The Sun.

VOL. XLIX.--NO. 123. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1882. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IARGES AGAINST SHERMAN

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE DOINGS OF THE TREASURY TYCOONS.

Expenditure by Sherman Said to have been Paid with Public Funds—A Reported Exoneration Denied—Something About French

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—An evident attempt has been made to forestall public opinion in reference to the Treasury investigation now going on. Some time ago the *Gazette* of this city published a statement by W. P. Brown that he had done work on John Sherman's new house, and been paid for it out of the contingent fund of the Treasury Department. As the investigating committee holds its session with closed doors, it was impossible to learn in detail either who all the witnesses were or what was testified. The *New York Tribune* however, stated that Mr. Brown had testified on Tuesday, and had sworn that he never did any work whatever on Sherman's house. The *Tribune* added that this testimony had silenced the detractors of Mr. Sherman, and that the explosion of the slander was as complete as it was atrocious. Mr. Brown to-night pushes the following card to your correspondent:

> [illegible] that the article in the New York [illegible] of the 29th in reference to my testimony is a lie. I was summoned to appear before the Senate Committee. As yet my evidence has not been taken, but I expect it the coming week. Respectfully,
> W. PAUL BROWN, 421 Ninth street, S. E.

Mr. Brown's testimony, when given, will be found to be in substantial accord with his affidavit. But Mr. Brown's statement is not the only evidence. The editor of the *Gazette* has seen other witnesses and evidence bearing on his charge which will be laid before the committee.

According to the Treasury investigation, the morning *Gazette* will to-morrow say: "The Senate Committee have already developed enough to convince them that all the liars and swearers do not live in Louisiana, and that some of those who have hitherto been regarded as reputable are rather the reverse. There is a certain brother-in-law in an unpleasant predicament among others. Next week a number of witnesses will be recalled, and with their additional testimony the ball will commence to roll in earnest. In the course of a few weeks from now there will be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth among a lot of the tycoons who did certain things and swore they did not. They are certain to be brought up, as a lariat would a wild mustang, with the ugliest kind of a jerk. So far there has been no whitewash in this inquiry, though one investigator has seemed to manifest an ardent desire to put his shoulder to the operation on Tycoon John." The *Gazette* will also contain the following narrative:

> A short time ago a lady member of the Great Family saw in a leading furniture store on the avenue a beautiful sideboard. She liked the article closely, learned the price, which was one of large figures, and left. Soon she came again, bringing with her the husband. Together they examined the sideboard well and went away, leaving the merchant under the impression that the article was good as sold. Not long after the Great Family, accompanied by the new sideboard, visited Superintendent of the Treasury Hessler, Superintendent of Engraving Ballou, and other prominent officials called upon the furniture merchants, and made another close examination, which included careful measurements. Then Tycoon John and his man Hessler went away, and neither he nor any of his family ever called again to admire the sideboard. A few weeks after this their last visit, though, there placed a perfect copy of that sideboard in Tycoon John's house, and there is reason to believe that it was made in the Treasury Department out of Government material by mechanic employees of the department."

In the election of Sherman to the United States Senate to succeed Garfield, and shortly after his return to the city, Tycoon French, Tycoon Tingle, and Tycoon Lambert got up a scheme for him—one of those hearty, spontaneous affairs that are of such frequent occurrence here. They assessed the clerks of the department and outsiders having business relations therewith, and raised money enough to have the Marine band and fireworks, &c. The night of the affair came, and the hearty, spontaneous crowd marched to Tycoon John's house behind the band. While the band played sweet music the lucky recipient of their generosity strutted about in Sherman's honor. After about an hour of this kind of tribute, Tycoon John and the leaders to come in and take refreshments. They did so, and the affair ended. Next day Tycoon John sent a check of $169 for the cost of the refreshments to Tycoons French, Power, Tingle, and Lambert. These patriots would not pay it themselves and could not raise it by assessment, so they it was decided to pay it from moneys received from the sale of department waste paper, which was done, and so Tycoon John was reimbursed.

French is Acting Secretary again, and it is reported that he has insinuated himself to a considerable extent into the good graces of Secretary Folger. If the means employed to make French Assistant Secretary of the Treasury could be described, it would be plainly seen that neither political influence nor eminent fitness had any connection therewith. At home, where he is much better known than here, he could not obtain the smallest elective or appointive office because of his bad character and worthlessness. He has more of his relatives in office under the Government, and all appointed by himself. His wife was placed by him on the rolls of the Supervising Architect's office under Hunt at $1600 per day, and she resigned at that rate for more than a year. He was in Europe studying sculpture, and the head and front of the Ring in Hill's and of which Hill is a conspicuous member. When Morton was Collector of Customs at New York, he concluded that he needed additional room for the public business, and to supply the need rented a partially completed building. Finding not having the means to finish the place, he sent communications to the white matter French, and asked instructions. French directed Merritt to advance the amount of money needed to finish the work from public funds, and to pay a rental that would give the owner a fair interest ten per centum on the cost property. These instructions were carried into effect, but where French found law to authorize public moneys to execute a private contract, his superiors never knew. Not a little more clear where he finds warrant to compel the Government to pay exhorbitant rent.

VISITS FROM DIPLOMATISTS.

The New Chinese Minister Presented to the President—Ministers Departing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The new Chinese Minister, Cheng Tsao Ju, was presented to the President by Mr. Frelinghuysen, the Secretary of State, at 6 o'clock this evening. This somewhat unusual hour was selected to enable the retiring Ministers, Chin Lan Pin and Yung Wing, to present their letter of recall before leaving Washington on the night train for San Francisco, where the mail steamer will be detained to await their arrival. Chin Lan Pin and Yung Wing first had audience of the President, at which they announced their recall, and took leave of him in a pleasant speech, cordially responded to by the President. The new Minister, being presented to the President, the retiring Minister, Cheng Tsao Ju, said:

> It gives me to express my earnest wishes for your personal and for the prosperity of the Administration, for the welfare of the great people over whom you preside, and to add that these are the sentiments of my government and the government.

In his reply the President said:

> It gives me to convey to his Majesty the Emperor my thanks for the kind sentiments which he has expressed through you, and the earnest wishes of myself and of the people of this country for his own happiness and for the prosperity of his ancient and honorable empire. In accepting, Mr. Minister, the expression of my confidence in His Majesty, has selected you to represent him in this country, I express my hope that your long and well known character give the best assurance of the friendly relations which have so happily existed in the past between the two countries will be maintained in the future through your mission to Washington and the government with which you will reside in both countries.

After the reception of the Chinese Minister Russian Minister, Mr. Bartholomei, called to take leave of him before leaving for Russia.

Baron von Schlozer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the German Empire will leave this city on Monday for New Orleans, he will sail on Thursday next for Rio Janeiro, Brazil, to which a successor has not been determined upon, but Count Henry Bernstorff, Secretary of Legation, will be in charge of the Legation for the present.

Why McGlonis Escapes.

Judge Lawrence directed yesterday that McGlonis, who personated Sherman Read, and got into the penitentiary under Read's sentence for [illegible] Lottery law, be released from arrest. When the case was reversed Judge Gildersleeve committed McGlonis to the Tombs. Judge Lawrence holds the imprisonment was illegal, because McGlonis was sentenced in accordance with section 151 of the code. The error was not his mistake.

STRANDED ON MUD ISLAND.

The Steamship Moravian Going Ashore in a Fog—The Sea Breaking Over Her.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Dec. 31.—The following account of the Moravian disaster is furnished by one of the passengers: "The Moravian left Portland at 4 P. M. on Thursday. The weather was quite foggy. The pilot left at about 4:30 P. M., and the ship was put on her course. The weather continued foggy all night, but the fog was not dense. The Captain made soundings at regular intervals, and found them satisfactory, judging that the course he was following would carry him at least ten miles clear of Seal Island; but on Friday morning, at about 9¾, land was seen on the port bow. The engines were immediately reversed, but not in time to prevent her going ashore. She was going at half speed when she struck, and rose five feet out of the water forward. She remained firmly fixed on the beach, which proved to be a flat mud island, about twenty-three miles from Yarmouth. The tide was about one-half ebb, and had the wind remained as it was she would have undoubtedly got off at the next high water, as the cargo in the fore parts was thrown overboard to lighten the vessel. At noon the wind changed to west-northwest, which caused the ship to roll heavily and thump hard. She soon spring a leak, and the forward compartment was filled with water. As soon as the Captain saw that there was no chance of getting the vessel off, he launched all the boats and landed the passengers on the island in safety, with all their baggage and sufficient provisions for several days, and blankets, &c., to make all as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. The wind increasing to a gale and the sea becoming heavier, it was found that the vessel would soon fill. At midnight the sea broke completely over her, and the tide continued to flow in and outas it rose and fell. Soon after the ship struck the Captain dispatched the purser to Yarmouth for assistance, and to communicate the news of the disaster to the owners and agent. On Saturday morning the tug Seddie V. went to their assistance and took the passengers and their baggage to Yarmouth, where they arrived at 4 P. M. They will be forwarded to Halifax. About 100 barrels of apples, 200 tierces of lard, and a large quantity of wheat, cheese, &c., have been thrown overboard. From present appearances the prospect of getting the Moravian afloat is very slight. The accident is attributable to an unusually strong current setting in to the bay. When we left the island the ship was full of water."

GOLDSMITH MAID'S TRAINER.

Death of William Bodine—What he Made of an Unpromising Mare.

William Bodine, who is to be buried to-day at Middletown, N. J., was well known in the sporting world. He had extraordinary success as a trainer of nervous or vicious horses. He made Goldsmith's stables what they were during the Maid's supremacy, and trained a number of horses of note.

"When Goldsmith Maid was first taken to Bodine," said Mr. Chester of the *Spirit of the Times*, "she was as fractious and nervous as could well be imagined, and had never been broken in. He was a trainer of the old style, and succeeded where many others had failed in bringing the excitable mare around. She was 7 years old when he took charge of her, and no one thought she amounted to anything, but Bodine quieted her down so that she lowered her record to 2:14, the fastest time on record. She was queen of the turf from that time till '78, when Rarus took her.

"Gloster was another horse that Bodine trained. He made a record of 2:17, and was then sent to California, where he died young. He was a remarkable horse, and the greatest things were expected of him. His stride was greater than that of any other horse on the turf. It measured 22½ feet. Bodine trained many black geldings Midnight to 2:18¼. Goldsmith ranked a magnificent gelding after him. It made 2:19¼, but stopped there. Bodine was not a man of mark outside of his unusual abilities as a trainer, and, as far as I know, retired in obscurity. He was the master of plumbers who failed in this city in 1881 in three times as great a sum 1880, in which year the number was one.

Bradstreet's summary of failures in the United States and Canada in 1881 shows the total liabilities at $76,661,067, assets, $35,964,190, or 47 per cent. In 1880 the liabilities were $57,120,503, and the assets $27,431,072, or 48 per cent. The failures in 1881 numbered 5,929, in 1880, 4,970.

The failures throughout the United States in 1881 are reported by R. G. Dun & Co. as numbering 9,262, with liabilities amounting to $81,155,932. They say in their circular: "As to the proportion of failures to those engaged in business our statistics show that in 1878 the number of failures was in the ratio of 1 in 77, in 1879, 1 in 64; in 1879, 1 in 105; in 1880, 1 in 138, while in 1881 the proportion was 1 in 140. The advantage in favor of the year just closed over the average of years is therefore very marked."

Why Mr. Bishop was Not Ordained.

A despatch from Baltimore on Friday said that the standing committee of the Episcopal Church of Maryland had declined to recommend for ordination Clinton Bishop of Baltimore, the first colored graduate of the General Theological Seminary in New York. No reasons for the refusal were reported. Prof. Buel, the resident Professor in the seminary at Twentieth street and Ninth avenue, said yesterday that he had not seen the despatch until then, but that he had anticipated the news. Bishop was the first colored student in the seminary. At that time are colored students there now, one of them in the senior class. Bishop had been graduated in proper form. "I thought he was as good as the others. We were not satisfied in Baltimore with his examination."

"Was he deficient in his studies?"

"No, I don't think so."

"Was he refused on account of his color?"

"No. I'm positive it wasn't on account of color. The fact is," Prof. Buel added, "he believes in a church that is little under suspicion in Maryland as having a tendency toward ritualism. They are very strict down there, and sometimes they lean backward."

Jenkins' Self-Raising Buckwheat.

Customers prefer this. It is the best.—*Adv.*

FOR PEACE AND HARMONY.

NEGOTIATIONS AT ALBANY BETWEEN THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

Message Bearers Between the Conferees and Boss Kelly—John B. Haskin's War Whoop—What the Anti-Monopolists Want.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—There is no indication as yet that the party managers have made up their slates or that arrangements have been made to prevent the threatened deadlock when the Legislature comes to organize. The return of Mr. Kelly's agents, who have been here to see what terms could be made, is awaited with interest. Senator-elect Treanor is said to be the latest message-bearer to the boss. He started for New York this afternoon, and will return to-morrow. Should no understanding be reached, Boss Kelly has intimated that he may come up himself and make known his demands. In the interim there is a lull. The Tammany men do not know what they want, and will not speak until the Boss is heard from. Many of the regular Democratic members of the Senate and Assembly, on the other hand, do not hesitate to speak out freely against the daily dickering that has been engaged in by some of their would-be leaders, who have assumed in negotiating with John Kelly to pledge the votes of members for this or that slate. These members say that they have authorized nobody to speak for them, that they control their own votes, and that they do not propose to set up boss rule over them. At the same time they desire party harmony and will make reasonable concessions to secure it. Let there be a caucus call broad enough for all, they say; let there be free and full discussion, and let the nominations be made in the regular Democratic way and not selected beforehand by two or three self-constituted leaders. This feeling is especially strong among the country members, who are surprised on arriving here to find that they are not expected to express any opinions, but are merely to go into caucus for the ratification of such bargain as may have been made by a self-constituted junta. Said a prominent rural Democrat to-night: "This way of doing things is too much like Boss Tweed's method. He used to come up here every winter with his slate made up, and all the caucus had to do was to adopt the programme and adjourn."

The rush of applicants for the clerkship and minor places tends to increase this feeling of hostility to the plans of the would-be bosses. Nearly every county in the State has from two to six candidates for these places to whose support the members are pledged, and these members will make determined opposition to a deal by which it is given to Kelly or Tilden that they say must go to the men who can get the most votes in caucus. As matters now stand, it is not at all probable that the negotiations with John Kelly will be concluded before Sunday night or Monday morning. It is not believed that it is certain that they will be approved by a majority of the caucus, which must be held on Monday night. Old Salt says: "I have bet a box of Syracuse fine cigars that the House won't organize for a week, and I think my chances for the Speakership to be good yet."

Among the distinguished arrivals to-day is the ex-Tuscarora Chief John B. Haskin. He says: "The Tuscaroras have pitched their tents with the Tammany braves, and our united war whoop is 'Peace, harmony, and prosperity, and a general distribution of the spoils.' As for the candidates for Speaker, they are all fine men, and I think any one of them would do the fair thing on a divide. There's Erastus Brooks, who represents the Democratic party are for him. Poucher of Oswego is an able man, but the Tilden men say he is tinctured with Kellyism. Young Patterson of Troy is an able lawyer and honorable gentleman, but the Kelly people say he is tinctured with Tildenism. Col. Murphy of New York would probably be the most dignified Speaker the Assembly has ever had, but he is a leader in Irving Hall, and these Halls are becoming objectionable to the rest of the party. Shipley of Brooklyn is a bright and estimable young man, but he represents Boss McLaughlin, and you know some of the rural gentlemen object to bosses. But there is young Amasa Parker of Albany, who has the qualities of all the others, and none of the objections. It is well known that he and his father didn't like Gov. Robinson, but they both voted for him. On the other hand, Erastus Corning, Parker's uncle, spent $75,000 in entertaining the boys in the friends in the gubernatorial contest of 1879, when they visited Albany on their tour of the State to would be a neat compliment to the father of Parker, and I think it would eliminate the son and nephew for Speaker. Besides, it would do much to further the cause of peace, harmony, and anti-monopoly. Of course we shall have to see what is settled upon by Mr. Manning and Mr. Kelly. What they say will have to be done. But it is premature to speculate upon these things while we can."

On the same train with Mr. Haskin were Senators-elect Browning and Covert. The names of Mr. Covert and Homer A. Nelson are most frequently mentioned in connection with the temporary Presidency of the Senate. Senator Jacobs is also among the arrivals, and his friends insist that he is a candidate for that place, and is the coming man.

Ex-Senator Pomeroy and his here lawyer, Thomas J. Springs of Utica, are here waiting to see what the new Attorney-General will do with the bribery case. Sessions says: "I have no interest in this fight in the Legislature. The Democrats are in the saddle and their heads are in the air, and all we Republicans have to do is to stand out in the cold and work our ears."

Westchester's ex-Bald Eagle is whispering to his friends in the corridors of the Delavan to-night how it was that he got left at the last election. It is understood that he came up to attend the unveiling of the stuffed bald eagle that was placed upon a handsome escutcheon in the executive chamber of the Capitol to-day.

The anti-Monopoly League held a meeting in Music Hall to-night. Gen. Cary of Ohio was chief orator. A two-column letter from John Kelly was read. L. E. Chittenden, in an elaborate speech, thus set forth the position of the League in the contest for the control of the Legislature:

> We want and we propose to have in the next Legislature presiding officers of both Houses who will represent the people and who will not be servants of corporations. We want and intend to have the important committees in both Houses made up in the public interest, and to have a Senate and House of Representatives such as we want, and we propose to have at the present session a just and proper anti-monopoly law, a just and proper anti-railroad commission, a just and proper and enlarged canal commission, and that nearly all the men employed in the machine shops of the company had been dismissed. Col. Eaton said that the work of wiring the down-town district in question had been finished, that they had put wires in 11,000 houses, and that 14 dynamos are ready to be selected. All but a small corner of the city embraced in wiring these buildings have been lighted, and he expected in the course of a few days to have the whole district lighted. The machine shop in question belongs to Mr. Edison personally. He has recently built a yard of the form [illegible] for his own manufacturing purposes, and the machine shop is used for making the dynamos for the three shops, the electric light company, and the small dynamos distributed under for London, and for small shops have been worked night and day. The Electrical Supply Company is working more men than it ever employed before.

"The delay in lighting the down-town district," said Col. Eaton, "is caused by our inability to get contracts for materials—especially copper and iron pipe—executed in time. The delay is not either in laying the mains. Six miles have been laid. We have done the work since the day before Christmas until to-day, because of the recent rains. With an open winter we can finish laying the mains and be ready to light the district by March."

The Old Year's Mercantile Failures.

The number of mercantile failures reported in this city in 1881 was 209. The total liabilities were $11,120,653, the actual assets $3,902,606, and the percentage of assets to liabilities 29. This is a more favorable showing in the aggregate than that for 1880. In only one of the failures of last year were the liabilities ever $1,000,000. The drug trade suffered the most seriously, the liabilities in the ten failures amounting to $2,479,448, and the actual assets being about 29 per cent. Strange to the mind weather, it now is, the number of plumbers who failed in this city in 1881 was three times as great as in 1880, in which year the number was one.

Bradstreet's summary of failures in the United States and Canada in 1881 shows the total liabilities at $76,661,067, assets, $35,964,190, or 47 per cent. In 1880 the liabilities were $57,120,503, and the assets $27,431,072, or 48 per cent. The failures in 1881 numbered 5,929, in 1880, 4,970.

The failures throughout the United States in 1881 are reported by R. G. Dun & Co. as numbering 9,262, with liabilities amounting to $81,155,932. They say in their circular: "As to the proportion of failures to those engaged in business our statistics show that in 1878 the number of failures was in the ratio of 1 in 77, in 1879, 1 in 64; in 1879, 1 in 105; in 1880, 1 in 138, while in 1881 the proportion was 1 in 140. The advantage in favor of the year just closed over the average of years is therefore very marked."

In Collision in the Grand Central Depot.

The cars which were to form the noon train on the New York and New Haven Railroad were backing toward their place in the Grand Central depot yesterday when a switching engine started out of the depot with a train of Hudson River Railroad cars, which had just deposited their passengers. Where the tracks come together there is an intersection, and the switchman through a switchman's blunder the engine of the train coming out of the depot smashed into the rear of the New Haven train. Both trains were moving at the rate of a slow nine miles an hour. The rear car was splintered and the locomotive was badly smashed in front. Only two paid men were on the train. They jumped for their lives and rolled over in the dirt, having their eyes slightly. The damage was about $200. Trains were delayed about twenty minutes, for the wreck lay across three tracks.

A Subscription from the Khedive.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Committee of the "Garfield Memorial Hospital" have received a bill of exchange for $400 from the Khedive of Egypt, through Consul-general Wolf, who writes that he expects to supplement this with further subscriptions to the amount of $1,000. Minister Morton at Paris, the American Exchange at London, and the American Consulate at Amsterdam are receiving subscriptions for this object.

LISTENING TO THE CHIMES,

And More Especially to the Horns, which were Nearer the Earth and Louder.

The Trinity chimes began to ring last night punctually at three-quarters of an hour before the birth of the new year. The church was alight, but its windows looked somewhat pale under the moon, which was also furnishing illumination. The stones of the pavements glistened white and cold, like snow. Gas blazed in many offices along lower Broadway, revealing bald-headed men in their shirt-sleeves, putting ledgers in balance for the year. Moderate streams of people flowed toward Trinity along all the neighboring thoroughfares. Few men walked by themselves, and few women walked by themselves. The sexes went in couples, each couple comprising the two sorts. Their gait was a saunter, notwithstanding the sharp air. Numbers leaned against the tall iron fence, behind which the tombstones rose clear cut, and as if frosted, and through which whistled a wind that cut like a knife. Ulsters whose collars touched the hats above them, the fiery tip of a cigar preceding them like a ship's light, moved back and forth along the pavement, sealskins and bright-ribboned bonnets nestling in the shelter of their lee. Boys darted over the stony roadway, agile and vocal in the pursuit of a game of tag. A coach and a Fifth avenue stage, both full, stood at the curbing just in front of the central gate, and a yellow dog cart, bearing a man dressed like Santa Claus and a woman who could not have heard the discharge of a broadside through the shawl in which her head was enveloped, moved slowly up and down, the shaggy horse that drew it stung into action by the cold, and pawing the paving stones in fine fashion.

But there was no hearing the chimes. The sound that filled the streets, as far up as St. Paul's, and doubtless to the water on all other sides—that rose in a volume and that rattled like musketry, the only sound that was enough to bring the inhabitants of the moonlit churchyard forth in protest—was the sound of fish horns. All the beautiful tunes that were announced were played, doubtless, by the chimes; but they could not work their way into the street, and probably the only person who heard them was the conscientious artist who struck them from the bells.

A BOTH-HANDED BANKER.

How Ambidexterity Helps a Man in a Hurry Do Two Things at Once.

"The Equal Use of Both Hands" was the subject of last evening's free lecture in Cooper Union. The lecture was by Geo. E. Woodward of the Second National Bank, and it was illustrated by the lecturer with the aid of blackboard and red and white chalks. Mr. Woodward said that every man can become and ought to become both-handed. The best test of ambidexterity, he said, is writing a signature, and he proceeded to write his own signature in a dozen ways, from right to left and left to right, with both hands simultaneously, either on the same line or on parallel lines, backward or forward, upside down or reversing the signature so that it could be read only in a mirror. Then he mixed up these methods, writing the name forward with one hand and backward with the other, upside down with one hand and right side up with the other.

"This," said Mr. Woodward, "is a valuable accomplishment for a bank President or a railroad official; for he who can write his name twice at the same time can do anything it once deserves three holidays in a week, or double pay. My paying teller cashes checks to any of those signatures, and not once in a year will there be a forgery or not." [Laughter.]

"There are artist who wrote a love letter in French in one hand and a business letter in English with the other, simultaneously. Afterward, at the same time, he wrote such words as "Fontainebleau" and "Constantinople." "As an athletic exercise club swinging and dumbbell shaking sink into stupidity beside this," he said, mopping his brow.

"The most difficult thing to do," he continued, "is to draw a square with one hand and a circle with the other. Then I attempted the circle. The circle came out round at first, and it was not round; besides, the square looked like a parallelogram, but the audience applauded. Finally Mr. Woodward drew with both hands symmetrical geometrical figures, which he called decorative designs, employing the right hand on the right side of the figure, and the left hand on the left side. He sketched seven of these figures in a minute and a half, and said: "I will challenge the best draughtsman in New York city to perform this task in an hour and a quarter with one hand, and he may select his own designs."

ANOTHER ARREST IN NEWARK.

Theodore Hall Accused of Robbing the City of $1,000 Two Years Ago.

Two years ago Theodore Hall, a clerk, was discharged from the Comptroller's office of Newark. It was then said that he had stolen a few dollars from another clerk. Early this morning he was quietly arrested at his home in West Kinney street, and taken to jail.

City officials have tried to suppress the fact. The complaint was made by Prosecutor Abel, and, according to the warrant, Hall is accused of stealing $1,000 from the city. He is not related to Mr. Hall, the fugitive chief clerk of the Comptroller's office.

William H. Winans, the City Treasurer of Newark, yesterday handed his resignation to the Chairman of the Finance Committee. The Republican members of the incoming Common Council appointed a committee on Friday evening to ask him to resign. While believing him honest, they agreed that he had been negligent in the performance of his duty. The opinion was generally expressed in the caucus that the citizens wanted a change in all the city offices. Another caucus will be held.

Expert Yalden is investigating a new case of embezzlement at the City Hall, and interesting revelations will be made in a day or two. It is expected to involve one or more persons who have not already been exposed.

City Auditor Palmer was pronounced well on Friday by the physician of the jail, and at 10 o'clock that night he was removed from the large witness room to cell 1. He was much depressed by the change.

WORSHING HER ASSAILANTS.

Mrs. McKee's Story of an Attack Made Upon Her in the Haledon Mountains.

Edward Barker, the son of a veterinary surgeon of Paterson, was arrested yesterday on a charge preferred by Mrs. Jennie McKee. Her husband had been sick for some time, and was staying in the Preakness Mountains for his health. On Wednesday evening Barker met Mrs. McKee and told her, according to her allegation, that her husband was worse, and was very anxious to see her, and that as he was about driving in that direction, he would take her in his buggy.

She accepted the invitation, and when they were passing a deserted spot in the Haledon Mountains, about three miles from Paterson, Barker, Mrs. McKee says, made an assault upon her. A desperate struggle followed. Both in and out of the carriage, but Mrs. McKee succeeded in fighting off her assailant and in making her escape. She hurried back to Paterson on foot, where she procured another conveyance to go to her husband. When she reached him she found that he was no worse, and had not sent for her at all. Barker was held under bail to answer the charge.

A Failure of Quarantine.

Three fresh cases of small-pox were reported yesterday, making a total of thirteen for the week. One of the three was Anna Terborg, a nice age passenger on the steamship Rhenania, which arrived on Christmas Day with smallpox aboard, and was quarantined. She was found at 26 Greenwich street. Her mother had small-pox on the steamer. The steerage passengers were detained at Quarantine, and it was supposed that they would be released until all danger of infection from the disease was past. The fact that Miss Terborg was discovered in Greenwich street shows that the quarantine has not been maintained, and that the infected immigrants are scattered about the city.

Profits of Graveyard Insurance Business.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 31.—The Commonwealth's expert accountant to-day completed the investigation of the books of the World Mutual Relief Association of Lebanon. This company, during its existence of ten months, issued policies representing about $13,000,000, and, according to the statement of the expert who examined the books, divided $40,000 among the officers and stockholders since the incorporation of the company. Its business recently has been confined almost exclusively to the Western States.

Another Pool Tournament.

Mr. Sandy Spencer is making arrangements for another fifteen-ball pool tournament, to begin on Jan. 16 and end on Jan. 30. The prizes will aggregate $900, and the champion will receive the Spencer emblem, a magnificent gold badge, with a diamond star as a pendant, and fifteen gold balls, enclosed in a triangle. The games are to be played at the old Gotham, 585 and 587 Broadway. Interest in the last tournament was lost in the excitement of the shooting of President Garfield.

The *Sunday Sun* is published Thursdays, weekly, 10 cents. All newsdealers supply.

WIPING OUT THE RECORDS.

PATRICK FITZGERALD LEADS THE WORLD IN A SIX-DAY RACE.

Five Men with Remarkable Scores—Little Noremac's Performance—The Man with the Big Diamond Makes Herty a Present.

When Fitzgerald turned in on Friday night at 11:26, with the unprecedented score of 522 miles to his credit, he said to Mr. James Smith, his trainer, "How much sleep are you going to give me?"

"About four hours," replied Mr. Smith.

"That's too much," said Fitzgerald.

"You have only fifty-eight miles to go, so you can take a good rest."

Mr. Smith wanted to save his man for the Rowell race, and didn't intend to send him far beyond the record.

Fitzgerald started on his last day's jog at 1:20. He ran eighteen miles from the start in a condition that proved him fully capable of completing 600 miles within the allotted time.

About the only persons in the hall were the usual hangers-on near the scorers' stand, who watch every lap recorded with zealous pertinacity from the start to the finish of a race. There is so much rivalry and jealousy among pedestrians and their backers that it would be impossible to tamper with the records without detection and exposure within five minutes of the attempt. The track, too, is carefully measured and certified to.

Fitzgerald found it dull work making his great performance without the usual applause and encouragement. To an acquaintance who hailed him with, "Well, Fitzgerald, what are you going to do?" he replied, "Five hundred and eighty miles or so, enough to beat the record. There isn't fun enough here to make me go 600 miles."

After making his run of 18 miles Fitzgerald laid off in his room, chatting awhile with the boys, as he did several times during the day.

In the mean time the struggle between the Scotch lad Noremac and the plucky young man from Boston, Herty, which had begun on Thursday afternoon for second place, continued. Noremac's weak knee troubled him and Herty suffered from a very sore and inflamed foot. He was unable to overtake the Scotch lad after the boy had passed him at midnight on Friday. Noremac had then used up fifty hours in overcoming Herty's lead of fifteen miles.

Grenadier Khrone marched on grandly in his effort to walk down the French Canadian Lacouse, who, at the beginning of the third day, was thirteen miles ahead of the stalker. The Prussian passed the Canadian on his 488th mile between 1 and 2 P. M.

At 5 o'clock Mr. Frank Whittaker, the veteran and well-known orator at athletic entertainments, mounted a chair and shouted so that his voice could be heard distinctly in all parts of the hall: "Gentlemen, Mr. Fitzgerald is four and three-quarter miles ahead of the greatest record in the world at this hour."

Fitzgerald had then gone 577 miles and 1 lap; Noremac, 554 miles and 5 laps; Herty, 548 miles and 4 laps; Khrone, 535 miles and 1 lap; and Lacouse, 497 miles 7 laps. This was a new revelation in a race among what had been considered second and third rate men.

Twenty-three minutes later Fitzgerald had raced 578 miles, and it was now 100 yards in advance of Vint's hitherto unequalled record of 578 miles and 605 yards in six days.

Mr. Whittaker again mounted his chair and made a little speech, saying, "Mr. Fitzgerald is the Alpha and Omega of the pedestrian world." At this point he stopped the applause that everyone would receive, and ended by saying, "Fitzgerald, the Irish-American, is now the foremost pedestrian in the civilized world."

Fitzgerald now retired to his room, partaking of a heavy supper of beef, tea, and eggs, washed down with a pint of beer, which he drank from a soldier's tin cup, such as are used in the army.

During the evening Fitzgerald appeared at intervals running lap after lap without the least sign of fatigue. He ran out of sight in the dim of his face and the sharp outlines of his cheek bones were the only indications that he had gone through a trial of endurance unsurpassed in the history of long-distance races.

Dr. F. L. Ballard, the Boston gentleman who sports the diamond ring which Col. Fisk made historical, was an interested spectator of the closing hours of the walk. He gave the Boston man, Herty, a $100 greenback. Herty held it aloft while the band played, to the delight of a crowd, some of whom looked gaunt and hungry. When the Doctor saw that he had lost the $500 he bet with John Eunis on Thursday, that Fitzgerald would do 600 miles, he claimed he repeated what he had said then, that he would rather Fitzgerald would get the money than himself.

The published report that Rowell was backing Noremac is erroneous. Mr. Arthur Gildray and other friends of the Scotch lad backed him.

Krohne finished his six days' work at 7:42, having marched 569 miles and 1,595 yards. Lacouse followed a minute later, with 501 miles 475 yards to his credit. Herty put out at 9:12, having done 556 miles and 275 yards. The Scotch lad, Noremac, departed at 9:21. He had gone 565 miles and 495 yards, beating Frank Hart's best record, with which he won about $17,000. Noremac will get $600. Mr. Peter Duryea, Rowell's backer, presented Noremac with a big green-back in the last hour of the race.

Fitzgerald was the last to leave the track, at 9.57, with 582 miles and 55 yards to his credit, 14 laps behind Vint's record about four miles.

The official score sheets give the distances of the remarkable race as follows:

	Fitzgerald.	Noremac.	Herty.	Krohne.	Lacouse.
Miles.	582	565	556	569	501
Yards.	55	495	275	1,595	475

Following are the distances travelled by the men each day of the week:

	1st day. Miles.	2d day. Miles.	3d day. Miles.	4th day. Miles.	5th day. Miles.	6th day. Miles.
Fitzgerald	121	97	104	102	92	69
Noremac	118	97	98	102	104	61
Herty	119	86	100	96	89	55
Krohne	91	99	88	77	92	69
Lacouse	115	97	95	63	81	47

The prizes are to be given in the hall on Monday evening. Fitzgerald is to receive $1,500 as first man, the $500 bet which John Eunis won on his beating the record, and a fifty silver emblem costing $200 for leading the record; Noremac will take $800; Herty, $400; Krohne, $200, and Lacouse, $100.

Financially the race has been a failure, and John Eunis is out about $2,000. He hopes to make some of it up like a sensible man by his athletic exhibition in the hall on Monday.

The week's walking match is to be closed with a general athletic entertainment in the Institute building to-morrow afternoon and evening. George Seeke and Mike Donovan will box in three rounds, and McMahon and Kennedy will wrestle. Besides, there are to be races for firemen, letter carriers, club swinging, and other sports. In the evening the prizes are to be awarded to the walking winners.

HUGHES AND ROWELL.

The Lepper Dissatisfied and a New Match Made in which he Refuses to Join.

During the past week men interested in pedestrian contests have been talking with John Hughes about the articles which he signed for a race with Charles Rowell, alleging that Rowell and his backer had everything their own way, and that Hughes might not get a show.

This made Hughes discontented and dissatisfied. Yesterday morning, accompanied by his wife and a lawyer, he proceded to the *Turf, Field and Farm* office, where a meeting was being held to further arrangements for the coming race. Rowell, Vint and other racing men were present, as well as the referee and umpire of the contest. Hughes then claimed that he did not know what he had signed, and loudly demanded a square deal. Finally he charged Rowell with hippodroming, and his conduct became so boisterous that Rowell declared he would not race with him under the signed articles. New articles were then drawn up for another race and signed by Rowell, Vint, and Panchot, the latter by proxy. Hughes was then informed that he could draw his $500 posted for the old race and go into the new, where he would have the same rights as the rules adopted. Hughes declined to draw his money or enter the new race, saying he would sue for his rights.

The terms for the new race are $1,000 entrance. If not more than five enter the winner to take all the stakes. If there are six or more entries the second man to have $1,000 of the stakes; the winner also to take half the gate money after deducting expenses; the remainder of the gate money to be divided pro rata among all who travel 525 miles or more; no man who travels less than that distance to share in the dividend.

The race is to come off in New York in about six weeks from the signing of the articles.

Shrewsbury River Changing Color.

The water in the South Shrewsbury River, it is reported, has never been of the color it now shows, and oystermen are afraid the oysters will be injured. It is of a dark green, quite as dark as olive oil near the oyster beds. The recent heavy rains, it is affirmed, afford no explanation of the change.

Attempts to Burn a Church.

Two attempts have been made within a few days to burn the tabernacle at Sea Cliff, Long Island. The fire has been started with the aid of leaves and wood saturated with kerosene oil and piled against the building.

IN HIS DEAD WIFE'S CLOTHES.

The Strange Actions of a Philadelphia Merchant in the Astor House.

Anthony Elton, who was arrested at the Astor House on Friday night for masquerading in woman's attire in the hotel, was taken before Justice Bixby yesterday morning at 9 o'clock and discharged. Justice Bixby knew of no law prohibiting a man from wearing woman's clothes unless he ventured into the streets. Mr. Elton said he was unable to explain his conduct. He hurried away from the Tombs, and said he was going back to Philadelphia.

Mr. G. K. Lansing, manager of the Astor House, said yesterday that he thought Elton was insane. Elton explained to him that Mrs. Elton had died recently, and that he put on clothes like hers, so that when he looked in the glass he might see her image again. He had letters to a New York business man with his name on the paper as a letter head.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—Anthony Elton of the firm of Elton & Stimle, 220 Church street, this city, who was arrested in the Astor House, New York, last night, while masquerading in female attire, is in charge of several of his Philadelphia friends who went on to attend him yesterday. For over a year past Mr. Elton has boarded with Dr. Perkins, at 1,617 Norris street. The Doctor said to-night that yesterday morning Mr. Elton arose unusually early and said that he was going to carry his deceased wife's clothing to Connecticut, where his sister-in-law lives. Mr. Elton was visited a few days ago by some of his wife's relatives, at which time he turned over to them a greater portion of his wife's wardrobe. "When I was told yesterday," said the Doctor, "that Mr. Elton had been arrested for parading in women's cloth