REV. DR. NEWMAN TO STICK.

ALL HIS TRUSTEES BUT ONE SIGN A FLATTERING LETTER TO HIM.

Both Sides Questioning the Legality of the Madison Avenue Congregational Church Meeting on Wednesday Night—Dr. Ranney Describes his Trouble with the Pastor.

"Is the election illegal?"

"The Chair is not able to decide."

"Don't think he is."

"Thank you."

"Welcome."

This conversation passed between the Chairman, Mr. Crooker, and a voice in the rear of the Sunday school room in Dr. Newman's Madison Avenue Church on Wednesday night. THE SUN reported the first half of the proceedings of the exciting annual meeting, but the session was so protracted it was impossible to present a full report. Two hundred and fifty persons were present, 100 of them being ladies and young girls. It was a congregation of well-dressed persons, evidently in comfortable circumstances. Rich merchants, conspicuous lawyers, famous physicians, an editor, and men retired upon ample means were in the chairs. Pastor Newman sat in front of the little pulpit with head bowed in deep thought. He is a tall man, with sparse, straight brown hair tinged with gray, a little bald on top, and running into short, thick, cheek whiskers. He wore a black business suit, the coat of which was short and tailless. He has large features, so mobile that his countenance wholly changes its expression under every passing emotion. At times he beamed with good nature, again he looked stern and angry, at another time no one could read his feelings.

Dr. Ranney had introduced a resolution that the pastor be dismissed, and the tension of partisan feeling in the room was painful. The physician, who is senior deacon, had supplemented the resolution with a statement that the pastor's sympathies were more with the Methodist Conference than with the church, and that the church's finances were in bad condition. In replying, Dr. Newman said:

Remember that two pastors have not succeeded here. That man has been supreme, and while I wanted to treat him with kindness, I determined I should not be under his control. If Hepworth—he of the universal intellect and splendid oratory, who held your congregation and the church (applause) and to whom a monument should be erected in the church; if he did not succeed it was due to that man, for he was the man who would pass Dr. Hepworth on the street and not speak to him. The bitter enmity between them you all remember, and when Dr. Hepworth bent his back under the load he had to bear, the thing that broke it was that man impaling you on it. If he did not succeed, if such a glorious man as Davis did not succeed after two and a half years trial, why was I to be confident? It was only natural for me to hesitate.

Then Dr. Ranney said there was not one present but knew the statement of his relations with Hepworth was false.

Dr. Hepworth never had a warmer friend than I. We worked together heart and hand until he told us he was going to leave. Dr. Hepworth is to-day as warm a friend as I have in New York. As far as Dr. Davis is concerned, you all know I stood with that man to the end. You knew I travelled with him over the Continent of Europe, and now he hardly ever comes to the city without visiting me. He comes usually, by the night train, and breakfasts with me. The relationship between Dr. Newman and myself, what has it been? In eighteen months he has never asked me to take part in the church service. He has turned his back on me. He will not speak to me, and gave me no chance to speak to him. When a member of this Board says he has been offered $20,000, and we can take $20,000 and go and build a church, what is that for? Not for the Madison Avenue Church. There are hardly any members left. The whole drift of it is to take out of the proceeds of this building $12,000 to build a church for the house of the supply pastor that he may spend the rest of his years in a church of his own.

Deacon Finch said he went to the Treasurer and asked him whether it was true that the expenses were $20,000 and the income but $14,000, leaving a deficit of $6,000. The Treasurer said he had heard something of that before from the same source, but that his books showed no such condition of affairs.

Dr. Ranney replied that he found that if the pew rents were all paid as they now stand, which is never done; there is always a shrinkage of 10 to 12 per cent.—the income would be but $11,100; the plate collection would be only $3,000, and that would make the income only $14,000. "The church is going to ruin. It hasn't been painted; the iron is all rusting, and if any repairs are made it will cost at least $20,000 or $21,000 to run it, especially if we have to pay $10,000 to a pastor."

Brother Foster next arose, and said that the Treasurer had made a report varying greatly from Dr. Ranney's statement. "When we find several people like Dr. Ranney and others," said he, "holding three or four pews, occupying one and leasing out others, I'd like to know how, if men are going to draw money from the church instead of supporting it—how we can collect our rents." Brother Foster said the political organization than this, with its printed tickets. It was all right if they were going to elect Ranney as Coroner; but no more respect for the church was shown by such means than if they were going to elect a drunken Alderman of that ward. I say," he continued, "it is a disgrace to hold such a meeting as this. Wouldn't you give your servant girls notice if you wanted to dismiss them? Would you take them by the neck and say, 'Get out?' Your manual says the pastor is to be elected by a majority of the members and pewholders, and you must give notice. You can't cut and dry it and spring it on a meeting. Let me warn you not to break the law of land. I say this is not only out of order, but an impertinence and an insult. I admit there are enough of you in this old party and the Ranney party, but you should have more self-respect and you should respect your pastor." Brother Foster added that when the members of the old party should go to their looking glasses in the morning to part their hair they would be ashamed of the reflection of their faces.

Mr. Hopkins—Do know all about political cams; doubtless he has worked in them; but we did not come here for him to blackguard us. What has the pastor done for this church? He has taken $24,000 and run us in debt, causing us to borrow money of the Ladies' Aid Society to do it. The old party, as it is called, has paid $50,000, and will pay the debt off, whether Dr. Newman stays or not. Have the new members responded to the demands of the church? They have not.

Dr. Ranney—I have three pews. I have given into this church five pews. Were I to take pews for money we pay. I am referred to as the head of a party. I am no politician.

Brother Foster—Didn't you run for Coroner once?

Dr. Ranney—Not that does Brother Foster do? He goes right at the close of services in this church, up to a member, and says: 'I want you to be present on Wednesday night, and I want you to vote for our party and against that Ranney party.' The lady replied that, in the country, she would vote with the old members.

"Then," said Mr. Foster, "I want you should go there." (Laughter.) Now, as to that resolution. If I ever heard Dr. Newman say he was or wished to be the permanent pastor or to be identified with us, I would not have offered it. I believed then, and I believe now, that no man can be the permanent pastor of a church and not be a member of it. (Applause.)

Then the resolution was laid on the table by a vote in which there was a heavy volume of voices for and against the measure.

I think there had better be a rising vote. They can't trifle with the law. I'm not a man to be trifled with," said the pastor. But it was shown that the vote had been properly cast and could not be cast over again.

A meeting of the trustees of the church was held last evening. Gen. Grant was the only one absent. J. Berlin, James H. Seymour, A. Nicoll, J. Breen, J. S. Cooley, Sheppard Knapp, Christopher Meyer, and Ferdinand Hopkins were present. The meeting was held with closed doors. Gen. Grant was re-elected President of the Board, Mr. Berlin Vice-President, and Mr. Seymour Treasurer. The following letter was adopted:

To the Rev. John F. Newman, D. D., LL. D.

DEAR PASTOR: The trustees of the Madison Avenue Congregational Church reciprocate all sympathy with the expressions of resolutions adopted at the annual meeting of the church last Wednesday night, and, on the other hand, commend the good sense of the meeting in laying that resolution on the table. Your pastorate in our church has been so successful, spiritually and financially; your commanding position in the community as a philanthropist, minister, and pulpit orator, and your personal and official intercourse with us as has been so gentlemanly and kind, that we sincerely trust that you will not think for a moment of leaving us, and that you will remain our revered and beloved pastor. Yours most sincerely,

The letter bore the signatures of all the trustees but Mr. Ferdinand Hopkins, the new member of the Board, who asked to be excused from voting. Gen. Grant's name led the list.

While the trustee meeting was in progress Pastor Newman was seated in his study in another part of the church, in consultation with Deacons Pine, J. B. Foster, and Benjamin Wright, ex-Deacon Fitch, and Messrs. Frost and Masten.

"Mr. Ranney's attack was unjustified," Mr. Newman said to a reporter of THE SUN. "He has been a saint of one-man power here, and could not be satisfied unless he could run things. Our church is in a flourishing condition. The receipts last year were $24,000, and the expenditures about the same. The bonded debt has been on it for years. I am a local Methodist preacher, and am proud of it. Congregational churches are independent bodies, whose members and pewholders have the right to select their own pastors and fix their salaries. It is true I have never been installed, but the deacons decided last autumn that installation was not essential, but was simply a custom. My salary was raised without my seeking the advance, notwithstanding what has been said. There is an entry in my journal for Sunday, April 20, 1882, which shows that I accepted the permanent pastorate of the church. At the close of the sermon I said:

"I have asked the Chairman of the committee, that was Dr. Ranney, and I now respond to you that I accept the invitation to be the settled pastor of this church.

"The meeting last night was not a proper meeting, but Deacon Foster will explain that."

"Yes," said Deacon Foster, "the law of the Church and the law of the State requires that church members and pew holders shall take part in anything against the interest, and the meeting shall be called on reasonable notice. Not more than one-third of the people who attended the meeting last night were regular members or attendants. Dr. Ranney and his friends drummed up people to come up and create that disturbance, which was a very impertinent piece of business. Most of the men who voted with Ranney were dry goods clerks and others whom he has attended gratis. The pew rents under Dr. Newman have increased from $6,000 to $14,000. I don't believe fifty of the regular congregation are in sympathy with Dr. Ranney. For the last eighteen months he has had a pew in another church, and has not been here on the average more than once in two months. The receipts of the church were $24,000 last year, and will be no less this."

"It seems too bad that a man won't let things alone when he is defeated," Dr. Ranney said last evening. "When the meeting closed last evening I designed to say nothing, for I dislike controversy, but after what I have seen in this evening's papers, uttered by Dr. Newman, I am called upon to say something in self-vindication. When the members of the Board decided to leave us, I suggested Dr. Newman as his successor. I was made Chairman of the invitation committee. We told Dr. Newman that our financial burden had been always in the way of our prosperity. He said it was a mere bagatelle; he had friends enough who would come with him, so that in three years he would pay off the entire debt of the church. He said he was tired of the itinerancy of the Methodist Church, and at his time of life wanted a permanent home. He was informed of the salary of $6,000, and, notwithstanding his statement, neither then nor at any time since have I ever hinted at the idea that the church would be able to pay more than that until after our mortgage was paid. Mr. Davis and I hesitated in asking him to become the pastor until he would obligate himself to pay that debt within three years. He said he would do everything in his power to accomplish it, and was certain he would do it. He promised to join the church and become a permanent pastor, and with that expectation the call was extended to him. There is a copy of his answer. He says he must hold the call for respectful and praverful consideration, but very cheerfully consents to supply the pulpit for the time being, and do the other duties of an acting pastor. The records of the church will show that he never officially notified the church or society in any way, shape, or manner of his acceptance of the call. A meeting of ten representative members of the church was held last Tuesday evening, and we decided that we were at liberty to select such a supply for the pulpit as we thought was for the best interests of the church. There was no expression of ill will against Dr. Newman, but I was requested, as the senior deacon, to present the resolution, which I did, and, which Mr. Joseelyn, at my request, moved to lay on the table. That meeting was forced upon us by Dr. Newman. It has been customary to hold the church meeting one week after the society meeting, and the meeting last night was called by Dr. Newman without any authority of the Board of Deacons, or even of the clerk of the Board. Dr. Newman requested the father of the clerk to write the call and sign his son's name to it. The notice was read to the congregation on Sunday morning, and in the afternoon the clerk, hearing of it, requested Dr. Newman to postpone the meeting, as it was contrary to all previous custom. Two of the deacons also requested him to postpone it. He agreed to do so, but to the astonishment of the members to whom he had made the promise he repeated the same announcement after the evening service. On the Wednesday evening previous the Board of Deacons had, by one majority, declared my place and that of Dan. B. Smith vacant, though at the previous annual meeting it was stated that the terms expired at the annual meeting in January, 1885. After the meeting Dr. Newman said to one of the deacons that he would not have in one of his Church Boards a man who was not in full accord with himself.

"Dr. Newman has not, for some reason, treated me with the respect due to a senior deacon. I have sat beside him at the communion table without his even recognizing me by bowing to me. At three regular monthly meetings he neither spoke to nor recognized me, and gave me no opportunity to recognize him. When I had anything to say he would turn his back and go to reading. I cannot account for his treatment. But my friends declare that no one who has any influence in the church, which might be used in the case of any disagreement, will be countenanced or be put in any prominent position. One gentleman who has been one of our trustees, when asked if he were going to attend church when Dr. Newman came replied that he should not, although he was a Methodist, for Dr. Newman's Trinity was not his. Dr. Newman's Trinity, he said, included John R. Newman and U. S. Grant.

"In the first year of Dr. Newman's ministry a large number came in and took pews, which increased the income of the church. He then made an appeal through his friends for an increase of salary from $6,000 to $10,000. I opposed it, as I had the assurance that never before had he received more than one-half of that amount for his service. About four months ago two of my family declared that they would not attend upon his ministry, and in order to accommodate them I rented a pew in Dr. Paxton's church in Forty-second street. We did not suppose that Dr. Newman would desire to remain pastor, when the test vote on deacon showed that there were over 100 against to 40 for him. It was with that in view that we laid the resolution to dismiss him on the table.

"Absolutely pews, I am informed, have been given up during the last year with a loss of $5,000 income. The income for the year will be a little over $14,000 and the expenses over $24,000."

Clerk J. Trumbull Smith certifies that this is a correct extract from the minutes of the meeting of May 10, last:

Brother J. B. Bush reported that the Rev. J. F. Newman had accepted the call of the church to become its permanent pastor from May 1, 1882. Report was accepted.

NEW JERSEY OUT OF LUCK.

Her Representative Roosters Succumb to Long Island's Great Birds.

A cocking main between New Jersey and Long Island birds occurred yesterday morning at a sporting resort on Long Island. The main was for $250 a side and $50 on each battle. Each side showed fifteen birds. Bets of $100 to $50 on the Long Island roosters were quickly taken by the Jersey men. The flights were as follows:

FIRST.—New Jersey showed a pyle, 4 pounds 10 ounces, and Long Island a brass back, 5 pounds. The birds fought for fifteen minutes on even terms, when the Long Island bird dealt his antagonist a blow in the head, penetrating the brain and killing him instantly.

SECOND.—Long Island pitted a dark red, 5 pounds 2 ounces, and New Jersey a spangle, 5 pounds. They fought all around the pit. The New Jersey bird was the best fighter, and knocked the Long Islander out in five minutes.

THIRD.—Long Island sent in a white pyle, 4 pounds 7 ounces, and New Jersey a black, 4 pounds 14 ounces. The birds fought around the pit for twenty-five minutes, when suddenly the Jersey bird turned tail, and Long Island was declared winner.

FOURTH.—Both sides presented dark browns. Long Island's bird weighed 5 pounds 7 ounces and New Jersey's 5 pounds 4 ounces. The Long Island rooster had the best of the battle from start to finish, the battle lasting only four minutes.

FIFTH.—Long Island sent in a dominick, 4 pounds 10 ounces, and New Jersey a brass back, 4 pounds 8 ounces. They fought for about ten minutes, but the Long Islander was the better bird and won the battle.

SIXTH.—The Long Islanders were greatly elated over their success and were crowing louder than the roosters they had just defeated. Long Island presented a white pyle, 4 lbs. 11oz., and New Jersey a gray muff, 5 lbs. It was give and take for fifteen minutes, neither bird gaining any advantage. They fought for five minutes longer, when the Long Islander knocked New Jersey out.

SEVENTH.—New Jersey sent in a blue black, 5 lbs., and Long Island a gray muff, 4 lbs. 11½ oz. They fought only a few minutes, and the Long Island bird won by a foul.

GOLD AND SILVER CERTIFICATES.

Information Called Forth to Satisfy Business Men in the West.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House to-day, in response to a resolution offered by Mr. Wood, a communication in relation to the issue of gold and silver certificates. Mr. Wood says he introduced the resolution because of a feeling among Western business men that the issue of gold and silver certificates has been limited in the interest of the national banks. Secretary Folger says that the amount of gold certificates issued between Dec. 1, 1878, and Dec. 1, 1881, was $2,900; that the issue of such certificates was discontinued by a department telegram of Dec. 3, 1878, to the United States Assistant Treasurer at New York, and that the reasons for non-issue were fully set forth in the published letters relating to specie resumption and the refunding of the national debt contained in an executive document of the second session of the Forty-sixth Congress. He says he was not at the head of the department until Nov. 14, 1881, and has no personal knowledge of the reasons for his predecessor's action in the matter.

The amount of gold certificates issued during the last six months of 1883 and the whole of 1883 was, he says, $107,000,000. The reason why the issue has been limited to the sum named is that the law enjoins the department to issue no more certificates than are covered by deposits of gold coin or bullion.

With respect to the discontinuance of the issue of silver certificates since 1881 the Secretary says that certificates have been issued in accordance with the act of Feb. 28, 1878, to the full amount of standard silver dollars deposited therefor, such issue from Jan. 1, 1881, to Dec. 31, 1883, amounting to $119,740,000. Both gold and silver certificates have been issued to the full extent required by the acts of July 12, 1882, and Feb. 28, 1878.

Death of Anthony J. Bleecker.

Mr. Anthony J. Bleecker, the oldest real estate auctioneer in the city, died yesterday of paralysis at his residence, 100 West Fifty-sixth street. He was born here on Oct. 20, 1799. His father, James Bleecker, whose advertisement appeared in the first issue of THE SUN, was an auctioneer, and so was his grandfather, Anthony Lispenard Bleecker, after whom Bleecker street was named.

Mr. Bleecker had been sixty years in business and need to say that he had sold New York city four times over. He was one of the oldest sachems in Tammany Hall, was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1856 and 1860, and in 1856 was the Republican candidate for Mayor against Fernando Wood. He was United States Marshal under Van Buren's Administration, and Collector of Internal Revenue under Lincoln. He was of the internal revenue. Like his father and grandfather, he was a vestryman of Trinity Church. He is said to have been a fine Shakespearean scholar, and Edwin Forrest was among his intimate friends. The funeral services will be in Trinity Church at 2 P. M. on Saturday, and the body will be laid in the family vault.

Two experienced physicians of the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga., have located at 159 West 23d st., and will be pleased to see all who are afflicted with blood or skin diseases. Examination and consultation free.—Adv.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

The House Passes the Senate Bill Appropriating $1,000,000 for the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In the Senate to-day a memorial was read from William P. Kellogg referring to the charges made by J. J. Newell in his letter of May 12 last, that he (Kellogg) and other Senators had entered into an arrangement to secure the passage of the act incorporating the Texas Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Kellogg says: "I pronounce every statement and allegation in the communication signed J. J. Newell, which in any manner imputes to me any improper or questionable act whatever in connection with the passage of the Texas Pacific act, a vile and malicious fabrication, utterly false in general and detail."

Mr. Van Wyck introduced a bill to secure reasonable rates of transportation to the people over railroads aided by the issue of United States bonds and public lands. This bill, Mr. Van Wyck said, he desired to substitute for the bill introduced by him a few days ago. The first bill was limited in its scope to the Union and Central Pacific Railroads. The present bill extends to all railroads in the United States which have received Government lands.

Mr. McPherson introduced a bill providing that, upon depositing United States interest-bearing bonds, any national bank shall be entitled to receive circulating notes not exceeding in amount the par value of the bonds deposited, but the total amount of notes so issued shall at no time exceed the actually paid in capital of the bank at that time.

A bill introduced by Mr. Wilson provides for the establishment of a Board of Inter-State Commerce, consisting of five Commissioners appointed by the President for a term of ten years, to investigate all questions relating to commerce between the States, or between the United States and foreign countries. The bill prohibits discrimination against shippers by transportation companies under a penalty of not less than $1,000 for each offence.

Several memorials from temperance societies were presented, asking for a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution.

The House adopted a resolution, reported from the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, calling on the Postmaster-General for information concerning the prosecutions in the case of the Star route frauds, with the names of individuals indebted to the United States in consequence of such frauds, and an itemized statement of expenditures in the investigation and prosecution of the frauds.

The Senate bill appropriating $1,000,000 for immediate use in continuing the Mississippi River improvements was passed, 215 to 64, after attempts to commit it for amendment.

The bill giving American inventors who have applied for patents abroad the right to patent the same inventions in this country for the term provided for by law, and providing that the patent here shall not terminate at the expiration of the term of the foreign patent, was, on motion of Mr. Holman, recommitted, in order to have the clause in its amendment providing that no any action against an innocent purchaser of a patented article manufactured in violation of the right of the patentee, the measure of damages shall not exceed the cost in open market of the article so manufactured.

A bill making all public roads and highways post routes was passed.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Deception" at Wallack's Theatre.

"Deception," a farcical comedy, was presented anonymously last evening at Wallack's Theatre to a not over-crowded house. The first act created the liveliest anticipations of a bright and successful piece, and speculation was rife as to the authorship, Mr. Boucicault, Mr. Wallack, and the Judges of the Supreme Court being named in rapid succession. The second act made the prospect of success somewhat doubtful, and mitigated in a measure the general anxiety about the origin of the play, but the third act disposed effectually of the dramatic prospect, and assured the unknown author against any rude invasion of his anonymity.

"Deception" suggests the idea that it was originally an ambitious farce constructed with a good deal of ability and originality, and that when in that condition it fell into the hands of Mr. Dion Boucicault, who, meaning well by it, proceeded to write one of his favorite old Irish servants into it, adorn it with a witty and humorous dialogue, and otherwise substantially improve it. The inference may not be justified by the facts, but the anonymous drama affords curious evidence of some such joint authorship.

The first act was capital, introducing Miss Coghlan under very congenial conditions, and discussing Mr. Lionel Brough in the character of a most amusing Irish butler, in which he made a most decided hit. The part is admirably written, and Mr. Howson was probably never seen to such advantage before. The act proceeded in the most promising manner, the justification and the fun developing with a lively movement, and all the characters introducing themselves in prepossessing fashion.

The ensuing act was strained, tedious, and forced. One of the characters became superfluous, the movement became confused and uncertain, and it ended in more or less discouragement. In the third act all traces of cohesion disappeared, and the piece ended with great difficulty and in sad dramatic disorder.

"Deception" does not promise to be long-lived, but it deserves a good deal of respect for the manner of its presentation, and no one who sees it can fail to be repaid by the performance of Mr. Howson, Miss Coghlan, and Mr. John Gilbert. Mr. Howson, as an Irish comedian, is the sparkling feature of the entertainment. Miss Coghlan is charming as usual, and vivacious as a dashing Irish girl, and Mr. Gilbert has a character which he makes most amusing.

Altogether there is a great deal of fun in the piece, and it is a matter of no small regret that it has not a sound dramatic constitution to insure its survival.

BITS OF IRON IN THE GRIST.

Magnets that New Separate Them from the Wheat Before Grinding.

In a collar box on the desk of a down-town dealer in machinery for flour mills were twenty-seven bits of wire of various lengths and forms, two barbs, one nail head, two small lath nails, two pieces of larger nails, one piece of a screw, and a piece of sheet iron.

"How is that for a grist?" he remarked.

"Have you a machine to grind such things as that?"

"Not exactly, but millers run just such grists through their millstones every day in the year. Several years ago the genius of the reaping machine man invented an attachment by which the grain was bound into sheaves as it was cut. The binding was done with wire. As a consequence, when the wheat was threshed a good deal of that binding wire went through the thresher and dropped out in bits into the wheat. Millers, particularly in the Northwest, found so much in the grain that profits were seriously cut by the injury done to the millstones. Two or three associations of millers in different States resolved to buy no wheat that had been bound with wire. That wouldn't work, of course; and it was not long before a milling journal advised the millers to put magnets in the spouts through which the grain was received from the thresher. The miller found that he accumulated not only a lot of binding wire, but odds and ends of metal that he had never dreamed of. This lot in the box came from a grist of fifty bushels. But the magnets hind their drawbacks. They didn't catch all the iron, and they had to be cleaned by hand. Then an inventor devised a machine which consists of a hopper, into which the grain runs, and from which it is fed in an even sheet over a plate of sheet-iron. The plate serves as an armature for a gang of horseshoe magnets behind it, and becoming magnetized itself, it holds all the metal that reaches it with the grain. Once a minute an automatic wiper clears the metallic substances from the sheet of iron. The machines are of various sizes and makes, ranging in capacity from 25 to 300 bushels an hour, and in price from $45 to $125."

The Harbor Grace Riot.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 17.—The investigation into the recent Harbor Grace affray between Orangemen and Catholics was continued to-day. William Ash deposed: "I was in the procession when it was stopped by the mob near Parmiter's lane. Saw a volley of stones thrown at the society. Heard Constable Fahey declare that he was a Fenian. Constable Doyle was present. He did not endeavor to make peace after the volley of stones. I heard several gun reports. All the shots came from the Riverhead party. I saw William James fall dead about twelve feet from me. Heard the words, 'Run, run, we will all be shot.' When I turned to run saw several men lying on the ground. Saw the mob moving each carrying off two of our dead. Heard crying out, 'Now, come for your Orange flag.' Saw Head Constable Doyle with blood running from the back of his neck. No gun or pistol was fired before the Riverhead men fired."

A Chair Presented to Princess Louise.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 17.—The chair which was used by the Princess Louise at the opening and closing of Parliament, during her residence in Canada, has been shipped to her Royal Highness as a souvenir of her sojourn in the Dominion. The following inscription has been placed on the back of the chair: "Presented to her Royal Highness Princess Louise by the Ministers of the Dominion of Canada, address to his Excellency the Governor-General, the Marquis of Lorne. 1883."

The Missing Jesse Dear.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Not a trace of the missing Oshkosh boy, Jesse Dear, has been found. His grandfather has arrived from Bangor, and is instituting a more thorough search. Much has been made a detective has also been detailed to work on the case. In another day, should the boy not be found, the police will issue circulars bearing his photograph.

SLOW PROGRESS IN ALBANY.

A GROWING IMPRESSION THAT THIS WILL BE A DO-NOTHING SESSION.

The Prison Contract Labor Question Sent to a Commission—The Prohibitory Amendment Reported in the Assembly—Bill to Elect Police Justices by Districts.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The session still drags. The committees grind slowly, and the two Houses have barely enough business to keep them going an hour a day. The Republican majority shows no zeal in bringing forward new legislation, and the impression grows that this will be a do-nothing session. The shadow of a Presidential year is on both parties, and they propose to avoid mistakes by doing nothing, if that is not also a mistake.

The Republican Assemblymen are congratulating themselves to-day on having gotten rid of the prison contract labor question, for two months at least, by sending it to a Commission for investigation, with instructions to report a bill. Even those Republicans who favor the present system voted for Mr. Howe's plan. They thought that by vesting the appointment of a Commission in Gov. Cleveland's hands they could saddle upon a Democratic administration all responsibility, and that the Governor was not likely to name a Commission opposed to contract labor. They may be mistaken in this; in fact, they are very likely to be. The bill that was passed by the Assembly will not have an easy passage through the Senate, several of whose members have powerful friends in prison contractors. The Democrats divided to-day on the Howe bill and went on different sides of the record. A part, under the lead of Mr. Rice, thought the bill an evasion of the question, and that enough facts and figures were already available to enable members to form intelligent opinions. Mr. Welch and other Democrats were willing to go with the Republicans to this extent, and see what a Commission would do. The bill was passed, 74 to 41. The Republicans voting against a Commission were Dayton, Hasbrouck, and Nagle.

Mr. Booley, labor reformer, offered a concurrent resolution directing the Superintendent of Prisons to make no more labor contracts during the session. The resolution was laid over for a day.

Mr. Moore introduced a resolution directing the Railroad Committee to investigate the affairs of the Staten Island Railroad Company in relation to its lease to the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, the rates of fare charged, and the facilities afforded.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation reported favorably the bill reducing pilotage fees at the port of New York 33⅓ per cent. The bill passed this session by a vote of 97 to 2, an almost unanimous vote, but was defeated in the Senate by one vote.

Mr. Olin reported an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors—Messrs. Smith, Walrath, and McDonald (Dems.) dissenting.

The bill prohibiting the laying of railroad tracks on or under any streets north of Amity or West Third street, New York, was passed.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate:

By Mr. Thomas—Making it a misdemeanor to knowingly sell or offer for sale adulterated or unwholesome butter or cheese, or butter or cheese in which fat or other animals not produced from milk or cream is declared adulteration.

By Mr. Gibbs—Providing for the election of seven Police Justices for New York city by judicial districts at an annual salary of $6,000: first district—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Eighth wards. Second district—Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, and Thirteenth wards. Third district—Ninth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth wards. Fourth district—Eleventh, Twelfth, and Eighteenth wards. Fifth district—Sixteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second wards, and that part of the Nineteenth west of Fourth avenue. Sixth district—Twenty-first, and Twenty-fourth wards. The Justices shall be qualified at full to take office on Jan. 1, 1885, and hold office seven years.

Also a bill providing for the election of three Justices at large at the same time, who shall constitute the Court of Special Sessions.

By Mr. Kiernan—Incorporating the New York and Hudson Valley Aqueduct Company, to supply New York, Brooklyn, and the cities and villages of the Hudson valley with pure water by tapping Lake George.

By Mr. Gilbert—Providing for instruction in the common schools concerning the effects of alcoholic liquors on the human system.

By Mr. Thomas—Regulating the issue of stock by corporations, provides that the par value of any stock shall represent the amount actually paid in money into the capital stock by the person holding the certificate. Where railroad corporations have issued a bonded railroad it shall not issue stock except on the surrender and cancellation of an equal amount of stock of the insolvent road. Corporations shall keep their stock book open to the inspection of stockholders and the Attorney-General.

A number of New York politicians are here to-day, including several Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of appearing before the Assembly Cities Committee in opposition to a bill which will give the Mayor of New York absolute power of appointment and removal of the heads of departments. At the meeting of the committee this afternoon the Chairman read a letter from Mayor Edson, favoring the bill and saying that the thought it essential to give the Mayor the power of removal without the intervention of any other power. He also suggested that there be a Vice-Mayor, who should act as President of the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor said he would come to Albany next week if the committee so desired. Mr. Roosevelt urged immediate action on the bill, and the Clerk was about to call the roll, when Mr. Rice interrupted by moving to postpone action until Thursday next. Mr. Rice's motion was amended by Mr. Mitchell, Dem., of Cortland, to Tuesday, and, as amended, was adopted, 8 to 2, the negative votes being cast by Roosevelt and Van Allen.

The Senate Committee on Cities resolved this afternoon to meet at the Mayor's office in New York city at 10 A. M. on Saturday to make preliminary arrangements for the investigation of the Department of Public Works.

IN PLACE OF MR. VILLARD.

Robert Harris Made President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Robert Harris, Vice-President of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, was yesterday elected President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The special sub-committee of the Board of Directors appointed on Jan. 4 to find a successor to Mr. Henry Villard reported Mr. Harris's name unanimously. The committee expressed itself as satisfied, from the well-known reputation of Mr. Harris as a railroad manager, and his intimate acquaintance with the requirements of Western railroads, from his long connection with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, that his appointment will be accepted by the shareholders and by the public generally as an evidence that the management of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be in the hands of executive officers capable of developing the property and securing for the stockholders the returns to which they are entitled.

The report was unanimously adopted, and Mr. Harris, who was present, thanked the Board for the honor conferred upon him, and at once assumed the duties of the Presidency. Mr. Harris got his railroad experience in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, of which he was for some time the general manager, and also served a term as President. For about four years he held the position of President of the Erie. While holding that office he was for a time President of the Manhattan Railway Company. He was elected a director of the Northern Pacific in October, 1879.

It is understood that Mr. Harris will resign his office in the Erie Company and devote himself entirely to the Northern Pacific. He will make his headquarters in this city, and Vice-President Oakes, who will be the general manager of the road, will make his headquarters in St. Paul, for which place he will leave in a week or two.

Won by the Brown Mare Breeze.

Messrs. Moffitt & Chapman of the old Arcularius Hotel put up a set of harness and a whip as prizes for first and second horses, respectively, in a trot, to sleighs, for horses with no better record than 2:25. The trot was yesterday afternoon; distance, three-quarters of a mile; best three in five. Andy Wilkins's brown mare Breeze, Charles Snyder's brown mare Nellie, John Cawood's bay mare Baby, D. B. Herrington's black gelding Revenge, and John Murphy's bay gelding Fred Richards entered. Nelly won the first heat by half a length, Revenge second, one length in front of Breeze. In the second heat Breeze was first, Revenge second, and Baby third. In the third heat only two horses came to the score, Breeze and Revenge. Breeze finished a length in front. In the fourth heat Breeze had a walk over, as Revenge did not appear.

The Park Department's Ale House.

The ground floor of the skating house, on the border of the large lake at Central Park, is occupied by a saloon. A sign over the door says "Ale house," and the doors are kept wide open, so that the bar is visible from outside. A long bar runs the length of the inverted room. On it yesterday were a keg of beer and a keg of cider, on tap. Signs hung on the wall announced that "hot spiced sherry" was for sale. The bar did a good business, and the two bartenders were kept busy. One of them said that they did not sell beer to men. By this they evidently meant small beer, for lads from 15 years upward were served readily. The bar is licensed by the Park Commissioners.

Neither Dog Wins.

Canuck, a white dog with brindle ears, belonging to George Fuller of Harlem, was fought yesterday, in Westchester, against Fay, a brindle bitch belonging to John Gray of Greenpoint. Seventy-five persons saw the fight, which was for fifty a side. Fay weighed 21 pounds and Canuck 18½ pounds. Betting was even. When the dogs were set down Canuck got a hold on Fay's throat, and they wrestled for twenty-five minutes before Fay shook him off. At the end of fifty-three minutes the fight was declared a draw.

Yonkers Curlers Win.

The curling tourney at Cortlandt Lake for the possession of the Gordon medal, which was begun on Wednesday, ended yesterday in favor of the Yonkers Curling, which beat the Ardsley Club by 38 to 29. In the afternoon the Utica Club beat the St. Andrews in a tourney match by 38 to 29, and the Utica Club the Ardsley by 36 to 25.

Notes of the Stage.

The matinee in aid of the International Charity Fund at the Metropolitan Opera House, yesterday, drew a crowded house.

Mr. George W. Cable will give scenes from "Old Creole Days" and "The Grandissime" at Chickering Hall this evening. He also gives a matinee at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

CHARLES DELMONICO'S FUNERAL.

Father Ducey's Remarkable Address After the Saying of the Mass.

A striking floral display stood before the altar of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Leo in East Twenty-eighth street at 9¾ o'clock yesterday morning, when the remains of Charles Delmonico were borne in on the shoulders of four men. The employees of the four restaurants had presented four elaborate pillars of ivy, roses, and lilacs, which rose several feet from the floor and filled the air with perfume. At the head of the central aisle of the church, and midway between the pillars, which were placed in couples on either side, was a great arch of vines and flowers, spanning two gates of the same material, which stood ajar. The word "Brother," in dark flowers, was wrought in the bed of white at the base. This was Miss Rosa Delmonico's tribute. An immense anchor was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Gardner, and pillars, wreaths, and other designs in flowers were scattered thickly about. The coffin was of Spanish cedar, covered with black cloth. Resting upon it, and drooping at either side, were several of the long, plume-like leaves of the palm.

Two-thirds of the occupants of the pews were gray-haired men. The aisles were crowded, and many who came were unable to enter the church.

Mass was said by the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, pastor of the church. At the conclusion of the mass Father Ducey said:

Life has many charms at its opening. The young heart is filled with ambition to be something and do something. The volume of human existence is opened to us, and the glory is depicted that shall be ours if we only know how to pursue it. Ambition enters into the hearts of all men, whether priest or man of the world. Many times man's ambition is fine; it is lawful, except the ambition to serve God and be true to heaven. If you live for the world, the world will have no charity for you. If you dignify and ennoble your ambition, if you honor into them, there will not be wanting men to court and flatter you. When you walk the streets and such men take off their hats to you, pass them unnoticed by. Here was a man who never denied his faith, who all his life long was charitable, who may have made his mistakes, as you have made them and I have made them, but whose hand was always open. Yet to this city there have not been wanting men of honor and men of character who have maligned him and have wounded the family. Thank God, poor, weak, simple man as I am, God has given me charity, and I tell you that when the priest kneels at the side of the sinner or the saint he puts up the same petition. I pronounce no eulogy over these remains. I ask you, young, middle-aged, and old, to learn honor, and to leave those who pretend honor and do not practise it. There is too much of this creeping into society, and unless you young men and middle-aged men take a stand against it, no man will be safe from the tongues of the villifier and the calumniator.

The interment was in the Delmonico family vault in old St. Patrick's Cathedral in Mott street. The vault contains the bodies of nine others of the family.

MAKING UP WITH MR. SAM SLOAN.

Mr. Jay Gould Said to Have Smoothed Over the Trunk Line Unpleasantness.

Commissioner Fink, as the representative of the trunk line railroads except Lackawanna, and President Sam Sloan of Lackawanna, made an agreement yesterday afternoon to submit to arbitration the percentage the Lackawanna is entitled to in the trunk line pool. Each interest is to name one arbitrator, and they are to choose a third. Pending the decision of the arbitrators, the Lackawanna, beginning yesterday, is to pool its business with the other companies, and act in unison with them in the matter of tariff.

It is understood that this result has been accomplished very largely by the diplomatic efforts of Mr. Jay Gould, who is a director of the Lackawanna as well as otherw