BLUE DEVILS AT IT AGAIN.

RANGERS SENT OUT TO STOP FENCE CUTTING IN TEXAS.

The Legislature Makes the Offence a Felony and Provides for Removing the Cause of it Six Months Hence—Whole Counties Rid of the Hated Barbed-wire Railings.

GALVESTON, Feb. 16.—A month ago the news from Texas was that there had come a stoppage to fence cutting. The Legislature had met in special session, mainly to devise means for satisfying the cutters and protecting the ranchmen. Both sides were watching and waiting. There were many here who said that the Blue Devils would never ply the nippers again. THE SUN'S account characterized the unnatural quiet as a lull. It proved so. It lasted three weeks, and then the mad midnight work broke out again in a score of counties with unabated, if not unprecedented, fury. The discussions in the Capitol at Austin fanned the slumbering ember. The Blue Devils imagined that nearly every hand was against them, as far as fence cutting went at all events. The ranchmen began to see that no legislation could stop the craze directly, and that to have it brought to a gradual end could only be done by great surrenders and concessions on the part of themselves and the millionaire pasture companies. The consequence was that the newspapers within three weeks were again littered with paragraphs like these:

Hill County.—Fence cutters are at work near Whitney.

Coleman and Brown Counties.—The fence owners in Coleman county are out tens of thousands of dollars. The cutters have hardly left even a post to show where there had been hundreds of miles of fence. The situation is no whit different in Brown county. The decent people are pleading for protection.

Erath County.—Dublin, Jan. 19.—We again have to report fence cutting. Some miles of A. Chapman's land all of J. L. Blackburn's fence having been cut last night.

Cooke County.—Fence cutting and range burning has broken out at a 2-40 time in Cooke county. No fence is spared, the small farmers being the severest sufferers.

Denton County.—S. H. Skinner of Denton county offers a reward of $500 each for "either of the little stinkers of the land" that cut his wire fence.

Clay County.—Fence cutting is going on at a highly lively rate in Clay county, and any man there who troubles himself to repair his fence finds it cut again next day. The Blue Devils kill the cattle, take them into town and sell them.

Burnette County.—The Hon. Norton Moses's wire fence has been cut and the posts chopped off. The Blue Devils posted notices warning him that if he repaired his property they would kill him.

Hamilton County.—The stone rail and wire fences of a Mr. Pancake of Hamilton county were completely demolished last Saturday night. Mr. Pancake is one of Hamilton county's most substantial, generous, and influential citizens. Last summer when water was scarce he opened his pasture for the use of his neighbors and allowed them to water stock therein. Such acts are surely appreciated by all good and honest citizens, who would be far from thus demolishing the property of a friend. Now, and show that these outrages are committed by a few worthless set, who should either be killed or imprisoned.

From Other Counties.—It is reported that fence cutting has been nearly suppressed in Bosque, McMullen, Live Oak and Gonzales counties by the determined efforts of the officers and citizens.

Bell County.—We are informed that Senator A. J. Harris's fence in this county was almost totally destroyed three or four nights ago, the wire being cut at every other panel. This is the second or third visitation his farm has had from cutters in the past few weeks.

Of course, these are only a few samples taken at random from the country papers. But these show how the situation had changed in a month. Fence cutting had been confined to the Western grazing country; now there hill come nights when you could almost hear the click of the nippers in Austin, east of the centre, and the skull-and-cross-bones stamp and seal of the Javalenas had become familiar in the northern tier, and away down south in Live Oak and McMullen. These quaint marks were attached to notes of warning that if the Blue Devils were not appeased they would begin on the ranchmen's throats when the supply of fences ran out. The stars shone, and shine yet, upon bands of night riders not longer satisfied with the work of the little nippers with which, without dismounting, they can reach down from their saddles and sever the hated barbed wire, but supplied with matches to fire the grass and destroy the pastures. The work is no longer performed by bands of three or half a dozen. Instances are common where nine or ten miles of wire fence found to have been cut between every pair of posts after midnight and before morning, feats that less than fifty men could not perform. Then again, before the lull the strange battle was being waged between the nesters or small farmers and the big pasture corporations but now there is reason to believe that where the grass is the fiercest, the sight of a fence maddens one man as well as another, and it must fall whether it be the property of a Chicago millionaire or a Bee county villager.

One citizen cut half a mile to shorten his road to Castroville five miles. Right there, in Medina county, miles upon miles of fencing that did not enclose an inner farm or cross a running stream, has been destroyed. Prosecuting Attorney W. R. Wallace has caused eight arrests to be made, and is trying to get at the bottom of fence cutting. Five prisoners are all farmers, except Joseph Jungman, a tinsmith. Joseph Bohl, another prisoner, is a constable, but he is a farmer as well. The simple truth, that is now well understood, is that there is a regular fence cutters' secret society, in order to put down the men who first put a fence. It extends over three-fifths of the State, and, where there are no millionaires' pastures, the sympathizers with the Free Grass movement cut the small farmers' fences. Even down in Blanco county, where there is but little barbed wire, the war goes on as of yore. There the Blue Devils call themselves Fence Pushers, and go about at night pushing great gaps in the stone walls that map out the farms. In Navarro county the barbed strings are hanging in tatters around a little graveyard and around several ten-acre lots. Here Mr. Wm. Penn Lipscomb of Kentucky, who has put $20,000 into property, and who threw his pasture gates wide open the minute the uproar began, suffered just like the rest, and the Hon. Bryan T. Barry's dangling barbs bore notices that if any man wanted to keep a wire fence intact he must put blinds on it; that is to say, white boards that will keep horses and cattle from running into the wire. These oddities, like the cutting of the fence of one negro by another in Hillsboro, and the capture of three Henry George men, as the tramps are beginning to be called, by Capt. Sheeley's rangers near Helena, are but eccentricities of the epidemic.

It won't do to say because of these freaks that fence cutting is done by tramps, or is the work of the nesters alone, or is adopted by quarrelsome or vindictive persons as a means of squaring accounts with those they hate. That would not account for the fact that there is no pasture fence standing in Brown and Coleman counties, a territory bigger than some States of the Union, and that looks to-day as one belt of Georgia did in the wake of Sherman's army. All the out wire in Texas, if piced together, would put a fence across the Atlantic.

"Fence cutting," said a native who knows Texas like a book, "is the protest of a very peculiar people against evils quite as remarkable and nearly as outrageous as the present trouble growing out of them. Scattered among the public and private lands in the grazing country are school lands that could be made to produce a revenue that would do away with the school tax. In the same country are little farms worked by settlers, and little nests which used to be the headquarters of those liberty-loving Texans who pastured their cattle on the open country, and never dreamed that it did not belong to them and to all mankind in common. In this country there are few roads. You might confine yourselves to patches as big as half New Jersey, and say there are no roads at all. Water holes and water courses, regarded as God's endowment to the cattle raisers, seam the prairie. Imagine great corporations, whose stock is owned in Paris, London, New York, and Chicago, suddenly buying up vast tracts and fencing in whole counties, even two whole counties together. Imagine their vast herds let loose to pasture on the public lands (used, though with no better right, by the nesters) and only taken into the fenced lands in the winter.

"Imagine," he continued, "these fences enclosing squares of school land that never have been leased, boxing in water holes and streams that the nesters and cattle depended upon for life, enclosing the little farms and nesters' tracts, and pasture lands of small beginners, shutting in the roads and trails and everything for miles upon miles of territory in their tremendous grasp. Imagine, also, to fully understand the matter, a population growing so fast that there had been by 1880 more than ninety per cent. added to the sum of inhabitants in 1870, and that they, in the shape of farmers, a fixed and settled character to supplant, before, been a quasi-nomadic population, composed of men on horseback and women to whom one part of the Southwest was as good a place to live in as another. The permanent farmers, who were fenced within the heart of great pastures, and the communistic pastors, who were fenced out of the pasture lands of bygone years, cried aloud for relief, and got none. They could not get it from the stockholders of Paris and New York, or from the agents of these persons in the pastures." Senator Terrell draws a picture of one pasture:

He referred to King's great ranch in south Texas, in which so many acres of land were enclosed, and the modus operandi of managing that vast territory, and alleged that 300 riders armed at will were constantly abandoned banditti, and cannon were provided, the law defied, and the rule of force, as well as in name, absolutely maintained—a foreign military power within the boundary of Texas.

The war is carried on under the battle cry of "Free grass." This would never have moved the sense of justice of a considerable part of the population of central or eastern Texas. What has set them to fence cutting and to raising against the fence owners is the fencing of small farms, the unauthorized use of the school lands, and the urgent demand for open roads and free waterways. The nesters want all land in common. The others who sympathize with them want the millionaires to keep their hands off the public lands. They do not want to revoke the deeds of great tracts, but they want no more such deeds made.

The Legislature was called together to institute all needed reforms in thirty days. No end of nonsense was talked in it for ten days, during which time the filly went as far as the discussion of a bill making the murder of a fence cutter justifiable homicide. By and by the heads of both sides were resolved into practicable and reasonable shapes. This is what the fence cutters cried out:

That the land of their fathers is no longer free. That the roads that dissect it are everywhere barred by the thorny wire. That they have to travel miles out of the way to go from one point to another. That the wire enclosures land belonging to small farmers and pasture men and land belonging to the State. That before a man is allowed to fence in his own land he should be obliged to purchase whatever he owes land enclosure. That it is the duty of the Legislature to make it a felony to enclose the property of another. That if the nester can't have free grass, the millionaire cannot either.

The cry of the great pasture corporations was very much simpler and shorter. It was:

Save us! save us from the Philistines! They want the whole earth. They will not listen to reason. They respect neither property nor law.

They said they could not sell their land, or even give it away, if the lawlessness was not stopped. They pointed to the fact that a number of wealthy cattle owners have already removed from Texas to Arizona. To the amazement of everybody the lawmakers finished their work in twenty-four days, and without doing anything ridiculous. They passed a law making fence cutting a felony. It is said that it was a felony before they did so, under the common law, but the people demanded a special law, and no harm can come of it. Then they set apart $50,000 to be used by the Governor in the employment of detectives or troops to break up the disorder. This throws the whole burden on Gov. Ireland, and relieves the Grand Juries and Sheriffs, who, in very many counties, would have been found to sympathize with the cutters. Three ranger companies have already gone to the most disorderly districts, but though it is too early to pass a final judgment on the measure, fence cutting stillgoes on, and it is not easy to perceive how the troops can deal with mysterious mounted men who work only at night, and then on fleet steeds. Of far more importance, though, as many persons think, was the enactment of a law the substance of which is as follows:

That if any person shall knowingly make or leave standing a fence around the land of another or the land of the State without the written consent of or lease from the owner, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined fifty cents or a dollar for each acre so enclosed for each month or fined and imprisoned not more than two years. Half the fines shall be paid to the informer. All offenders shall have six months notice from the date of the passage of the law.

Persons whose land encloses that of others may force the owners to lease it, or, if they refuse, they must leave a sixty-foot-wide roadway through their land in whatever one place the owner of the enclosed land shall need it; the road and gates not to be thereafter changed unless both parties agree.

Cattle shall not be herded on the public domain.

Another law empowers the Commissioners' Courts of each county to lay out new roads whenever they may be needed, and yet another law regulates the maintenance of gates on third-class roads. Yet another law commands fence owners to put in gates in each three miles of fence running in one direction. Considering that twenty-seven of the Senators are candidates for the Governorship, that several in both Houses are large pasture owners, and that the fence cutters are both numerous and powerful enough to rule some of the more populous counties, the Legislature deserves credit for its work. The next thing is to enforce the law wherever it pinches the fence cutter or annoys the capitalist. If it is enforced it will rob fence cutting of all excuse for further existence.

AVOIDING A DECISIVE VOTE.

A Trick Played with the Prison Commission Bill—The Broadway Railroad.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The delay of the Howe Prison Commission bill by the Republican Senators until it was rendered inoperative was an adroit trick to evade a decisive vote on the contract labor question in this Legislature. As soon as the bill was passed the Commissioners were obliged to ask the Legislature to give them more time, and the bill is now undergoing amendment. Mr. Howe reported it today so changed as to give the Commission an indefinite time in which to complete their work. This means a report to the next Legislature. The bill is now on third reading.

As a sop to the workingmen the Comstock bill, prohibiting the making of new labor contracts or the renewal of old ones, has been passed by both Houses. With one or two exceptions the existing contracts have two or three years to run, so that the bill has no immediate effect.

The Assembly had a small row over an adverse report from the Insurance Committee on a bill which in effect compels fire insurance companies to pay the face of a policy in case of loss. Mr. Haskell of Madison, the author of the bill, with the assistances of Mr. Littlejohn, succeeded in getting the bill sent to the Committee of the Whole, though the insurance interest on the floor denounced it as a bill in the interest of fire bugs.

Mr. Boynton, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the Adirondack bill agreed upon yesterday by the various interests. It provides for a reservation of the Park, 1,200,000 acres; for a Commissioner at $2,500 salary, a clerk at $1,200, and ten foresters at $600 each. The bill will pass both Houses.

A bill was introduced in both Houses to-day changing the name of the Broadway Underground Railway Company to the New York Arcade Railway Company, and amending its present charter so as to enable the company to build an arcade instead of a tunnel road. The company is required to lay sidewalks on the sub-surface outside of its railroad lines corresponding in capacity and completeness to those on the surface street, and also to provide vaults for all the city's sewer, water, and other pipes, and all wires and tubes, made easily accessible for replacement and repairs. The bill also requires the construction of suitable temporary roadways or bridges for the surface of Broadway, under which the work can progress without interruption to travel. It makes it the duty of the Governor to appoint a Board of Commissioners, empowered to have general supervision over the whole work, to see that the work is properly conducted, that trade and travel are not interrupted, that foundations of buildings are not injured, and that the city's interest, as well as private property, are properly protected. It makes it the duty of the Board to report any violations of any of the provisions of the bill to the Mayor, who shall institute legal proceedings to enforce them. The bill also prohibits the constructing of any stations or works upon the surface of any of the public parks of the city.

As has before been described, the plan is to build a four-track road, the two inner tracks to be used for fast through trains and the others for way travel and freight. The surface of the street is to be supported on columns.

The Senate passed the bill making Good Friday a legal holiday.

In the Assembly a bill was introduced and by unanimous consent passed, appropriating $50,000 for the purpose of slaughtering cattle infected with pleuro-pneumonia. The Senate cut the appropriation down to $20,000, and then ordered the bill to a third reading.

Safe in Port after a Stormy Passage.

PORTLAND, Feb. 21.—The steamships City of New York and Sardinian, from Liverpool, arrived this morning. Among the passengers by the City of New York was Baron Rudolph Von Hopel, from Germany. "The trip was terrific from almost the first moment," said the chief officer of the City of New York. "We left Glasgow on Saturday, Feb. 2. On Sunday morning the wind began to blow with great force, and at night it became a perfect hurricane. The steamer rolled badly and shipped a tremendous sea, which tore away two ventilators from the deck, stove in the hatch and bulkhead, and the engine room skylights were carried away. One of the boats was badly damaged, as was the cargo. The wind kept blowing from that time on. On Tuesday afternoon and evening just we encountered a blinding snow storm, the wind at the same time blowing from the northeast a perfect gale. The vessel passed through fields or ice from the time she started until she came into port. There was not more than an hour at a time when the wind was not blowing with great violence, and not a moment when there was not a great sea on that kept the steamer pitching and rolling in the most violent manner. Fifteen valuable horses were shipped and all died on the way." Among the passengers by the Sardinian were the Right Rev. Dr. Kingdon, Assistant Bishop of Fredericton, N. B.; the Rev. A. J. Creswell, and the Rev. E. J. B. Williams.

Sale of the United Pipe Lines.

OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 21.—Rumors of the sale of the United Pipe Lines to the National Transit Company have been circulated for some time and have had a depressing effect on the oil market. The correspondent of THE SUN learned to-day from the officials of the line that the formal transfer will be made on April 1. The first reason for the sale is that the capital stock of the United Pipe Lines is limited by law to $5,000,000, while the capital of the Transit Company cannot be admitted. Increase of capital is necessary to handle the immense business of carrying the oil produced in the country. Another reason is the use on the trunk lines of the National Transit. There will be no change in the method of doing business, location of offices, or rates of storage. Pipeage will continue as at present, and storage will continue at the present rates. United oil is worth $1.50 per barrel of the world. All certificates and certificates of the Transit Company will be issued pari passu at present and from the same office. The change, as far as the trade is concerned, is only in name, but increased security is offered to producers of the line by the large property and capital of the Transit Company.

Strychnine in their Sugar.

BRIDGEPORT, Feb. 21.—An attempt at wholesale poisoning was discovered to-day in the family of Mrs. Lewis Burr, at Black Rock. On Monday morning coffee on the table, which had been prepared by the servant girl, showed a bitter taste after being sweetened. More sugar made the coffee still more bitter. Another pot was prepared, with the same results. A sample of the sugar was submitted to State Chemist Sylvester P. Wheeler of this city, and to-day he reports finding in it sufficient sulphate of strychnine to kill a whole family. There seems to be no suspicion attached to any member of the household, and an investigation will probably be made. No strychnine was known to be in the house. A number of barns have been burned in Black Rock during the past year, one of which belonged to Mrs. Burr.

Recalling the Riverdale Disaster.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Messrs. Fairchild and Matthews, United States Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels at New York, who were appointed to investigate the conduct of Engineer Tunman of the steamer Riverdale at the time of the explosion of the boiler of that vessel, have reported that they find Tunman failed in the performance of his duty, for which negligence they have suspended his license indefinitely.

ENGLAND MAKES A PRESENT.

GIVING THE STEAMSHIP ALERT TO THE UNITED STATES.

A Favor that this Country Once Did her Reciprocated—A Very Useful Vessel for the Greely Relief Expedition—The House has a Discussion About West Point.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The House to-day passed the West Point Appropriation bill after an animated debate on various amendments, all of which were defeated. Mr. Belford wished a preparatory school for cadets established, and declared there was not a member of the House who could pass the entrance examination to West Point. As matters stood at present the right of a member of Congress to nominate candidates for admission was a barren right, subject to the constant revision of a Board of Professors at the institution. He might select the brightest boy in his State, have him examined by the President of the State University, and send him to the Academy, and while his mind might be as bright as a burnished diamond, the gentleman at the institution would declare to him that unless he answered some question in grammar properly he would be rejected. What in the name of God had grammar to do with fighting a battle?

Mr. Warner wished to have the number of students limited to 200. For an army of less than 24,000 men there were 2,176 officers on the active list and over 400 on the retired list. This was more than twice the proportion of officers that would be required in time of war, and three times as many as were needed in time of peace. The pay of the officers amounted to $6,052,000—almost twice the pay of all the soldiers.

An attempt, which failed, to strike out the clause providing for longevity pay for professors caused a sharp discussion. Mr. Holman favored striking out the clause, and drew a comparison between the pay received by the West Point professors and that of professors at other colleges, to show that the latter received much less than the former.

Mr. McAdoo attacked the appropriation of $3,000 for the expenses of the Board of Visitors. He said the Board went to West Point to indulge in a fancy ball, and this ball had degenerated into a vicious social, matrimonial market, to which aspiring mammas brought their giddy daughters to palm them off on the unfortunate youth.

Mr. Belford said a ticket from Washington to West Point, with a bottle of champagne included, cost only $13. Here was an appropriation of $3,000 to enable the Board to buy kid gloves, patent leather shoes, swallow-tail coats, and ruffled shirts.

Mr. Dorsheimer defended the Academy from the charge of snobbery.

The bill finally passed, as reported, by a vote of 250 to 4, the nays being Messrs. Aiken, Alexander, Ballentine, and Barksdale.

A message was received from the President trasmitting Secretary Frelinghuysen's report of the presentation of the steamship Alert to the United States by Great Britain, to be used in the Greely relief expedition. The reading of the report was called for by Mr. Randall. It was as follows:

In the search for vessels suitable for the expedition now preparing to relieve Lieut. Greely and his party, attention was early directed to the Alert, which is the property of the British Government, and was the advance ship of the expedition under Sir George Nares. It was desired to secure this vessel, as she is peculiarly fitted for the intended service, and the secretary of the Navy recommended her. Mr. Lowell was therefore instructed to ask whether she could be spared for the service.

Information of the wish of this Government having previously and informally reached the British Admiralty, a private intimation was conveyed to the United States Minister to the effect that the British Government had not forgotten the very considerate conduct of this Government on the occasion of the recovery of the Resolute, and that, should any successor to the noble ship be needed, she would be of use to the expedition, she would be presented.

The Resolute, a vessel as the President remembers, formerly belonging to Sir Edward Belcher's fleet, having been abandoned in the Arctic region, was discovered and brought to the United States by American seamen, and thereupon was purchased by this Government, fitted for service, repaired, and returned to Great Britain. On her arrival in England the vessel was received by the Queen in person, and the officers of the United States navy who took the ship thither were treated with every official and personal courtesy.

The Government of her Majesty has now given the Alert, the finest vessel in the British navy, having been fitted out for Arctic service, with her boats, officers, chains, and such of her equipment as can be utilized.

Recognizing this graceful and opportune act of courtesy on the part of Her Majesty's Government, the undersigned to-day instructed Mr. Lowell as follows by telegraph:

Her Majesty's Government having presented to the Government of the United States the ship Alert to aid in the relief of Lieut. Greely and his party, you will inform the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that the President receives the noble ship generously and thinks evidence of sympathy with the object in view receives the highest appreciation of the President, as it will that of the people of the United States, and that he tends the cordial thanks for the opportune gift of this vessel, which he accepts in the name of the United States, and to which will be used in the humane enterprise for which it is peculiarly adapted.

Mr. Randall asked unanimous consent that the communication be spread upon the Journal of the House, and that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs with the object of having a more formal and appropriate recognition of the act of the British Government. Agreed to.

"I object," exclaimed Mr. Finerty of Illinois.

Mr. Randall then put his requests in the form of a motion, and it was agreed to, Messrs. Finerty and Robinson of New York alone voting in the negative.

"Cannot we have ships of our own without begging?" asked Mr. Robinson of the Speaker.

"The Chair cannot answer that," was the reply.

The Senate passed the bill making it a felony, punishable by three years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine, to false personate Government officers or employees with intent to defraud.

Most of the day was spent in debate on Mr. Morgan's amendment permitting national banks to deposit bonds of the separate States as security for circulation, and finally Mr. Morgan withdrew it, having to-day introduced the same in a modification as an original bill.

On motion of Mr. Sherman a joint resolution was passed appropriating $10,000 to enable the Committee on Privileges and Elections to carry on their investigations.

The Senate adjourned until Monday, but the House refused to do so, and will have a session on Saturday.

Druggists Protecting Themselves.

The New York Druggists' Union met yesterday afternoon in the College of Pharmacy, Mr. A. J. Ditman presiding. They resolved to stand by and protect the manufacturers of proprietary and pharmaceutical preparations who agree not to sell their goods to pharmacists and druggists known to undersell the retail price as established by manufacturers. Under these conditions the druggists agree to support such manufacturers by doing all they can to further their interests, by refusing to sell any imitations of their preparations, to notify them promptly of any imitation which may be offered, and to furnish the names of wholesale druggists who violate the agreement, and of dealers who may sell to or purchase for "scalpers" and "cutters."

At Their Old Tricks.

During the high wind on Wednesday night the sludge acid boats from the oil works of the Kill von Kull, instead of going outside of Sandy Hook, as required by law, kept moving up and down the Staten Island shore, where they was smoother water. The taps were opened and the sludge spread over the Narrows. Yesterday the officers from the sludge fleet were unbearable. A tug had fisherman said to a reporter: "This is the beginning of the annual outrage. The high winds of February or March always frighten the crews on the sludge boats, and they think their safest place to hay rather than go outside. By the time the shad arrive the waters are all polluted. Unless such practices are stopped there will be no North River shad soon."

Mrs. Boyd's Unrelenting Father-in-Law.

Justice Cullen of Brooklyn yesterday granted an order of publication in the suit of Rosalind A. Boyd against her husband, John P. Boyd, for limited divorce. The defendant is a member of the firm of Edward A. Boyd & Sons, glass importers, and is said to be worth $1,000,000. He married the plaintiff in November, 1882, and she asserts that he deserted her in the following month and went to Europe, where he still is. The suit was begun against the wishes of his father, who, it is said, was anxious that he should marry a young lady of this city who is well known in society. His father, it is said, threatened to disinherit him unless he gave his wife up and went to Europe.

A Suit Against the American Exchange in Europe.

From the London Times, Feb. 9.

In the Queen's Bench Division yesterday, before Mr. Justice Hawkins and a common jury, the case of Giling against the American Exchange in Europe, limited, came on for hearing.

Mr. T. H. Hart appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Sutton was for the defendant company.

The action was brought by Giling sought in this action to recover also which, as she alleged, she had paid into the defendants' bank to her own account. Her demand having been refused, she brought this action, as her bankers, and claimed that she had paid over to them only as the agent of her husband, from whom a much larger sum, as she alleged, remained due to them. Mrs. Giling was married to Mr. Giling in Paris in 1868, and in her evidence she stated that her brother-in-law, Mr. Henry Fenwick, had immediately after her marriage had a conversation with her husband, which ended in Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Giling, in which, as she discovered some hours afterward, there was with other papers, a check for £2,000 drawn in her favor. Her husband, a few days afterwards, left London, he was the manager of the defendant company's business, sailed for the United States, leaving the plaintiff's husband, their chief superintendent, to take his place during his absence.

About the middle of January 1883, the plaintiff went with her husband to the defendant company's place of business in the Strand, and, having in the interim of £2,000 opened an account with them in her own name, receiving a check book at the same time and a pass book in her own name, she then, at her husband's request, gave a check for £20, which was duly cashed, but they refused to honor a second check for a like amount, which she had signed, as also a third for £2,000, which, acting on legal advice, she had drawn upon them before bringing this action.

For the defence, a clerk of the defendant company was called to prove that the plaintiff's husband had from the first told him not to honor checks drawn by his wife without his (Mr. C. A. Giling's) express authority in each case, and that the latter had directed him to cash only the first check that the plaintiff had drawn. The plaintiff denied that she had ever thought or been told by her husband that the account was in her sole name, and that the money was only in trust for her husband; and that he had told her that his brother had given the check for £20 to him that he might buy furniture with it. She admitted, now, that her brother-in-law might have had the check drawn upon him by her husband for as much as £1,000 in three months.

His lordship having summed up, the jury, without leaving the box, at once found for the plaintiff, and the learned Judge gave judgment accordingly, but stayed execution for three weeks.

PARSON NEWMAN'S FLOCK.

Four Deacons Want a Mutual Council—The Suggestion Declined.

The five anti-Newman deacons of the Madison Avenue Congregationalist Church—Messrs. Ranney, Cummings, Meigs, Crooker, and Palmer, got a letter from the four other deacons—Messrs. Smith, Marten, Pine, and Parker—and answered it yesterday. The letter they got protests against the council which the anti-Newman party are to call. The objections recited are.

1. That the five deacons would not consent to leave the church difficulties to the joint Boards of Trustees and Deacons.

2. That if a council must be called it ought to be a mutual and not an ex parte council.

3. That the meeting in the Harvard rooms, at which it was decided to call a council, was itself not regularly called.

4. That many members of the church were not notified of it.

5. That notice of it was not published from the pulpit as the manual requires.

6. That a majority of those who voted at the meeting were not entitled to vote, and that all who voted voted against Dr. Newman.

7. That the call for a council does not represent the sentiment of a majority of the church or society.

The letter ends thus:

We propose in the name of Christianity, and for the sake of peace, harmony, and justice, and as vital questions must be brought before the council, affecting the interests of the entire church and society, that a mutual council shall be held, and we are therefore prepared to join therein, embracing those whom you have selected, and to call such additional representatives as we may deem advisable, who shall advise on such questions as may properly come before the council.

The five deacons replied yesterday to this effect:

1. The Board of Trustees has to do with only the temporal affairs of the society.

2. The council about to be called will be an advisory, not an ex parte council, and the five deacons acting as a committee of the church meeting cannot depart from their instructions, and are not responsible because any church members declined to attend the meeting.

3. The meeting was regular. The clerk of the Board of Deacons had refused to call a meeting, and thereupon church members exercised their undoubted right to call it themselves. Besides, as the pretended election of Feb. 14 was illegal, there was no church clerk.

4. An invitation to the meeting was sent to each of your four deacons and to every church member whose address could be found, and notice of the meeting was published in six morning newspapers.

5. The manual does not require notice from the pulpit of any meeting except a meeting to change the manual.

6. The first clause of objection 6 is denied; the second is right enough.

7. Answered under No. 2.

"The singular thing about the communication sent to us," said a friend of Dr. Ranney yesterday, "is that the four men who sign it don't even pretend to represent anybody but themselves. After all that they have said about our illegal action and our representing such a small minority, they come forward and ask us to make this illegal council a mutual council and allow them—four members—whatever representation they may have. At the same time they have not hesitated to say outside that they will not abide by the decision of the council. They would call Beecher in, and then men like Dr. Storrs and Dr. Taylor could not be induced to take part. We propose to have it a legitimate council of the best men of the Congregational Church."

"The answer of Dr. Ranney's deacons," said Deacon Foster, "shows that they have secured what they think is a sure council for their side, and most of the representatives that they have named committed themselves to Dr. Ranney's side before they were named to sit in the council. I never knew a packed jury to be satisfactory. One of the Ranney party does not hesitate to say that Dr. Storrs has arranged the whole council business for them. The council cannot be anything but ex parte. The result of the Ranney answer is just this, that we can meet and carry on our Madison Avenue Church, and they can meet and carry on their Harvard Room Church, and there it will end, and if they will only stick to their room we shall be satisfied. I want to see a council that will represent the Ranney faction meet and declare its principles in his favor, after such an honorable proposion as we made to those five deacons. If the ministers can stand it I'm sure we can."

EIGHT BATTLES FOUGHT.

New York and Rochester Cocks Win Six and the Main against Troy.

TROY, Feb. 21.—A main for $500 a side and $100 on each battle, between birds from New York city and Rochester on the one side and Troy on the other, was fought near here last night, the sport terminating at 4 o'clock this morning. Of the 13 birds shown 9 between 4 pounds and 5 pounds 8 ounces fell in. New York and Rochester achieved an easy victory, winning six of the eight battles.

FIRST BATTLE.—A red shawl neck of 5 pounds 8 ounces was sent in by Troy against a black-red of the same weight. The shawl neck suffered a bad cut throat almost at the outset, and, while he displayed a great willingness to fight, he was unable to do his adversary any harm, and at the end of twelve minutes the Troy bird, who had been slashed to pieces, was counted out.

SECOND BATTLE.—Troy showed a brown red of 4 lbs. against a brass back of the same weight. A stubborn and exciting contest followed, the birds punishing one another severely about the body. At length the brown was dazed by a brain blow, and counted out. Time, 15 minutes.

THIRD BATTLE.—Troy presented a Hudson red dominick of 4 lbs. 11 oz., against a brown red who had been shorn of his backle two ounces lighter. The dominick showed excellent fighting qualities and good condition. He put in telling blows about the body and head, and in six minutes the New York bird was dead in the pit.

FOURTH BATTLE.—Two gray brass backs of 5 lbs. 2 oz. were shown, the New York bird being distinguishable by the absence of a hackle. Almost at the first fly the Troian broke a leg, and then his adversary slashed him to ribbons. Time, 7 minutes.

FIFTH BATTLE.—Troy sent in a brown red of 5 lbs. 1 oz. against a black red an ounce lighter. A rattling fight followed, and the Troian came out the result was in doubt. Finally the birds were exhausted, and the newcomer, being the more willing fighter, succeeded in counting his adversary out. Time, 22 minutes.

SIXTH BATTLE.—Two 4 lb. 6 oz. birds were pitted, Troy's being a black brass back and the other a brown red. Each one crippled the other badly, and the result rocking down to a question of endurance and willingness, the New Yorker won. Time, 16 minutes.

SEVENTH BATTLE.—Troy's representative was a light gray dominick of 4 lbs. 14 oz. against a black red lighter. The red was a rapid fighter and clear hitter, and gave the dominick no rest, and in six minutes the latter was dead.

EIGHTH BATTLE.—A brown red of 5 lbs. 6 oz. was matched by Troy against a black red of 5 lbs. 5 oz. The black was dazed by a brain blow almost at the first fly, thirty minutes elapsed before the brown succeeded in counting him out.

The cocking main for $1,000 a side between birds owned and bred by James Dongrey of Mechanicville on the one side and by a well-known Trojan on the other was fought this evening at a well-known resort between this city and Schenectady. Of the fifteen birds shown nine between 4 pounds 4 ounces and 5 pounds 10 ounces fell in. The main resulted five to three in favor of Dongrey.

COCKFIGHTS IN WESTCHESTER.

A Hotly Contested Main in which Long Island Birds were Worsted.

A cocking main between rival fanciers of Long Island and Westchester county occurred in Westchester early yesterday morning. Each side was to show eleven birds from 4 lbs. to 5 lbs. 10 oz. in weight and to fight all that fell in for $50 a battle and $500 the odd fight. Following are details of the contest:

FIRST BATTLE.—Westchester sent in a black red and Long Island a duckwing, each weighing 4 lbs. 8 oz. At the first fly the black red put out the duckwing's eye. He followed this with hard body blows, and although the duckwing tried to fight he was too weak. He was finally killed by a throat thrust. Time, 18 minutes.

SECOND BATTLE.—Westchester sent in a mottled gray, and Long Island a muff, each scaling 5 lbs. 7 oz. Long Island was very fierce at first, but soon outfought himself and with open bill stood looking at his adversary, who quickly jumped over and by a blow on the head sent him to the floor. He made no effort to renew the fight, and was counted out in 27 minutes.

THIRD BATTLE.—Long Island presented a white pyle and Westchester a brass back, each weighing 4 lbs. 15 oz. This was a long and exciting battle. The pyle was staggered early in the fight, but he was game, and fought warily, looking for an opening. He was cut all over, but his own blows were all meant to kill, and were clean and deep. Finally he gave his opponent a death thrust in the breast. Time, 22 minutes.

FOURTH—Long Island showed a black breasted red and Westchester a spangle, each scaling 5 lbs. 2 oz. They fought to over the hour mark, when it was decided, after a long time, they came together, the spangle received a blown on the stomach which settled him, and he was counted out. Time, 32 minutes.

FIFTH—Spangle, who had won two battles and Long Island two. Two light weights were sent in, each weighing 4 lbs. 4 oz. Westchester a gray and Long Island a red pyle. Both birds fought so fast and furiously that it was hard to tell which had the best of it. The pyle at the end of the tussle was very weak, and just as the gray was about to begin hostilities again he keeled over and died. Time, 8 minutes.

A large amount of money changed hands on the result. An outside bet of $1,000 a side had been made on the main.

A Package for Mrs. Langtry.

A double truck journeyed up Broadway yesterday carrying an immense box so immense that the stage drivers were unable to tell the truck driver their opinion of him. He was practically invisible. On the two nearest sides of the box was painted in giant letters

MRS. LANGTRY,
34 Wall street, care Hayward, Perry & Francklyn.

An impression prevailed in Broadway that Mrs. Langtry had imported a white elephant.

A package did come for Mrs. Langtry to-day," it was said by a lawyer in question at her house at 129 West Thirtieth street. "It's only a landau."

Arrested on a Small Thief's Evidence.

Sarah Schuss of 85 Clinton street was committed as a wicked child by Justice Gorman two days ago. She has since confessed a long list of thefts. She says that on Saturday last she stole $4 worth of articles from Ridley's and sold them to Rebecca Solomon of 88 City line street. She stole from every stand in Ludlow, Hester, and Eldridge streets last week, she says, and gave the goods to Mrs. Solomon. Mrs. Solomon was arrested yesterday.

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.*

GREETING THE REDMONDS.

PARNELL'S LIEUTENANTS SPEAK TO AN IMMENSE AUDIENCE.

Presenting Ireland's Case and Proclaiming her Right to Political Independence—Parnell will Go as Far as Ireland will Go.

An immense audience welcomed John Redmond, M. P. for New Ross, and his brother Wm. K. Redmond, M. P. for Wexford, at Cooper Institute last night. The meeting was called by the Municipal Council in New York city of the Irish National League. An admission fee was charged, and the proceeds were pledged to the treasury of the Irish National League of Dublin.

The hall was decorated with the Irish national colors and the flags of the United States. A huge floral harp stood by the speakers' stand. On the platform were Pr. Wm. B. Wallace, Chairman of the meeting; J. P. Ryan, Col. F. A. Conkling, who escorted Mrs. Delia S. Parnell; Miss Kate Driggs, and the Rev. Messrs. Wm. Farrell, Harrington, Power, Dougherty, and Taaffe.

The brothers Redmond were escorted from the Grand Central Hotel by Company I of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and detachments of the Alliance Guard of Brooklyn, the Davitt Rifles of Jersey City, the Hibernian Rifles of Jersey City, and the Alliance Guard of New York. There was some delay in getting the military escort moved, and it was 9 P. M. before the meeting was organized.

Dr. Wallace spoke of the mission of the brothers Redmond, which had been to organize 100 branches of the Irish National League in Australia, and to forward £12,000 to the Irish National League of Dublin. He said that there are 500,000 Irishmen in this country who are pledged to contribute $1 each, yearly, until Ireland is free.

John E. Redmond was the first of the brothers introduced to the meeting. He is a young man, not unlike in appearance to Joseph H. Choate of this city when Mr. Choate was younger. He wore evening dress, and spoke for an hour without notes with impassioned voice and gesture. He appealed to Americans to consider that Ireland has a case which demands the attention of thinking men. She is not rebelling against constituted authority, but is fighting against a despotism that is worse than that of Russia or of Turkey, a despotism which is maintained only by an army as large as that which England had in the Crimea; which prevents the will of the people becoming the act of the Government as it is in England, but subjects the people of Ireland to the will of England and Scotland. He demanded for Ireland a