The Sun.

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DRAWING LOTS FOR SEATS.

OLD CONGRESSMEN LUCKY, BUT KEIFER LEFT OUT IN THE COLD.

Richelieu Robinson's Hat Takes a Journey Around the Desks—A Rush of Bills in the Senate—A Postal Telegraph Scheme—Speaker Carlisle's Probable Action.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The interesting feature of to-day's proceedings was the drawing of seats by the members of the House of Representatives. The older members had more than usual good luck, Cox, Morrison, Randall, and Blackburn all securing good seats in the same row. On the Republican side Judge Kelley's seat was not chosen, in order that its former occupant might retain it. It has generally been the custom to let Mr. Kelley and Mr. Cox choose before the others draw their lots, but this time Mr. Randall was added because he was an ex-Speaker. It seemed to be forgotten that another ex-Speaker, who had held the office since Mr. Randall's time, was also a member of the House, although Keifer stood conspicuous in front of the Speaker's desk and grew very red when he saw that the members had utterly forgotten his existence. He turned quickly around and suggested to some one that he ought to be added to the trio, but this could not be tolerated. It requires unanimous consent to permit any one to choose a seat out of the regular order, and on the mention of Keifer's name objection was interposed.

Judge Kelley's hat was left on his desk, and his seat was respected. Mr. Cox was similarly treated by the Democrats. Richelieu Robinson is deaf, and needs a front seat; therefore he too, left his hat on his desk; but it was not respected. His seat was chosen by a new member, who innocently passed on the hat to the next vacant desk. Soon it was passed further on, and again still further, and it had made quite a dusty and disastrous journey before its owner, who had taken a back seat, could reclaim it.

Late in the day the contested election case of Garrison against Mayo came up on a motion by Mr. Tucker to refer the whole matter to the Committee on Elections to determine the prima facie title. The contestants claim to represent the First district of Virginia. Mayo is a Readjuster, and Garrison is a Democrat. The latter had a majority of 341 on the final canvass; threw out 14 of his votes from Hogg Island because, owing to an accident to the steamboat in which the messenger who carried the returns travelled, the returns were not received until late; and 57 votes from Gloucester county, because the word "county" was written on the seal and not impressed, although the votes for Gov. Cameron and all the members of the Legislature from Gloucester county had been certified under the same seal. The Governor refused to endorse the decision of the Board, and, therefore, Mayo's majority of one was certified to, only a majority of the Board of Canvassers. Garrison asks only that both be sent to the committee, and that neither be given the seat meanwhile. Mr. Tucker's mistake is that he has moved to send the question of *prima facie* title to the committee, although it has already been passed on by the House of Representatives and Mr. Mayo has been sworn in.

It is undoubtedly determined that Mr. Morrison shall go to the head of the Ways and Means Committee, which will be so constituted that a bill revising the tariff and reforming evils known to exist, especially in the adjustment of iron and steel and woollen duties, will be introduced. Mr. Carlisle does not favor the abolition of the sugar duty nor any increase in it before other reforms shall be made. The reductions to be provided for are to be moderate, and will chiefly affect interests that received disproportionately great protection from the last Congress.

It is very probable, although Mr. Carlisle has determined nothing, that Mr. Randall will be Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Leopold Morse Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and Gen. Roseran Chairman of the Military Committee.

Mr. Belmont desires to be Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but if Mr. Cox wants the place, as he probably does, he will doubtless have it.

Whether Mr. Hurd or Mr. Tucker goes to the head of the Judiciary Committee depends on which of the two becomes a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and Mr. Morse's Chairmanship also depends on whether Mr. Hewitt goes in the leading committees or not. The committees will not be announced for three weeks at least. Mr. Carlisle has not yet made a single promise concerning them.

The House elected the following named minor officers: For Clerk, J. B. Clark of Missouri; for Sergeant-at-Arms, John P. Leedom of Ohio; for Doorkeeper, J. G. Rogers of Texas; for Postmaster, Lycurgus Dalton of Indiana; for Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. John S. Lindsay of the District of Columbia.

The Speaker appointed the Committee on Mileage as follows: Messrs. Moulton, Wellborn, Glasscock, Ranney, and Miller of Pennsylvania.

The rules of the Forty-seventh Congress were adopted for the time being.

After the reading of the message the House adjourned.

THE WORK OF THE SENATE.

In the Senate many bills were presented. Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to establish a postal telegraph. It provides that a board consisting of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Postmaster-General "shall cause to be located and arranged four trunk lines of postal telegraph, connecting the northeastern, the northwestern, the western, southwestern, and the southern parts of the United States with the city of Washington; that along such lines offices shall be established at such places as shall be for the public interest for the time being; that from time to time the lines shall be extended and additional offices established as Congress may provide; that the rates for the use of the lines shall be established by a board consisting of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Postmaster-General, and that the lines shall be constructed and kept in repair under direction of the Secretary of War and through the Corps of Engineers. The Secretary of War is authorized and directed to acquire by purchase, subject to the approval of the President, the right of way for the construction and extension of the lines, and for the purpose of their location he is authorized to take and use such lands as shall be necessary and pay reasonable compensation. Clerks, operators, electricians, and other employees are to be selected under the provisions of the civil service law after examination by the board appointed for the purpose. Two million dollars are appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. The working and operation of the lines are to be under the direction of the Postmaster-General. Nothing in the act is to be construed to prohibit individuals or corporations from carrying on the business of operating telegraph lines.

Mr. Sherman presented a bill allowing the issue of circulation by national banking associations for 90 per cent. of the market value of the bonds.

A bill presented by Mr. Beck authorizes American citizens to purchase foreign built ships to engage in the foreign carrying trade.

Mr. Edmunds presented a bill abolishing the iron-clad oath, and fixing one oath for all officers alike, saving, however, all provisions against rebel claims and all penalties, &c.

He also presented a bill to provide for the further protection of citizens of the United States against violation of certain rights secured to them by the Constitution. The bill undertakes, Mr. Edmunds said, to provide security for the protection of the colored citizens of the United States against inhuman, wicked, and unholy distinctions that in some of the States are still made against them in respect to their civil rights, and to protect them consistently with the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The bill provides for the removal of certain cases affecting the civil rights of colored persons to the United States Circuit Courts for trial, and for writs of error from State courts to the United States Supreme Court. The bill further provides that no law, usage, or custom, and no practice, decision, or rule of any department of this Government, or of any State which may now or hereafter exist, which shall in any manner discriminate between the rights of persons or property upon the ground of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, shall be deemed valid.

Mr. Edmunds introduced another bill, being a re-draft of a bill reported by the Committee on Judiciary some years ago, dealing, in general, with the rights of colored citizens, especially with the view of securing for them a free vote and a fair count of all votes.

Still another bill by Mr. Edmunds relates to polygamy. It does not differ materially from the bill on that subject introduced by him at the last session of Congress. It makes the lawful husband or wife of the person accused of bigamy, polygamy, or unlawful cohabitation a competent witness, who may be compelled to testify in a prosecution without the consent of the husband or wife. It provides for marriage certificates in all the Territories, and also provides that it shall not be lawful for any female to vote at any election hereafter held in Utah for any public purpose whatever; and every act of the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory providing for or allowing the registration or voting by females be nullified; elective offices of every description are to be declared vacant, and a Board of five persons appointed to execute the duties of such offices until the Legislative Assembly of the Territory shall make new provisions.

Senator Blair introduced a bill to establish a bureau of statistics of labor under the Department of the Interior, and also a bill limiting the labor of workmen and mechanics in the employ of the United States to eight hours a day, and providing that wherever it shall be found necessary to substitute labor by the hour for labor by the day such labor shall be paid for at the rate of one-eighth of a day's pay for each hour.

Mr. Logan presented a bill to appropriate and expend $50,000,000, derived from the internal revenue taxes and the sale of public lands, for the education of all children living in the United States.

Mr. Hoar introduced bills providing for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of the death, resignation, or inability of both President and Vice-President, fixing the day for the meeting of electors of President and Vice-President, and regulating the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President.

He also presented a bill providing for a uniform system of bankruptcy. This is the Lowell bill introduced in the last Congress.

Senator Van Wyck presented a bill to restore to the public domain lands donated but not earned by railroad corporations, when the roads are not finished within the time specified in the grant.

A bill by Senator Slater provides for the repeal of the Northern Pacific land grants, confirming to the company all lands earned by the construction of any portion of the road, but restoring to settlement and sale several million acres in Washington Territory and Oregon, being applicable to that portion of the line west of Wallula Junction.

A resolution offered by Mr. Vest was agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for copies of all leases, contracts, orders, regulations, and correspondence had by the department with any parties since last session, relating to the Yellowstone Park, including a statement of all special privileges granted and of all applications for the privilege of building hotels, &c.

Senator Wilson of Iowa offered a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the Constitution:

> Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to protect citizens of the United States in the exercise and enjoyment of their rights, privileges, and immunities, and to assure to them the equal protection of the laws.

Senator Sewell reintroduced his bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter, which passed the Senate at the last session of Congress, but was not reported from the Military Committee of the House before the adjournment.

After listening to the President's message the Senate adjourned.

SURPRISE IN A CAUCUS.

Messrs. Edmunds and Plumb Oppose a Change of Senate Officers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Republican Senators met in caucus to-day, and were treated to a surprise. First of all it was announced by Mr. Aldrich that Mr. Anthony's health would make it impossible for him to accept the office of President pro tem., and as Mr. Edmunds persisted in his purpose of resigning that office, it was necessary to make another choice. Mr. Ingalls of Kansas, although the caucus did not nominate him to-day, was informally agreed on, and in a few days Mr. Edmunds will resign, and Mr. Ingalls will be chosen.

After some talk about committee organization, a special committee was appointed to consider the subject.

The reorganization of the Senate officers was brought up. To the surprise of all, Mr. Edmunds opposed it. The Vermont Senator said that he saw no reason why there should be any change in the officers of the Senate simply because the majority had shifted. The present officers were all competent, faithful men, and they had held office, many of them, long enough to become thoroughly familiar with the duties. Aside from the election of a Secretary, which was made necessary by the death of Secretary Burch, Mr. Edmunds said that he should oppose other changes.

But if the Senators were surprised at Mr. Edmunds, they were still more surprised when Mr. Plumb arose and even more forcibly objected to any change. These announcements threw a wet blanket over the hopes of Senators who have been lifting for more patronage. They made no effort to vote down Mr. Plumb and Mr. Edmunds, and it looks very much as though there would be no spoils to distribute in the Senate.

Mahone and Riddleberger did not enter the caucus, but sent word that they should support the Democratic nominations because Mr. Gorham was nominated for Secretary of the Senate.

John Sherman is making a hard fight to be put at the head of the Finance Committee over Mr. Morrill. The effort is characteristic of the audacity of Sherman. Mr. Morrill has been Chairman of the committee since the Republicans obtained control, and as this will probably be the last Congress in which he will serve it is regarded as proper that he should remain there. But Sherman wants the place and has set out to get it.

THE MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The Question of Compelling the Secretary of State to Pay Over the Money.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Weil and La Abra claims came up in the United States Supreme Court on appeal from the Supreme Court of the District to-day, the question being whether a mandamus should issue to compel the Secretary of State to pay over the installments now in his hands of the awards made by the Commission against Mexico. The unpaid balance is about $750,000. The counsel for Mr. Frelinghuysen were Attorney-General Brewster and Solicitor-General Phillips. It was the Attorney-General's first appearance in the Supreme Court since his occupancy of the office, and he told the Court that he came at the special request of the President and to warn it against interference with the Executive.

The fifth section of the act of June 18, 1878, providing for the distribution of the award of the Mexican Commission, requested the President to investigate the charges of fraud preferred by Mexico against these claimants, and authorized him to withhold payment of them if, in his opinion, the honor of the United States, the principles of public law, or considerations of justice and equity required a retrial of the cases. Acting under this authority, Mr. Hayes decided that the principles of public law and considerations of justice and equity did not require retrial by a new international Commission, but that the honor of the United States did require an investigation under authority of Congress. Congress failing to provide this authority, Secretary Evarts paid out the installments then in hand. President Arthur and Mr. Frelinghuysen, however, differed from Mr. Evarts, and negotiated a new treaty with Mexico for a rehearing of the claims. This treaty is still pending in the Senate. It was voted on in the last Congress, and, it is understood, lacked one vote of the necessary two-thirds. Reconsideration was then moved by Senator Windom, and pending that motion the Congress died.

The claimants contend first that the fifth section of the law of 1878 was unconstitutional, as depriving them of the vested rights in their awards, and second, that the decision of Mr. Hayes against an international retrial exhausted his authority under the act, and that it was not competent for his successor to make a new decision.

The President speaks of these cases in his message.

THE COUNTY COMMITTEE'S ADVICE.

County Democracy District Leaders Hint that they Can Get On Without It.

The New York County Democracy's County Committee ordered last evening that the primaries for the election of delegates to the Assembly District Committees be held in the election districts on Friday evening, Jan. 11, and that the County Committee for 1884 meet for organization on Monday evening, Jan. 21. Mr. H. S. Beattie moved that the Executive Committee's appointment of an Advisory committee to aid in strengthening the organization be approved. The Hon. James Oliver spoke.

"If any men who are not members of the organization wish to join it," he said, "let them go before the people and be elected at the primaries. Or, if they don't wish to do that, the Assembly District Committee can add their names to the roll. This method is in accordance with our plan of organization. We don't require the assistance of any Advisory committee in the Assembly districts."

Police Justice Maurice J. Power, who is one of the Advisory Committee, declared that it had no intention of doing anything contrary to the plan of the organization. It was only a consulting body. Mr. Patrick McGuire intimated that Justice Power did not practise what he preached.

"We had an election last month," he said; "one of our pet lambs was nominated for Senator, and others for the Assembly. Where did they come in? They got left."

The committee applauded, and Counsellor Oliver called the speaker to order. But Mr. McGuire continued:

"The Executive Committee appoints a subcommittee and they give us our orders. We have to obey or we'll get shut down on. That's what this fight is about, and what we want to know is whether it is to be an open or a personal fight?" (Laughter.)

Commissioners Mitchell and Voorhis spoke against the motion, and Maurice B. Flynn and H. S. Beattie in its favor. The motion appointing the Advisory Committee was then carried.

Pettit & Co.'s

Clothing has attained its popularity because honest throughout and guaranteed as 70 and 72 Bowery.—*Adv.*

OVER PUNCH, PIPES, AND ALE

FRAUNCE'S TAVERN ECHOES TO A DOUBLE CELEBRATION.

The One Hundredth Anniversary of Washington's Farewell to his Officers—The Establishment of the Chamber of Commerce

Four or five dozen staid and sober citizens, muffled in winter overcoats, entered the old five-storied brick building at Broad and Pearl streets yesterday at noon, and picked their way up a flight of winding stairs to the long room in the northwest corner of the building. It had five square windows on Broad street and two on Pearl street, and in the embrasure of each was a broad seat in which two could sit comfortably. Each visitor had in his hand an engraved card reading, "Memorial Lunch. Fraunce's Tavern, Dec. 4, 1883," and an invitation which said, "A lunch will be there served to commemorate the institution of the Chamber of Commerce on April 5, 1768."

On the card was a picture of a steaming punch bowl, ale tobies, and long tobacco pipes. These pleasing implements were exactly what the visitors found awaiting them. At each end of the room was a table bearing a big bowl of punch, and on side tables were tobies of porter and long Dutch pipes and bowls of fragrant Virginia tobacco. On the wall at the south end of the room was an engraving of the head of Washington, draped with flags and overhung with laurel and myrtle. On the east wall was a picture of a Continental soldier, hung between the city and State flags. All of the windows had flags for curtains, and every bare space on the old-fashioned blue tile paper was massed with greens. Between the west windows were frames containing extracts from the minutes of the Chamber of Commerce, the advertisement of the old Fraunce's Tavern, and Washington's farewell address to his officers. An extract from the minutes of the Chamber of Commerce, dated May 3, 1768, read:

> Ordered, that the next meeting of the members of the Chamber be meet at Bolton & Siegel's precisely at the usual hour (6 o'clock).

Another extract, dated Dec. 6, 1768, read:

> *Resolved*, A proper room for the meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce is to be provided, and the treasurer is pledged to support the Bolton punch, pipes, and tobacco provided at the expense of the members present, so that it doth not exceed one shilling each man, which each person is to pay to the treasurer at their next meeting.

The resolution establishing the Chamber, dated April 5, 1768, is signed by John Cruger, President; Hugh Wallace, Vice-President; William McAdam, Secretary; Elias Desbrosses, Treasurer; James Jauncey, Jacob Walton, Robert Murray, George Folliott, William Walton, Samuel Verplanck, Thomas White, Thomas Randall, Isaac Low, and Austin Van Dam.

Of these, McAdam invented the McAdam paving for roads, Desbrosses gave his name to Desbrosses street, and built the Murray to Murray street and hill, White to White street, Jauncey to Jauncey court, William Walton lived in the old Walton house in Franklin square, and Randall owned Randall's Island.

Fraunce's Tavern, now known as Washington's Old Headquarters, was built about 1719, and was occupied as a private house until 1755, when Bolton & Siegel took it as a hotel, and called it the Queen's Head Tavern. They were succeeded by Fraunce, who was afterward the steward of Gen. Washington.

A coal fire burned yesterday in a grate beneath the high mantelpiece in the corner. Over the mantel was a portrait of Washington from the Houdon bust, and a portrait of Hamilton from the Palmer bust. On the shelf were some specimens of old blue china. A long table bore a pile of soup plates and bowls, on each of which was the inscription, "Washington's Farewell, Dec. 4, 1883. Turtle feast in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's farewell to his officers."

There was very little ceremony about the gathering. Mr. John Austin Stevens, the originator and manager, said:

> We are now in the very spot where the Chamber of Commerce organized in 1768. The turtle soup has arrived. Let us fall to.

An immense bowl of steaming turtle soup was brought in. The guests hoped themselves to plates and bowls, and the waiters filled the bowls with soup. Among the gentlemen who ladled the soup bowls were Chauncey M. Depew, A. A. Low, ex-Commander H. H. Gorringe, Geo. W. Lane, Collector Robertson, Commodore Upshur, Captain of the Port Cole, Surveyor Benedict, ex-Speaker Sharpe, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Elliott F. Shepard, Naval officer Graham, William Dowd, Assistant Treasurer Wharton, Gen. John Cochrane, Prof. W. H. Crosby, Gen. H. A. Barnum, Major McLean, and President J. H. Herrick of the Produce Exchange.

When the soup bowls were emptied the punch bowls were approached and the long pipes were filled. everyone felt very antique and sociable. Gen. Sharpe made a speech and started three cheers. Gen. Cochrane proposed the health of Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Stevens said in reply that effort had been made to reproduce the scene of 100 years ago.

At 5 o'clock there was another gathering in the tavern, this time to celebrate Washington's farewell to his officers. Of the sixty guests present nearly all were descendants of officers of the Revolution. Four were members of the Society of the Cincinnati—Major Asa Bird Gardiner, Judge John Fitch, Henry Fair Brown, and S. Talbot Huntington. The others were Henry C. Van Cortlandt, Douglas Hilger, Cornelius N. Bliss, J. M. Montgomery, Henry W. Bibby, Gouverneur Morris, J. B. Miller, John F. Ireland, Major McLean, Gen. Alexander Shaler, Gen. Sharpe, William Kelby, E. F. De Lancey, and T. H. Edsall. Two tables were set out, one across the end of the room and the other parallel to it, facing from this at right angles. There were also a number of side tables, so that the room was quite crowded. A string band played old-fashioned airs.

The dinner was in twelve courses or more. Three were of turtle soup, one was of bread and cheese, and the others were of tobacco, beer, punch, and sherry. When everybody had encompassed all the soup possible, the long pipes were lighted, and Mr. Stevens rapped for order. At that moment a fifer and a drummer in Continental uniform marched in and struck up "Yankee Doodle," amid the greatest applause. Mr. J. B. Miller, a grandson of Gen. Duane, read a letter from the General to his wife describing the scenes at Washington's farewell. Mr. George W. W. Houghton read a poem written by himself entitled "Farewell, General." Gen. Sharpe sang the song of "The Constitution and the Guerriere," beginning, "Oh, it oft times has been told;" and all joined in the chorus. Mr. Stevens said, as there was no one to sing the song, "Continental March," he would sing it himself to a tune of his own. He gave it with a sing-song chant that ended in plain recitation. The whole company next sang "Marching through Georgia."

Mr. Stevens then read the regular toasts, "Washington" brought out the song, "The Star Spangled Banner," and the inquiry, "Who was George Washington?" All answered in unison: "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen," winding up with a broadside from

"Lafayette" brought out the "Marseillaise," with fife and drum accompaniment; "Gov. Clinton," "Hail to the Chief;" "The Glorious Revolution of America," "The Wearing of the Green;" "The United States," the "Star Spangled Banner;" "Fallen Heroes," a long roll on the drums; "The Army and Navy," the "Red, White, and Blue."

Short speeches were made by Gen. Shaler, Major McLean, Gen. Barnum, Mr. Montgomery, a grandson of Gen. Montgomery, Major Gardiner, who was born in Fraunce's Tavern, and others.

A toby of ale stood at every man's elbow, and glasses of punch were within easy reach. The guests puffed out great volumes of smoke, and cheered until they were hoarse. The fifer and drummer played every few minutes, and Mr. Stevens delivered himself of twenty speeches. The festivities ended at 8 o'clock, and the guests were driven away in the coaches which stood along Broad street.

U. S. Judges in Texas Complained Of.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A memorial was presented in the Senate this afternoon by Senator Coke relating to alleged abuses in the United States District Courts of Texas. It is signed by A. J. Evans, United States Attorney for the Western District of Texas. It sets forth that the United States District Judges of Texas are failing to hold the terms of their courts as fixed by law; that they are appointing their sons, son-in-law, and other relatives to the place of district and deputy district clerks in the courts and keeping them in office to the great wrong of the public. Among other illustrations of the charges made, the memorialist mentions that the United States District Judge for the Western District of the State has in the last three years held only two terms of court, when he should have held six, and that for this negligence there was no good cause.

A Procession of Race Horses.

A long string of thoroughbreds, some led and others ridden by trainers, owners, and stable boys of all degrees, marched from Brighton Beach to the Pennsylvania Annex yesterday on the way to New Orleans. Although the horses had gone through a campaign of more than 100 days in which upward of 500 races were run, they all had entire hoofs and were in fair condition otherwise. They filled six cars.

Wonderful Sales of Beatty's Organs.

The sales of Beatty's organs is unprecedented. During November, 1882, 985 were shipped. During November, 1883, 1,600. Readers of THE SUN should read Mayor Beatty's grand holiday offer in to-day's paper, and order the organ within five days to secure it at $41.25. It's a decided bargain.—*Adv.*

BARNEY BIGLIN'S LISTS.

Complaints that They have been Wickedly Expanded and Concealed.

When the Republican enrollment closed last week, a number of Republicans in the Eighteenth district who are hostile to Barney Biglin became suspicious that there were names on the roll which had no right to be there. They tried to get a sight of the enrollment list, and say they could not. Accordingly Geo. W. Simpson, Samuel Costello, Hugh Douglass, Dr. Chas. E. Bruce, and Geo. C. Dietz called a meeting of opponents of the machine at the Garfield Club rooms, at Thirty-third street and Third avenue, last evening. William H. Tagg presided.

Mr. Simpson and Dr. Bruce told the hundred or more Republicans who attended the meeting that they had called on Mr. Blunt, Chairman of the enrolling officers, and asked permission to see the original list, which they understood to be in his possession. He said that Mr. Richards had it, and when they went to Mr. Richards's house he said that it was at his office, and when they went to his office he said it was at his house. They kept on trying, and were not allowed to see any one of the three copies of the list.

The meeting adopted resolutions declaring its belief that the rolls contain the names of a large number of Democrats, and others who are put there by the machine to outvote genuine Republicans. The resolutions ask the committee of eighteen harmonizers to order that access to the original roll be given to the genuine Republicans so that they can make a copy, and that four days' time after they get the copy be given to them to examine and challenge the names.

D. D. T. Marshall said that there were Tammany Democrats registered on the roll which was so carefully concealed. He would not be bound to support candidates nominated by their votes. "I have always voted a straight Republican ticket," Mr. Marshall went on, "although a year ago I didn't vote for Folger. I voted for Biglin for Governor, Cregan for Lieutenant-Governor, Selon B. Smith for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and John J. O'Brien for Congressman-at-Large (Laughter). New York is governed now by three bosses—John Kelly, Hubert O. Thompson, and John J. O'Brien; and personally, I prefer Kelly, for he has brains and courage."

After Mr. Tullman had declared that the enrollment list contained the names of at least 500 Democrats who pledged to support the Republican machine at the primaries, the meeting, which had been concealed from the knowledge of Barney Biglin, and admission to which was limited by invitation, adjourned.

While the meeting was in session the "machine" around the corner in Third avenue was exhibiting the enrollment list, in order that the bogus Republicans on it might be challenged. As nobody had been able to inspect the list beforehand, the privilege of challenge was not exercised.

MURDERED FOR $11.

A Charcoal Burner Killed Within a Few Rods of his Sleeping Family.

MADISON, Conn., Dec. 4.—The body of Eldridge F. Johnson of North Madison, about 40 years old, was found yesterday lying in his coal pit badly burned. It was at first thought that Johnson's death was the result of accident—that he had been overcome by the gas and had fallen into the pit. An examination showed that the skull had been fractured, and blood marks were found near the pit. He lived with one brother and two sisters on the Ninovah road. The sisters kept house, and the brothers manufactured and vended charcoal. The younger brother, Eldridge T. Johnson, owned and tended a charcoal pit down the hill, a distance of perhaps forty rods from the house.

Last Sunday afternoon he was at home most of the time. He went to his hut, near the charcoal pit, to sleep, about 10 o'clock. The next morning Eldridge did not appear at the breakfast table. He was expected in every minute. But the minutes became hours, and he did not come. About 10 o'clock the two sisters sent the their elder brother Edgar out to see what was detaining Eldridge. He was not in his hut. Edgar Johnson glanced toward the pit and saw his brother stretched out by the smouldering heap of charcoal.

He ran to his own and the neighbors' houses. Investigation showed that the dead man's skull had been fractured, his body terribly bruised and burned, and his clothes partly burned. One leg had been jammed into a hole in the top of the heap and apparently burnt off from above the ankle. The indications of foul play were numerous. There were signs of a fierce struggle about the heap. The ground was torn as if by the heels and toes of heavy boots. Blood was found on the ground beside the pit. Johnson's axe and lantern were missing and also $11 that he was known to have had in his pocket when he left the house for his hut on Sunday night. He had sold a pair of cattle on Saturday, and had kept that much of the proceeds about his person.

Two persons are suspected. One is a man who formerly worked for Johnson. It is rumored that an arrest will be made to-morrow.

YALE STUDENTS ALARMED.

Prevalence of Typhoid Fever—Many Victims of Malaria.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 4.—Great alarm prevails among the students of Yale College over the spread of typhoid fever. Almost at the beginning of the term one of the young men died. Shortly afterward another died of the disease and several more were reported ill. The next blow came in the shape of an announcement that Mr. Kellogg was dead from typhoid fever. He was a graduate, and had been a tutor in Congressman Mitchell's family, but he was so frequently on the campus and among the students that he was considered one of them. Then E. L. Smith, '86, had to be sent home to be nursed through an attack of typhoid fever. That was less than a fortnight ago. About the same time Mr. Brandage, '85, and Mr. Pitkin, '85, were sent home ill, the former to New London and the latter to Hartford.

The next announcement was that Pavey, '87, had gone to his Ohio home to receive medical attention. To-day comes the news that three more students are victims of typhoid fever. One is Bertron, '85, of the foot ball team. Another is Hopkins, '84, Captain of the base ball team, and the third is McDonell, '84, Captain of the lacrosse team. The first two are seriously ill, but McDonell's attack is not so severe.

The disease seems to attack chiefly inmates of the Durfee College building, and the students are beginning to be afraid of it. Yet President Porter and a number of the college professors insist that the drainage and sewerage of the college are perfect, and that the sanitary arrangements cannot be justly blamed for the prevalence of the fever. If this be so, it is a mystery where the disease originates. Never before has such a lamentable state of affairs prevailed at Yale. Malaria also seems to have gained a foothold there, and it is daily adding to its victims. Some think that from this fever comes the deadly typhoid.

One of Electricity's Uses.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 4.—"If I had been called sooner," said Dr. Chubb, the electrician, "I could have saved the woman's life, I think, but it was too late when I got there."

This was in the case of Mrs. Minnie Hawks of Herald street, who died of heart disease on last Wednesday. It was thought for some time that she was not dead, but was in a state of suspended animation. Yesterday signs of decomposition appeared, and the body was removed to a vault.

"I have seen several such cases," said Dr. Chubb, "and have been successful in restoring consciousness in a number of cases after death had apparently taken place, by means of electricity. There are more people buried alive than people think. In a number of cases I have restored people to consciousness after the doctors had pronounced life extinct."

The Women who Vanquished the Men.

NEW LONDON, Dec. 4.—In the trial of the eight women who forcibly entered the school house at Wequetequock, which was begun yesterday, the evidence showed that the women went to the building found it guarded by men, and resolved to hold Sunday school services in spite of them. They armed themselves with a sledge hammer, axe, and crowbars, and forced an entrance. The prosecution asserted that one woman entered the room through an aperture 18 by 20 inches, and, unfastening the windows, admitted the others. During the melee several men were injured. Four of the women testified to-day. They did not deny breaking the window and door, but claimed the right to hold Sunday school services. They denied striking any of the men.

Lynchburg's Remarkable Firebug.

LYNCHBURG, Dec. 4.—Harrison Crews, the negro incendiary, tried to escape to-night by cutting through the walls of the jail. Crews had almost cut his way out when a keeper happened to enter the cell and discovered him. The prisoner confesses to ten cases of incendiarism, but it is believed that he is guilty of all of the eighty-six fires that have occurred here since Sept. 1.

Monsignor Capel's Lectures

On Marriage, Divorce, and Family, in Chickering Hall, the three following Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock.—*Adv.*

Pettit & Co.'s

Clothing has become very popular, and is guaranteed as represented. 70 and 72 Bowery.—*Adv.*

JOINT STOCK WICKEDNESS.

SAID TO BE STEALING, BUT READS UNCOMMONLY LIKE LYING.

Two Grocers' Clerks Reveal the Mysteries of the A. B. C. Union—Solemnly Bound by Blast of Horn to Steal $125 a Week Each.

Henry Fulle, a grocer at Second avenue and Forty-fourth street, has been doing a rushing business lately, but has been puzzled by the meagreness of his cash balances. He questioned his nephew, Herman Myers, who is a clerk in the store, but got no satisfaction. Finding that Myers was spending a good deal of money, he locked Myers up for two days in a room over the store. On the third day Myers told him a story to this effect:

Twenty-five retail grocers' clerks about nine months ago formed a union, which they styled the A B C Union. The President was Christian Kroess, a milkman who supplied with milk the grocers whose clerks belonged to the union. The union was a strictly secret organization, with passwords and grips. Each member solemnly bound himself to steal $125 a month from his employer and give the money to Kroess, who was the banker as well as the President. Kroess bound himself to keep the money one year for them, and return it at the end of that time, keeping $25 out of every $100 for his trouble. In the event of the inability of any of the members to steal $125 in any given month, he was to pay over $400 at the end of three months or forfeit all his rights in the enterprise. It was agreed that the members who were in good standing at the end of the year, having squared up their accounts by the payment of $1,500 during that time, were to divide the accumulated money. Kroess prepared a sort of table of probabilities by which he demonstrated that a certain number would drop out at the end of the sixth month, more by the ninth month, and one or two from that time until the expiration of the year, so that each member in good standing would have from $2,500 to $3,000. This money was either to be invested in stores by individual members or embarked in a joint enterprise.

Myers after relating this story said that he was not a member of the union, but that Herman Tietjen, another clerk, had been robbing Mr. Fulle per schedule. Tietjen is a young fellow of about 17. He was taxed with the thefts and confessed. He said he had not been admitted into full fellowship with the A B C Union, but had paid his money to Kroess, who had promised to act as trustee for him, and to see that he received his profits like the others. Tietjen told Detectives McGowan and Sibley of Fifty-first street station that John Fast, a clerk for Ann Papenhausen, grocer at 899 Second avenue; Henry Precht, clerk for Louis Andresen, grocer at 810 Second avenue, and others were in the conspiracy. Fast and Precht were first arrested. The detectives paid a visit to Christian Kroess's house in 504 East 118th street on Sunday. They were told that he was not at home. They insisted on searching the house, and found him in a back room up stairs.

Kroess was held in $1,500 bail at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. He and his brother Henry own 14 tenement houses in Fifty-first street, $75,000, and have other property. Henry Kroess went upon his brother's bail bond, Christian, the prisoner, signing it also, as the property is held in partnership. Kroess refused to make any statement. He is 32 years old.

Fast and Precht said they had never heard of the A B C Union or of each other. Precht is a slight young man of 23, with black moustache. Fast is but 19. Both were remanded.

Herman Myers is a round-faced young man of 19. He told the following story to a reporter of THE SUN last night:

"I was walking with Henry Precht on Sunday, Oct. 2, when he asked me to join the union. I went up into his room over Andresen's store. There were five there altogether. Precht was one. He was the Secretary. Then there was Mrs. Papenhausen's clerk, John Fast, a clerk for Mr. Ahrens up on Second avenue, whose name I didn't catch, and two others I don't know who the other man was. Kroess wanted me to join. He explained that all I would have to do would be to steal $125 a month, and at the end of a year I could set up a store of my own. I refused. Then Kroess said: 'Maybe you'll think twice before you refuse.' Then Kroess said: 'I will give you Secretary. The money will be deposited in the Lincoln National Bank, and you can draw all the checks. Precht will give up the Secretaryship to you. No one can draw out any money unless you draw the check.' Then he said that the union paid sick members $2 a day from each member, or $50 a day, for the first month, and $1 a day from each, or $25 a day, after that. He assured me there were 25 members. I refused to join the union, but I agreed to keep still.

"Then Kroess asked Fast how he had got along for a couple of months. He said 'pretty well,' and planked down two piles of $300 each, one pile for himself and the other for his partner, who worked in Papenhausen's store, but has since been discharged. Then Ahrens's clerk paid $300, and Kroess put the money into his pocket. They were to be sworn secret, never to tell anything relating to the union, and all blew through a horn to bind it."

The detectives are looking up the other alleged members of the alleged A B C Union. Tietjen is paroled. The arrests were precipitated, and the work of finding the principals was made more difficult thereby. Mr. Fulle lost his patience at the delay, and accused Kroess on Monday morning of instigating the thefts. Myers says that Precht was warned, and burned up the books of the union. The detectives say they believe that from $12,000 to $15,000 has been paid in by the nine months by the twenty-five A B C unionists. The police have two memorandums from a couple of the members, which, they say, show payments of many hundreds of dollars. Grocers Papenhausen and Andresen knew nothing of their losses until the arrest of their clerks.

Mr. Fulle says he has begun civil proceedings to recover $477.75 from a man who is alleged to have collected it from Nephew Myers as the agent of the A B C or some similar organization.

NOVICES ACCUSED OF SMUGGLING.

Intercepted by Customs Officers on their Way to a St. Louis Convent.

Among the passengers who arrived in the steamship Waesland from Antwerp yesterday were the Very Rev. H. Muehlsiepen, Vicar-General of the Catholic Archdiocese of St. Louis, Sisters A. Volck and Seraphine, and eight novices. The latter were in charge of Sister Schweninga, and were on their way to a convent in St. Louis. They declared to the customs officers a number of dutiable articles which they had brought with them.

Subsequently officers connected with the Special Treasury Agent's office directed that the novices should be searched, and they were ushered into the customs office on the wharf at the foot of Grand street for the purpose. The search was made by Inspectors Jennie Ferris and Alicia Rearney. They found concealed on the persons of Sister Schweninga and Misses Petronella, Seifika, Clara Lauber, Maria Baumann, Cecilia Huber, Bridget Keifer, and Selina Boekel quantities of sewing silk, bullion, and silk for making priests' vestments. Some of the articles were sewed in skirts. Those taken from Sister Schweninga weighed fourteen pounds.

The goods were sent to the seizure room. They are valued at several hundred dollars.

Mr. Tilden will Do Nothing of the Kind.

This statement was made in a recent number of the Boston *Transcript*:

> "Mr. Tilden proposes to pass the winter months on his yacht, the Yosemite. The trip will be strictly social. The guests are to take the train to New Orleans to join the yacht there, whence they will steam to Havana. From Havana they will proceed to visit the other attractive Cuban parts."
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> "There is not a word of truth in that, 'Mr. Andrew H. Green said yesterday. "I do not mean to say simply that I do not know that Mr. Tilden is going to do all that I mean to say that I know he is not going to do anything of the kind."
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> Mr. Tilden has purchased the Hall F. Baldwin property adjoining Greystone on the north. It is said that the price was $60,000, and that a large conservatory will be built on the grounds.

Blaming the Negroes.

DANVILL