be overhauled, and the whole corrupt ring will be broken up. If King is elected it is doubtful if about $80,000,000 will be swept out of power.

The bosses have all the election machinery. In half the wards it is known that they have bought up election officers to make false returns. Although at the headquarters of the reformers communications have been received from a majority of the legal voters promising to vote for Hunter and King, the bosses have made preparations to count Stokley in by 10,000 majority. The majority for Hunter will be so large that they will hardly dare make the attempt to count him out. To meet the bosses the reformers have engaged one thousand detectives. They have been at work for several days, and all the polling places where frauds is contemplated are known. Many business places will be closed to-morrow, and the proprietors will spend the day at the polls. Wherever fraud is detected arrests will be made, and if Stokley is counted in a contest will follow. The citizens are thoroughly excited. They mean to have a fair election if it is a possible thing. Three car loads of Stokley repeaters arrived here to-night from Washington.

The detectives employed by the citizens brought in word to-night that the bosses are preparing bogus ballot boxes to be used on an extensive scale. For instance, in precinct cists 125 votes for King and 75 for Stokley, a second box containing 125 for Stokley and 75 for King will be returned. The excitement at the headquarters of both parties is intense. Notes from the bosses' headquarters were in the Citizens' Committee room all day. To add to the excitement, two of the Judges refused this afternoon to appoint election overseers except in one or two instances.

Recalling a Mysterious Disappearance.

The mysterious disappearance of George B. Remsen of Brooklyn was recalled yesterday by an appeal argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court, by D. B. Thompson, in the suit of Lowell Talbot as assignee against George W. Adams and another as executors. Mr. Remsen, who was a wealthy dealer in Jersey lands, became a bankrupt just before Christmas, in 1877, and Lowell Talbot was his assignee. The creditors consented to a composition at sixty cents on the dollar, and Mr. Susan L. Remsen, the wife of George B. Remsen, agreed to give security from property which had been previously conveyed to her, for the payment of $75,000 in notes to be issued by Mr. Remsen in payment of his debts at the compromise price.

Before the date for the delivery of the notes to the clerk of the court arrived Mr. Remsen disappeared. It was believed at first that he had absconded, but the belief now is that he was driven crazy by his financial troubles, and that he committed suicide. His wife spent a year in looking for him, and, worn out by grief, she died soon after her husband.

The present suit is against her executors and heirs at law to compel the performance of her agreement. Judgment was rendered in the defendants' favor in the trial in the first instance, and the appeal is from that judgment.

Through Two Hatchways.

Samuel Rosenfeldt and Benjamin Frankford, two lads in the employ of Wisenschitt & Co., clothiers at 490 Broadway, began skylarking in the second story of the building yesterday. In the course of their play they both sped on the trap covering the hatchway. The trap gave way, carrying them with it. When they struck the trap in the second floor that also gave way, and they finally fell into the basement. Rosenfeldt received serious injuries about the body, and was removed to the Chambers Street Hospital, unconscious from the shock. Frankford escaped with a few scratches. He was carried home at his house at 403 East Forty-sixth street.

"Acadia cure" gives instant relief, and is infallible in curing piles. Samples free. Depot, 93 Mercer st.—*Adv.*

Don't use stimulants, but nature's real brain and nerve food—Hop Bitters.—*Adv.*

R. H. PARK'S "STATUETTE" FIRST LOVE."

Purchased by Judge Hilton and Presented to Mrs. A. T. Stewart.

Mr. R. H. Park, the sculptor, who since 1870 has lived in Florence, recently has come to this city with a number of statues and statuettes which can be seen in his studio in the Park Hotel. Among these is a statuette entitled "First Love," which Judge Hilton has purchased for $3,000, and which he has presented to Mrs. A. T. Stewart, in whose parlor it will be placed next Thursday afternoon. The subject was suggested by the following story: Bianca Capella, the daughter of a Venetian nobleman, eloped with a poor student advocate. As soon as they reached Florence they were married. One day the Grand Duke of Florence saw Bianca at her window, and was so captivated by her beauty that he sent a woman whom he employed in such commissions to learn who she was and to bring her to his apartments where he might obtain an interview. In her lonely position Bianca readily listened to the woman's proposal. When they entered the apartment Bianca's companion found some excuse for leaving her alone. A few minutes afterward the Duke entered, approached her and avowed his love. She told her story to the Duke, and he obtained a high position in the army for her husband. Whether this was done out of pure unselfishness or for the same reason that prompted David to send Urich, the husband of Bathsheba, into the thick of the fray, the story does not tell. But at all events Bianca's husband was killed in battle and she was soon afterward married to the Duke.

Mr. Park has chosen from this story the moment when the Grand Duke avows his love. The statuette represents the Grand Duke and Bianca; between them a short rectangular pillar, on which Bianca's right arm rests. Her hands are nervously clasped, and she looks downward with an expression of mingled pleasure and perplexity. The Duke has placed his left arm upon her shoulder, while with his right he makes a persuasive gesture. His left foot extends forward. A cloth is draped over the pillar. The sculptor has been most successful in modelling the woman's figure.

AMUSEMENTS.

"100 Wives" at Booth's Theatre.

A new play, conventionally styled an "American comedy-drama," and contained in an "emblematic tableau" and four acts, was produced last evening at Booth's Theatre. It is called "100 Wives," and it has to do with the Latter-day Saints, being nothing more nor less than a covert and pious sally at Mormonism. It belongs to a class of dramas of which "My Partner" and "The Danites" are types. It is colored with the romanticism of the frontier, picturesque without being natural, exciting in its incidents, and in its quality quite devoid of a trace of poetic sentiment. The story that is developed is of a foolish woman lured away from England with her child by the wiles of an uxorious Saint, and of the perils and hardships of her husband, who follows to Utah to the rescue. About this are grouped knives and pistols, deep and diabolical plots, fiendish schemes and hellish purposes, in all enough to keep the life fluid of an ordinary audience in one continuous curdle. The honest miners are true to their primary traditions; they drink, smoke, swear, gamble, shoot, wear red shirts, idolize children, revere the abstract woman, and variously comport themselves like the offspring of nature. There is a Chinaman, of course; the indispensable legacy that Mr. Bret Harte has conferred on American comedy-drama, the Ah Sin of the contemporary washhouse. He is, as usual, impossible, but he is made entertaining by reason of the native drollery of the player who undertakes him. The accessories are all brilliant and in great part reasonable, while the scenery is of its kind excellent. The views of Salt Lake City are faithful alike to the photograph and the scene painter's exigencies, and the rocky cañon is as effective a scene as Booth's has had in a long time. The "emblematic tableau" is an idea conceived and executed, wholly irrelevant to the spirit of the play, but interesting and impressive. Its purpose is to show the methods of the Mormon religious code, and the sentimental or fanatic motives of the late Mr. Young's lode servants, as the same are supposed to be inspired by the dispensation of a new covenant and the administration of the oath of the Blood Atonement. It is picturesque and well effected, but it does not accord with the rude Western notion that Mr. Young's destroying angels preferred to use the language of that region—"to croke a Gentile" now and then as a sort of professional recreation. As a blow at Mormonism it is possibly the most ambitious thwack which that fated creed has sustained, and the only reason for not calling out the author last evening was out of concern lest some enraged and zealous Saint in the audience should shoot him on the spot.

The story, as it is revealed interests the audience; it is wholly unreasonable and impossible, but it has a quickness of life, a fullness of color, and an audacity of incident that pull it through with a rush. As an entertainment it is an unmistakable success, and it is in every part done with cleverness. Little Miss Ada Gilmore is most amusing in the character of a *bouffe* Mormon wife of a buffo Mormon elder. The sauciness and sprightliness of her acting brought out the warmest applause. There is a very clever child in a pretty child's part, and there are weeping maidens and singing brevet Mormonesses without number. The chief Mormon elder is made to be a villain of the most frightful character, and the whole Utah community of the elect is served up in a way that should make the original Joseph Smith himself turn over in his coffin. It would move the blackest and most malignant enemy of the chosen people of that Western Zion to relenting tears.

Marie Geistinger as Therese Krones.

Marie Geistinger, the versatile German actress and singer, who plays equally well in comedy, tragedy, and opera bouffe, appeared at the Thalia Theatre last night in "Therese Krones, a genre picture in three acts, with singing by C. Haffner, music by A. Müller." This little piece, half comedy, half operetta, consisting of witty dialogue and pleasing music, gave Mme. Geistinger opportunity to show some of the best points of her singing and acting. Her voice is no longer fresh, but it is agreeable throughout, and she uses it with rare facility. Indeed it is the excellence of her method which has preserved her voice so well. Her pronunciation is remarkably distinct. Every syllable is heard even in the most rapid passage without detriment to the value of the musical phrase. As far as the singing is concerned, she was at her best in the first act in a little song which requires her to imitate the calls of various birds—the dove, the thrush, and even the nightingale. Her most popular success, however, was in a chatty melody in the second act.

Her acting was a clever mingling of humor and sentiment. She gave a most excellent idea of the bright, good-natured Austrian girl. One night's sail of her character of the characters in the play says of *Therese Krones*: "She is as sparkling and exhilarating as champagne." The play, which calls for thirty-six characters, was well cast throughout. Herr Adolf as *Raimund* being particularly good.

Amusement Notes.

Mr. Gus Williams appeared in his play, "Our German Senator," at the Brooklyn Park Theatre last evening. The audience laughed at and applauded everything.

At Daly's Theatre, "Needles and Pins" was put back on the stage last evening, brightly and sharply. Its mixture of farce, dance, and song proved as diverting as ever to a fair audience.

Mr. Frank Mayo gave his popular impersonation of *Baron Cloden* at the Williamsburgh Novelty Theatre last evening. His performance was as creditable as ever. Miss Weaver gave him excellent support as *Eleanor Vaughn*.

Mr. Neil Burgess was the garrulous and otherwise comical *Widow Bedott*, last evening, at the Bijou Opera House, which was tolerably well filled with hearty laughers. His personation is not only funny, but cleverly characteristic.

Miss Rose Eytinge's performance in "East Lynne," at the Standard Theatre, last evening, would have caused more than a little surprise, if not even a little tumult, if it was excellent in its way, and let no thinker of her than the part she had been playing in "Drink." She was liberally rewarded with applause.

Strakosch has engaged Fraulein Hedwig Rolandi, prima donna of the royal opera at Wiesbaden, to sing in the United States in operas, oratorios, and concerts, but he is first going to Paris with her. He has made a contract with her for three years, and pays her at a rate that amounts to nearly $30,000 a year.

Some kindly disposed members of the dramatic profession have arranged a benefit for the mother of Miss Ella May, whose recent death under sad circumstances has been published. It will occur on Thursday afternoon next, and as a most attractive entertainment has been generously provided, there can be little question of its successful result.

Salvini's performance of *Othello* yesterday at Booth's Theatre for the benefit of the dramatic profession, who, being engaged when he plays ordinarily, have no opportunity to see him, was a most interesting occasion. All the theatrical people attended, and the general public took the rest of the house. The enthusiasm was simply startling, and the astonished translation was presented with a triumphal strength, and otherwise overwhelmed with honors.

Tony Pastor's programme is an attractive one for this week. Miss Annie Grey and Miss Florence Merton sing ballads, the Sisters Walton, Parmelee and Alma, and Lester and Allen cause boisterous mirth. One of the attractions is "Sara," a gifted young person in negro black, who sings "Sweet Marie" in far above her station and as she executes her fantastic dance. "The Pirates of Penzance," is an excellent adaptation to American ears of Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera.

Booth as King Lear.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Edwin Booth appeared as *King Lear* to-night at the Princess's Theatre, and was decidedly successful. The house was well filled, although the weather was inauspicious. Mr. Booth was called before the curtain after every act, and after that in which *Lear* recognizes *Cordelia*, he was summoned three times to the front. He was well supported, on the whole, by the company. He scores with *Goneril* and *Four Tim* were especially well received.

VICTORY AGAIN FOR HANLAN

EASILY BEATING LAYCOCK OVER THE THAMES COURSE.

Taking the Lead at the Start and Keeping It to the Finish—Making Himself Absolute Owner of the Famous Challenge Cup.

LONDON, Feb. 14. The race between Hanlan of Toronto and Laycock of Sydney, New South Wales, over the Thames championship course, for the championship of England, the *Sportsman* Challenge Cup, and £1,000, came off this afternoon, and was won easily by Hanlan by about four lengths. There was little betting on the race, as the result was regarded as a foregone conclusion. Three to one on Hanlan was freely offered. The weather was cold and rainy. The towpath along the course was thickly lined with spectators. The steamers accompanying the race were crowded.

The start was not made until 2:25 P. M., Hanlan having won the Surrey side of the river in the toss for position. An even start was effected, but Hanlan immediately gained two lengths, and passed Hammersmith Bridge, one mile and six furlongs from the start, which is generally considered the critical point of the course, three lengths ahead. After passing Hammersmith Bridge, all the way past Chiswick, Laycock rowed his hardest, but could not gain. The course just before Barnes Bridge was crowded with barges, but both men traversed them safely. Hanlan, who had not been really pressed, won by four or five lengths. The time of the race was 25 minutes and 41 seconds. Hanlan started at 37 strokes per minute to Laycock's 39.

Hanlan was able to slow down to 28 strokes to the minute before Hammersmith Bridge was reached, the time to which point was 9 minutes and 23 seconds. Laycock's desperate efforts past Chiswick enabled him momentarily to decrease Hanlan's lead by a length, and he continued his determined efforts to the end. His time was 25 minutes and 20½ seconds.

Hanlan and Laycock will visit the Westminster Aquarium together to-night. Both men will leave for their respective homes shortly.

Hanlan now becomes absolute owner of the *Sportsman* Challenge Cup and the £100 premium, promised by the donors of the trophy to whoever should win it outright. The proprietors of the *Sportsman* will also give Hanlan a gold commemorative medal, of the value of 25 guineas. They further propose to institute another Championship Challenge Cup of the value of 200 guineas, the first contest for which will be rowed on the Tyne during the coming summer.

The *Times* this morning said: "Laycock is still sculling with a very short forward reach, shorter even than when he won the race for the American cup, while the long slide he now uses seems unsuited to his style. Hanlan's style is far superior to that of Laycock, and though he is hardly sculling so well as when he met Trickett, he is stronger, in better health, and has a faster stroke."

The *Sportsman* said: "We have never seen Laycock sculling worse than now. He wastes too much work in the air. Both men are in splendid health."

EXCITEMENT IN THE LARD MARKET.

The "Shorts" in a Stampede—Phil Armour and his Famous Corner.

"A grand scramble to cover transactions involving no less than 35,000 tierces almost as quick as the brokers could get them down in their note books, and an advance of twenty-five cents per 100 pounds, is the whole story," said a leading broker, speaking of the excitement in the lard market yesterday. "When this blows over there'll be another squat. But the boys will be more careful in future. Don't forget that."

"What started the boom?"

"Oh, this market has wanted to go up for three months, but some of those fellows in Chicago kept jumping on it. Now it has got away from them, and is going like a racehorse. The 'shorts' here were the first to get frightened to-day; then Chicago went wild; then when the boys here saw that the Chicago operations were so wild, they became more frightened than ever; then they rushed in and covered. Perhaps in a few days they may be sorry.

"A year ago last November the supply of lard here and in the West was estimated at something like 250,000 tierces. The packing season that followed was unusually successful. The number of hogs packed exceeded anything before known; and yet we started in last November with the country bare of stock. We had used up the large surplus on hand at the beginning of the season, as well as the enormous crop that was afterward marketed. The packing this season will be larger than the last, and yet the market is rampant."

"How do you account for that?"

"Well, in this way. Certain large operators here and in Chicago, thinking that another large packing season would glut the market, bone of the market, sold it short. Some of these bears were bulls the year before, and one of them raked in something like $2,000,000, it is said, by cornering pork and lard."

"Who was that?"

"Phil Armour of Chicago. He is said to be on the short side now;