NEW YORK'S NEW SENATOR.

HISCOCK FORMALLY ELECTED IN JOINT CONVENTION.

The Defeated New Asking Themselves "Who Did It?"—It was Chiefly James J. Belden, Once a Leader of the Old Conkling Ring—It Means a Change in Party Leadership in the Interest of James G. Blaine of Maine.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The joint convention of the Senate and Assembly met this morning to ratify the action of the Republican caucus by electing Frank Hiscock United States Senator to succeed Warner Miller. A new and strong combination is now in control of the Republican party of the State of New York. With it came some new men, many very old men, and a change from the methods and leaders that have brought four years of repeated defeats. Speaker Husted called the Assembly to order at noon, and the Senators, who had been standing behind the bar, solemnly marched to their seats in the well, while the Assemblymen arose in greeting. Lieut.-Gov. Jones, Clerk Vrooman led the procession. The Lieutenant-Governor took the chair and directed that the roll of the Senate be called. There were many ladies in the hall and the galleries were packed. There was a grave tone to the assemblage, like the hush in a great cathedral before the beginning of the service for the dead. Many of the members had the countenance of mourners, and the two clerks who called the roll were sorrowing at heart and sad in face as behooves close relatives of the dead. Each Senator as his name was called stood up and told the name of his candidate. Frank Hiscock was voted for by the nineteen Republicans—Griswold, Worth, Low, Connelly, Hoysradt, Comstock, Krapp, Sloan, Coggeshall, Smith, Marvin, Hendricks, Baringer, Fassett, Raines, Pitts, Walker, McMillan, and Veddar. For Smith M. Weed there were Fagan, Pierce, Murphy, Reilley, Daly, Dunham, Cullen, Traphagen, Plunkitt, Nelson, Parker, and Wemple—12. Senator Kellogg is at home ill, but Senator Sloan asked that it be recorded on the journal that he would have voted for Frank Hiscock. Then the Clerk of the Assembly called the roll of the Assembly. Their vote was 72 to 50, as follows:

For Frank Hiscock—Ainsworth, Arnold, Babcock, Bean, Baker, Bates, Bauous, Perry, Blandage, Bickby, Barnes, Cole, Cornwell, Crosby, Curtis, J. C. Davies, S. H. Davis, Edson, Emery, Erwin, Evans, Fort, Frost, Gallagher, Goerss, Grippen, Hadley, Hall, Hamilton, G. H. Henry, Hogeboom, Husted, Horton, Howe, Ingersoll, Johnson, Kimball, K. K. Jones, Latimer, Leete, Mabie, Manville, Mauser, Maxwell, McCarthy, McEvoy, Moss, Parsons, Pierce, Platt, Porter, Prime, Rea, Reitz, Robinson, Sexton, Oliver, Sims, Charles Smith, Martin A. Smith, Robert H. Smith, W. O. Smith, Stacey, Sweet, Taylor, Tisdale, A. S. Thompson, D. L. Thomson, Van Demark, Walters, White, and Youngman.

For Smith M. Weed—Bennington, Brennan, Burke, Bush, Cantor, Collins, Conover, Cutler, Dalton, Defendorf, Devereux, Dickey, Farrell, Finn, Fitch, Fleigh, Gless, Gorman, Graham, Guentner, Hogan, Hagerty, Hayes, L. S. Henry, Hill, Hines, Hoolihan, Ives, Kenny, Laughlin, Langley, Martin, McAdam, McCann, McIntyre, McKenna, McMahon, Moore, Mulvy, Power, Reeves, Ryan, Shea, Sheehan, Stevens, Sullivan, Tafer, Weed, Wemple, and Wilbur.

The absentees were Eldridge, the Republican who was sent to the Legislature from Warren county, which he left away from the caucus; Mase, a Republican, and Greene, Kunzemann, McLaughlin, and Newton, Democrats. Clerk Vrooman read the totals, 91 for Frank Hiscock, 62 for Smith M. Weed. The Lieutenant-Governor straightened up. He announced the result. The quorum of all the Senators and Assemblymen having voted, it appears that Frank Hiscock of Syracuse, Onondaga county, State of New York, has been elected to the United States Senate in place of Senator Warner Miller."

The Assemblymen again stood up. The staid procession of Senators filed back to the Senate Chamber. The Assemblymen were called to order by the Speaker, and the result was proclaimed. The Senate convened in the Senate Chamber. The result was announced there. Mr. Morton had gone to New York two hours before. An hour later Senator Hiscock started for Syracuse. Warner Miller was left in his deserted rooms at the Delavan House.

The forces that elected Hiscock are controlled by ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, Stephen B. Elkins, and Senator Jacob Amsden. To mention that a year ago could not have existed, much less have won a victory in the great contest for party supremacy. Now it is forced into power by the feeling of discontent and aversion to former leaders that has possession of the whole Republican party. The Belle party is sore headed. One set of soreheads overwhelmed Folger in 1882. Other soreheads lost the battle of 1883. High-toned soreheads defeated Blaine in 1884. Enough voters were sore headed in 1885 to slay Davenport. Last fall the soreheads who were in control were defeated as a rebuke to them. The whole nest of men that have charge of the party machinery will be cleaned out. Chairman Chester S. Cole of the State Committee and Chairman Clay W. Hazlett of the Executive Committee will be whisked into a retirement as secure as within the vaults of a safe deposit company as soon as a State Convention has a chance at them. Congressman Burleigh was retired in advance by the kindness of ex-Senator Platt. Judge W. Wroman, Clerk of the Senate, will lose his place with this session. He could not keep it now if there were an election. He has made himself so personally unpopular that to him is charged a sufficient loss to have renominated Miller. In a set of messagers who comprised many very clever and some stupid men, he ranks among the stupidest. Already is the new combine arranging for the spoils of the next two years.

It would be foolish to say that Blaine does not expect to profit by Hiscock's election. He was writing letters to the Miller men that he was not in the fight, while Stephen B. Elkins was making successive and finally successful clutches at Miller's throat. The triumphant tone of Mr. Morton at the serenade tendered him last night, and his conversation with his friends, leave no doubt as to where he stands. In the exuberance of Miller's defeat his friends started amid the popping of corks in the De Javan House, and the crowd outside took up the cry, "Blaine and Morton!" When Morton called on Hiscock after the caucus to congratulate him again, it came: "Three cheers for Levi P. Morton, the next Governor of New York!" Morton bowed smilingly. "I thank you, gentlemen," said he. "Let me propose three cheers for the new Senator." They were given. Mr. Morton said again: "I am sure I am not beaten." Mr. Morton's friends, who have clung to him so faithfully and so much to their own profit for two years, refuse to let him go now. A candidate he will be again and again as long as his patience and purse endure. What is there to prevent his nomination for Governor? He is wealthy. His check-book was at the disposal of the Republican National Committee to the extent of $86,000 in 1884. His bank account has been liberally drawn on for many years. Why should he not be rewarded in 1888? His friends are the best workers in the party, and never cease until the result is announced. It is unfortunate that they are not all honest, and it is a pity that suspicion of diverting funds things to some of them. But they are shrewd and knowing, and under the management of James G. Blaine they will be powerful. Morton is of the wealthy class, from which many of the Mugwumps come. Blaine is strong with the voters, who would cut Morton old he ran alone.

It is asked: "Who was the man who brought about the combine to Hiscock?" He is James J. Belden of Syracuse. Mr. Hiscock did not do it. It is doubtful if he can name two-thirds of the Assemblymen who voted for him on the last ballot. He did not know the names of his original supporters until told by Senator Hendricks. He sat and waited in his rooms with Congressman Sereno E. Payne, an insipid man, whose power went only far enough to get one of his two local Assembly men to Hiscock. The name of Mr. Belden is familiar to old politicians, who know of the war that Gov. Tilden waged on the canal contractors, of whom Mr. Belden was one of the chiefs. Since then Mr. Belden has been in official retirement. He believes that the time has come for him to be rehabilitated, and that an election to the seat in Congress to be vacated by Hiscock would be a pleasing vindication. Mr. Belden's name was linked with the Broadway Railroad business. He is wealthy, and in the settlement of the campaign expenses, before the transfer of the Morton vote to Hiscock, money was no object to him.

Senator Hendricks, who managed Hiscock's canvass, is spoken of for Secretary of State next all. He says he does not want to go to Congress. Senator Daniel McCarthy, the son of the late Senator Denis McCarthy, and a man after his father's image, is ready to take Hendricks's place in the Senate as soon as vacated. But these are only minor figures, the principle in the entertainment of 1888.

The Miller men are sore, but their wrath is against the Morton managers. Senator Miller stayed last of all of the candidates. Mr. Morton left for New York in the morning. Senator Hiscock left for Syracuse in the afternoon. From there to go to Washington. He is expected back here within a fortnight to make a speech to the Legislature. Warner Miller waited in his room until evening and then went to New York. He is glad it was Hiscock instead of Morton. His friends have as many reasons for his defeat as Blaine's friends have for Cleveland's election. They say that Ed Lauer and Eldridge had been present at the caucus on Monday night last no forty-eight votes rule would have been made, no adjournment would have been taken, but Miller would have been nominated at once. At present Eldridge would have voted for Morton the first two ballots, and then for Miller. He was sent away by his employer to keep him from the Morton people.

The two men whom the Miller men charge especially with double dealing are W. G. Smith of Ithaca and Henry C. Howe of Oswego. Smith was nominated by the Miller men over a Morton candidate. He was pledged orally and in writing. When reminded of his pledge by one of his constituents, he said that he was for Morton, and his constituents who didn't like it could go out in Tompkins county and eat dirt. The particular charges against a Chautauqua county member, a New York member who was at first disinclined to change his vote to Hiscock, and a member not far from Albany are of a character which it would be hard to prove.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 20.—Syracuse went wild when it awoke this morning to find that Frank Hiscock had received the nomination for Senator. The rejoicing was not confined to Republicans, but was shared in an almost equal degree by the Democrats of the city, and flags were hoisted on all the public buildings. Early in the day business houses, as well as private residences, were elaborately decorated. The Senator elect reached here at 5 P. M., and was met at the railroad station by a great crowd. A deputation of citizens, headed by W. B. Burns, the Republican Mayor, and Henry J. Mowry, the Democratic leader in this county, acted as a committee of reception and accompanied him in carriages to his home. The streets were thronged all along the route and the utmost enthusiasm was shown. This evening the city blazed with fireworks, and all the local Republican organizations and thousands of citizens marched to Mr. Hiscock's house, where an address of welcome was delivered by Supreme Court Justice Irving G. Vann. The Senator-elect said in reply:

In all my career, from boyhood to the present time, amid all the honors which you, my friends and neighbors, have bestowed upon me, never has anything touched my heart so deeply as this expression of your good will, friendship, and respect, and I see before me, apparently, the entire population of this great city. You have assembled to ratify, as it were, the choice made by the Legislature of the State of New York.

This is the proudest moment of my life, and I thank you a thousand times over for this splendid demonstration. I cannot allow the occasion now presented to pass by without making some reference to others elsewhere who have aided me in winning the honorable place. I wish, first of all, to thank the people of this great State for the confidence in me which justified the action of the Legislature. I must thank, too, the people's representatives at Albany, who felt that the sentiment of their constituents warranted them in casting their suffrages for me.

There is one marked figure to whom I must render special acknowledgment. I refer to Levi P. Morton [great cheering], a gentleman who, without sign of regret, acting solely with a view to his party's interest, smilingly, almost joyfully, thrust aside the prize that was almost within his reach, and urged his friends to transfer their support to me.

Mr. Hiscock referred in feeling terms to the "noble eleven," who had stood by him from first to last, and to a majority of whom he was, until the opening of the canvass in Albany, a stranger except in name. He concluded with these words:

The honor conferred upon me I know I do not merit; but this I do know, that I will strive with all the ability which God has given me to make myself worthy of it. I will endeavor to meet your expectations and those of the State at large. I realize fully the responsibility of my position, and all I can do is to serve the people, the whole people, to the best of my powers, and that, God helping me, I shall do so.

After the public exercises a private reception was held at Mr. Hiscock's house. A large number of congratulatory messages were received during the day from all parts of the country.

A FINE CHARITY BALL.

Mr. Morton and Mrs. Sullivan Lead the March—A Brilliant Display.

The Charity Ball is looked forward to each year with eager anticipation by hundreds of young people, and it is a common thing for dozens of young ladies to make their début there. The grand auditorium of the Metropolitan Opera House was floored over for it last night, and presented a wonderful extent of space, enough to accommodate hundreds of couples. There were no decorations whatever, but the bright dresses of the ladies who filled the boxes remedied that. The stage was set as the interior of a marquee, and a broad flight of steps led up to a parterre set with urns of flowering plants.

The grand march began promptly at 10:30 o'clock. It was led by the Hon. Levi P. Morton and Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan. Following were Gen. Schofield and Mrs. L. P. Morton, Mr. Benjamin Church and Mrs. Osthout, Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan and Mrs. William Kingsland, Col. R. Olyphant and Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Dr. Paine and Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Gen. W. T. Sherman and Mrs. Hicks-Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and Miss Frances Barnum.

Mrs. Hicks-Lord attracted a great deal of attention. She wore a black velvet dress, very scant in the skirt. Her neck and bust were hidden by a mass of diamonds, and other diamond ornaments were scattered over her dress and in her hair.

After marching once around the floor, the procession broke up into a waltz. There were then perhaps fifty couples on the floor, but great numbers of others began to arrive. Gilmore's band played the promenade music, and Birnbaum's band the dance music. Not an empty box could be seen.

GOOD FOR THE VANDERBILT LINES.

How that System May be Benefited by the Inter-State Commerce Bill.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The possible combination of interests whereby the Vanderbilt system of railroads will be peculiarly benefited by the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce bill is the subject of anxious consideration by railway officials here. With the New York Central and the West Shore to Buffalo, and the Lake Shore and Nickel Plate from Buffalo to Chicago, the Vanderbilt system is in a position to work two separate lines, charging through rates on one and local rates on the other. The Pennsylvania could adopt a similar policy with the Fort Wayne and the Pan Handle lines to Pittsburgh, but there the local and through traffic would centre on the main stem, and collide with the provisions of the long and short haul clause. An examination of the situation proves that there are not more than half a dozen points on the Nickel Plate that cannot be as well reached locally by the Lake Shore as by the Nickel Plate, and as the West Shore road was projected and built for the express purpose of competing for the local traffic of the New York Central, it follows that the latter is in a position to take care of any local trade, or the greater portion of it, now enjoyed by the West Shore. That the matter has been considered by the Vanderbilt officials is as patent from several moves lately made, which will be developed in some changes that will be made as soon as the Inter-State Commerce law is an assured fact.

National Amateur Skating Contest.

The opening of the second annual competitions of the National Amateur Skating Association for the amateur championships brought more people out in a bunch on the Hackensack River, at Little Ferry, yesterday, than have ever been there before since Little Ferry was officially put down on the State map of New Jersey. Skaters came from Canada and elsewhere to do amazing things on skates, and started in to do them promptly just after one of the referees had nearly dislocated his thumb by taking an unexpected seat on the ice. G. D. Phillips, the champion of the New York Athletic Club, won the gold medal at the 200-yard spin in 29⅘ seconds; C. O'Brien of this city was second, and F. W. Craft, a Princeton College man of St. John, N. B., was third. They got silver and bronze medals respectively.

Tim Donohue of Newburgh, on a pair of wooden-topped skates, carried off the gold medal against six contestants in the one-mile straight away dash. His time was announced as 3:13⅘, which smashes the record. It was said, though, that, by accident the start wasn't timed accurately. Collegian Crafts was second and Donohue's brother Jim third.

In the evening the skaters went over to Shreve's rink in Hoboken and waltzed off. E. H. Robinson of Toronto, Champion Phillips of the New York Athletic Club, Frank Good of Brooklyn, and J. B. Sturr of the Amateur Skating Association executed fancy figure skating. Robinson excelled in beauty of execution and was tumultuously applauded. It was said that he was sure of the first prize.

Spirited Amateur Boxing.

A select audience of from 200 to 300 men witnessed some spirited boxing last night in a private hall at 291 Fulton street, Brooklyn, under the direction of the Verona Boat Club, to select contestants for the annual athletic entertainment of the club at Baengerhund Hall to-morrow night.

The first bouts were for the bantams, and right game young fellows toed the scratch. James Collins of the Brooklyn Athletic Club and George Loughran of the Eagle Club fought three pretty and hard rounds, the latter winning in fine style. Willie Hess of the Brooklyn and Thomas Kelly of the Eagle Club made the blood fly. Hess proved himself the hardest hitter, and was declared victor. Thomas Quinn of the Harlem Athletic Club in the third bout had to lower his colors to John Carey of the Scottish Athletic Club of Jersey City.

The middle-weight contest first brought Robinson of the Eagle Club and Robinson of the North Side Club of Harlem together, and the former won with ease. In the second bout Rooney of the Star Club knocked out Anser of the Eagle in one round. He had the advantage of fourteen pounds in weight. In the light-weight contests Jim Conklin and James Fullins had a fierce slugging set-to, and the referee decided that the former had the best of it. The other light-weight winners were Deedy and Denny. Last night's champions will meet to-morrow night and fight it out.

The Cushion-Carrom Billiard Tournament.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—There is every prospect that the cushion-carrom tournament, which is being arranged to take place at the Central Music Hall, under the management of Maurice Adams and Charles Parker, will be successful. Messrs. Adams and Parker were in consultation to-day with George Slosson, and are determined to make it one of the most brilliant billiard contests ever held in the city. Though no absolute date has been fixed, the tournament will probably be between either the third or the last week in February. Slosson, Schaefer, and Daly have already signified their willingness to take part, and Sexton is not likely to refuse to complete the quartet. The number of balls to be played each game has not been fixed, but 600 will probably be the string. Mr. Adams leaves to-morrow for New York to see the players and learn their wishes on various minor matters, and on his return full particulars will be announced.

The Davis-Slosson Demonstration.

Michael Davis's farewell at Madison Square Garden next Monday promises to be the biggest affair of the kind ever held in America.

P. A. Gilmore and the world-renowned bandmaster, produce over the musical part of the entertainment.—Ade

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBTS.

IGNORANCE OR MISREPRESENTATION OF STOCK-JOBBING NEWSPAPERS.

The Fatal Defect of the Hoar Bill Not Contained in the House Funding Bill, which is Based on Figures from the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Some of the newspaper stock-jobbing articles, which seek to defeat all business treatment of the debts of the Pacific railroads, and to keep the project of settlement a football of Wall street, exhibit marvellous ignorance of the real details of the subject or persistently misrepresent them. Some days ago Senator McPherson discovered that the plan proposed by the Senate bill of Mr. Hoar would never extinguish the principal of the debt. To present this more forcibly to the Senate he obtained by resolution from Secretary Manning official figures. This fatal defect of the Hoar bill, however, was pointed out in THE SUN some days before Mr. McPherson's action in a despatch exhibiting the antithetical points of the Hoar bill and the Outhwaite House bill. To-day the New York *World* says:

Secretary Manning and Mr. R. S. Elliott, the Government actuary, it appears, use a different kind of arithmetic from that adopted by the framers of the Senate Pacific Railroad Funding bill. According to the Treasury officers the periodical payments, which the railroad men pretend will cancel the principal and interest of the debt in eighty years, will not pay any of the principal and only eleven-twelfths of the interest. * * * The communication from the Treasury serves effectually to expose the deceptive nature of the pending measures, and to pillory them as devices to defraud the people of even more than the principal of the debt by jugglery with the interest tables.

The endeavor to make it appear that the Senate and House bills are similar by this use of the plural number, when no preceding premise of the article justifies it, is a manifest effort to pervert the facts. But the exposure of the trick is apt to follow swiftly. The House to-day adopted a resolution, reported by Mr. Outhwaite the day before the *World* article appeared, which calls upon Secretary Manning for information concerning the House Funding bill similar in purport to that obtained by Mr. McPherson in relation to the Hoar bill. What this information is very likely to be may be predicted after perusing the following extracts from the speech of Mr. Outhwaite delivered in the House June 5, 1886:

A plan which was proposed and urged upon the committee as one that would be acceptable was that eighty years should be taken as the time within which this indebtedness should be liquidated, and that the present worth of the indebtedness should be taken on the 1 of this year, upon which further computation should be based and the amount of the debt ascertained for that period. Interest for the average period upon the present worth of the indebtedness—to wit, forty years and six months—should be computed at 3 per cent, and this interest, added to the principal, the whole then divided into one hundred and sixty annual payments, and one of these parts be paid at the end of every six months continuously until the whole should be liquidated. This calculation will show the remarkable fact that by such manipulation of figures the whole of the principal of the indebtedness is averaged out of existence. That would result, if it were accepted, in the Government making an appropriation to these railroads of the whole of their debt, principal and interest thereon by permitting them to pay their indebtedness in eighty years by paying less than three per cent. semi-annually the amount of interest on the debt, which not provide for the payment of a single cent of the principal of that indebtedness. That was the plan suggested, and it has been represented on this floor as the plan of this bill. In the measure of this committee that has been urged as being an appropriate plan for adjustment.

There was another feature of this rejected method to which I wish to call the attention of the House because the plan we propose has no such weakness or objectionable features. I refer to a provision which was made in that plan, that after the companies had issued their bonds to comply with the calculation made, as I have before stated, they should be permitted to take up and discount their own bonds, taking them up at an abatement of 3 per cent. interest. That proposition was rejected, and the Government should be compelled to make good all of the abatement of interest upon the indebtedness so provided would require a payment by the companies upon final settlement of an amount equal to nearly one-third of the whole indebtedness.

It would seem plain that the references in the above paragraphs were to the Hoar bill. Continuing, Mr. Outhwaite said in relation to the House bill and the calculations upon which its efficacy was based:

That—4. c, the semi-annual payments—will continue until by the end of 140 of these payments the total indebtedness is obliterated. Now, this calculation is correct, and I ask you to ask me cause to dispute any statement only, for it has been made by others, members of the committee, who have worked it out by the rules of partial payments. The calculation has been made by two accountants in the office of the Railroad Commissioner, and is corroborated and sustained by a statement of the actuary of the Treasury, R. S. Elliott, who in making his computation worked it out, not by partial payments, but by a mathematical process well known to such skilled mathematicians as he, and he arrives at the conclusion that the fixed sum will provide for payment of the interest semi-annually upon the present worth, and given in the example at the rate of three per cent., will liquidate the debt in 40 years. Thus such an increasing payment upon the principal each year as will obliterate it in the seventy years.

These extracts show that all during the preparation of the House bill the committee utilized the Treasury figures and comprehended the problem. The answer of Secretary Manning to the House resolution may be sent in tomorrow, and the stock jobbers will be compelled to adopt some new form of misrepresentation.

The Coming Pool Tournament.

Twenty well-known billiard-room keepers met in J. D. O'Connor's Columbia billiard parlors, at 946 Broadway, yesterday, and made arrangements for a fifteen-ball-pool tournament to be held in this city about the middle of February. More than $1,000 prize money has been subscribed by the roomkeepers and the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, and the sum will probably be increased to $2,000 before the contest begins.

Billiardist Maurice Daly was made general manager of the tournament, and John D. O'Connor permanent treasurer and stakeholder. Champion pool player Al Frey, ex-champion J. L. Malone, Charles F. Manning, and Joseph T. King have paid the entrance fee. Only six players will be allowed to enter the tournament, and Jonas Hamilton of Norwalk and Joe Donnelly, a crack expert named Oro will probably be added to the list. The referee for each contest will be named by the players a half hour before the game commences. If the players cannot agree upon a man the committee will name him.

The winner will receive forty per cent. of the prize money, the second man thirty per cent., the third man twenty per cent., and the fourth man ten per cent. No betting or bookmaking will be allowed in or near the hall in which the tournament will be held. The conditions of the tournament have not yet been decided on.

Racing at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—The track was in good condition to-day. The first event was for non-winners, selling race; five furlongs. *Queen Esther* finished first, by two lengths, Envoy second, Watch 'Em third. Time, 1:08¼.

Second Race—Six furlongs, for all ages, selling allowance; Chevalier Donnelly won easily, Little Joe second, Remick third. Time, 1:18¾.

Third Race—For all ages; seven furlongs. *Lionn* won by three lengths, Probus second, Hattie Carlisle third. Time, 1:32¼.

Base Ball News.

Oscar Walker, well known for his fine play as a member of the Brooklyn Base Ball Club for several seasons, and who last summer played with the champion Newark Club, is lying seriously ill at his home, 17 Masserole street.

Sweeney will play first base for the Cleveland Club.

Sporting Notes.

Bill Lynn is on his way to New York from the West. He wishes to make a match with any 140-pound man.

The bay colt Repetition, by Red Wilkes, dam Nannie Dillard, by John Dillard, has been sold to C. Pratt of Utica by S. J. Tracey for $5,000.

Jack Dempsey has made arrangements with James Ryan of the Theatre Comique of Philadelphia to spar all comers during the first week in February.

Charles Carson, who weighs 115 pounds, is matched to fight an unknown 118-pound man for a purse of $500. The fight is to take place in this city, and will be to a finish.

The first annual light and feather weight competition of the Fulton Athletic Club for medals open to all amateurs will take place at Fulton Hall, Brooklyn, on next Monday evening.

From Philadelphia comes the report that Jack Dempsey while there tried to arrange a match to fight Dominick McCaffrey for a purse of $2,500 or thereabouts and for $1,000. McCaffrey would not agree, but said he was ready to fight Dempsey in a four, six, or ten round contest, according to Marquis of Queensberry rules.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 37, 89, 69, 102, 111, 112, 113, 114, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 196, 208, 207, 208, 210, 213, 227, 228, 229, 230, 240, 242, 244, 245, 248, 254, 255, 257, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265. CONTINUED TERM.—Nos. 5, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 26, 28, 29, 34, 35, 48, 52, 53, 56, 62, 67, 68, 70, 75, 77, 78, 86. No further calendar will be issued. SPECIAL TERM.—Case unfinished. Nos. 844, 853, 1018, 1025, 1042, 782, 980. Part II.—Clear Nos. 698, 1103, 1088. CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Adjourned for the term. Part II.—Clear. Nos. 2366, 2548, 2387, 2631, 2642, 2646, 2647, 2676, 2680, 2705, 2691, 2570, 2572, 2538, 2578, 2498, 2311, 2498, 1544, 2644, 2673, 2569, 2529, 2570, 2637, 2622, 2607, 2619, 2620, 2718, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2654, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660. Part III.—Short causes—Nos. 4559, 4174, 2388, 2534, 2912, 4552, 4666, 4677, 4423, 4415, 4460, 4661, 4007, 4423, 4660, 4662, 4664, 4667. Cases adjourned. Nos. 2728, 2813, 1101, 1480, 257, 258, 259, 260, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Will of Mary E. Zentgraf, 11 A. M.; Margaret Diamond, 11½ A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No calendar. Part I.—Clear. Nos. 1446, 15, 1448, 1449, 1450. Part II.—Cases unfinished. Nos. 806, 1124, 1577, 1578, 1582. Part III.—Cases to be summed up. Nos. 1507, 1155, 1617, 1653. Part IV.—Adjourn until Monday.

COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned until Monday.

City Court.—Part I.—Short causes—Nos. 2247, 1817, 2141, 2212, 771, 774, 1786, 2130, 2285, 2280, 2357, 2230, 2339, 2326, 2341, 2351. Part II.—Short causes—Nos. 2088, 1820, 2023, 1472, 1864, 2140, 2172, 2273, 2220, 1639, 2127, 2275, 1378, 2236, 617. Part III.—Short causes—Nos. 2270, 1795, 2093, 2, 2192, 2194, 2044, 2253, 2089, 2171, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2267, 2402, 2293.

The Break to Hiscock.

For U. S. Senator is attributed to the fact that he were one of Conkling's Patrolmen. Either one reasons for and against qualities are inexcellent. Refuse cheap substitutes and use only Fetrolene.—Ade

Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable, and Carter's Little Nerve Pills cure both.—Ade

THE BULGARIAN TROUBLE.

What Russia Proposes to Do After the Bulgarian Regents Resign.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—The reports that a conference of the powers on the Bulgarian question is about to be held are unfounded. Russia is awaiting the resignation of the Bulgarian Regents. When that event occurs a provisional Government which will be recognised by all the powers will be established, and Russia will adopt a conciliatory course and propose a candidate for the Bulgarian throne other than the Prince of Mingrelia.

Notwithstanding Prince Bismarck's declarations in the Reichstag it is believed that Germany is not indifferent to the affairs of Bulgaria. Bismarck's reference to Bulgaria is supposed to have been made with the view of warning Austria not to count upon German support, and of encouraging Russia to take energetic steps toward a settlement in Bulgaria favorable to her own interest. Such a Russian policy, it is thought, would probably not be resisted at the beginning, but later Austria-Hungary and England would be unable to remain passive, and a conflict would ensue which would weaken Germany's neighbors and afford Prince Bismarck an opportunity to advance German interests. Russia, therefore, must be cautious, and not be led away to serve Germany's interests.

VIENNA, Jan. 20.—M. Caitcheff will leave Rome to-morrow for Sofia to submit to the Bulgarian Government the official report of the delegates and to obtain instructions preparatory to negotiations at Constantinople. MM. Stoiloff and Grecoff, the other members of the Bulgarian delegation, will proceed direct to Constantinople.

Emperor William Grieved.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Emperor William to-day received a committee from the upper House of the Landtag, and repeatedly thanked them for their loyal and patriotic assurances. He said: "You may repeat publicly throughout the country that I was deeply grieved by the vote of the Reichstag on the Army bill, but you have filled my heart with balm. We had shown the necessity for our demands and did not expect refusal, because the new measure tended to diminish the danger of war."

The *North German Gazette*, Prince Bismarck's organ, speaking of the organization of the Red Cross Society, says the army may speedily demand its help.

The *North German Gazette*, referring to the report that France is about to erect wooden barracks on the frontier, says that it is undeniable that France is collecting on the frontier more troops than the fortresses and garrisons are able to shelter.

The Emin Bey Relief Expedition.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, is flooded with offers from good men who wish to accompany his expedition for the relief of Emin Bey, and he has found it difficult to select from the many competent applicants the few required. The British Government has supplied the expedition with a Major and Lieutenant of engineers. Mr. Stanley is determined to reach Emin Bay by July at the latest. He will meet Dr. Junker at Fort Lado on his way out. He will establish a camp at a safe distance from the Congo, on the route to Lake Victoria Nyanza, to be used as a base of operations.

Cardinal Jacobini Resigns.

ROME, Jan. 20.—A consistory will be held on March 7, when Monsignor Masella and the Nuncios at Vienna, Madrid, and Paris will be hatted. The Pope has accepted Cardinal Jacobini's resignation as Papal Secretary, and, as a mark of esteem, has invited him to continue to live in the Papal rest lence. The Cardinal will probably be appointed Prefect of the Apostolic Palaces. His successor in the Papal Secretaryship will be the Nuncio at Lisbon, who will be raised to the rank of Cardinal after the consistory.

Germany's Political Campaign.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Prince Bismarck, having awaited the issue of the opposition manifestoes, will publish the Emperor's manifesto to the electors, it is expected, either to-day or Monday. The campaign of the Socialist party has weakened owing to the absence of the political meetings. Most prominent Red, Auer, Aver, who are in prison. The Socialists, however, are confident of gaining at least two seats in Berlin.

A Big Bank Failure.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Large defalcations have been discovered in the Gewerbe Bank of Hong Kong, which has suspended payment. Two of the bank's directors have been arrested. The liabilities are estimated at 2,750,000 marks. The trouble is reported to be due to the bank's supporting unsafe industrial ventures. The depositors are mainly small traders, many of whom are ruined by the bank's suspension.

Anæsthetics for France.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—It is said that orders for 20,000 kilogrammes of sulphuric ether have been recently filled by German manufacturers, and that the consignments while ostensibly destined to Rotterdam, have in reality been sent to France by way of Cologne. The presumption is that the anæsthetic is intended for surgical use in French army hospitals in case of war.

No Festival at Bayreuth.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—There will be no Wagner festival at Bayreuth this year, but for the next five years "Tristan and Isolde" and "Parsifal" will be performed. Alternate with these will be announced the first performance of the grand mass composed by Liszt for the late Emperor Maximilian of Mexico will be given at a memorial concert in Rome shortly.

The Spitalfields Disaster.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Rothschilds and other wealthy Hebrews offer a reward for the discovery of the persons who gave the false alarm of fire at the hall in Spitalfields on Thursday night, which caused the panic and terrible loss of life which followed. A subscription list has been opened for the relief of the relatives of the victims of the disaster.

The Conspiracy Bill.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Conspiracy bill will not be brought before Parliament until a chance arises to push it energetically through all the stages. If the extension of the provisions of the bill to the Irish Land League be opposed the measure will be confined to Ireland.

Mme. Nilsson's Marriage.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Mme. Nilsson's marriage to Count Miranda will take place at Mentone on Feb. 15, and will be an extremely quiet affair, only the Spanish and Swedish Consuls and a few personal friends being invited to attend.

Emperor William's African Investment.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Emperor William has invested 500,000 marks of his private money in the stock of the German African Company.

Went Down with their Ship.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The steamer Brentford, from Newport for Malta, has been wrecked, and all on board but one were lost.

The National Board of Trade.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The National Board of Trade to-day discussed the question of American shipping interests as embodied in a resolution, submitted by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, favoring bounties to revive the decaying and almost lost shipping interest. The resolution was put to a vote with the following result: In favor, 25; against, 17. Under the two-thirds rule the resolution was declared lost.

To-night the delegation gathered around two long handicapped tables spread in one of the parlors of Willard's Hotel and partook of a banquet. President Fraley presided, and Senator Platt and Representatives Dunham of Illinois and Negley of Pennsylvania were among the gentlemen present.

They Won't be Bled by a Railroad.

WATERTOWN, Jan. 20.—The people in the city are now thoroughly aroused in the matter of the exorbitant freights on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad, and this evening a large number of the business men met to take measures for a new railroad, which will afford an outlet for the product of manufacturing area. Several plans were discussed. a road to connect with the projected railroad from Camden to Carthage, near Copenhagen, ten miles from here, was proposed; another from Sacketsville to Watertown. A committee of ten was appointed, and another meeting will be held in one week. The people here have decided to resist the power of the Rome road monopoly so as to secure better freight facilities at lower rates.

BROOKLYN.

The Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church will celebrate its twentieth anniversary on Sunday.

The Polish revolutionary societies of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City will hold memorial services Saturday in the Polish Arsenal, Hall, Williamsburgh.

The steamship Richmond, at the navy yard, has gone into commission and taken the place of the flagship Tennessee, which has become the receiving ship.

Dr. W. Wallace has been elected President of the Kings County Medical Society, which has been in existence sixty-six years and has a membership of 360.

Five cases of small-pox were discovered yesterday by the health authorities, two of which are supposed to have been brought in contagion from the Maori family.

Of the 775 members of the police force in Brooklyn, 663 belong to the Mutual Aid Association. The dues last year amounted to $7,848, and $11,000 was expended on account of deaths.

Thomas Wilson, a negro, walked into the Charities Commissioners' office on Fulton street yesterday, and declared that he was suffering from small-pox. The doctors could find no symptoms of the malady, but he insisted on being sent to the Flatbush Hospital.

The thirty-third anniversary of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association was held last night at their hall on Fulton street. The Rev. Dr. John Hall of this city delivered an address on "Moral Risks and the Insurance Against Them." He considered corrupt politics the greatest risk of all.

Alexander Vestal, the negro coachman of Banker George H. Hargraves, is suing his wife Sara in the Supreme Court for absolute divorce. A motion for alimony and counsel fees was made before Justice Bartlett yesterday, two colored lawyers appearing in the case. Mr. Vestal's attorney is Mr. Stewart for the plaintiff and Mr. Jacob Simms for the defendant.

Druggist Jeremiah O'Sullivan, who was tried for firing two shots at his wife, Katie, after finding her, as he alleged, in a compromising position with young Horace Lotto in a dentist's office on Fulton street, has been acquitted. Mrs. O'Sullivan obtained a divorce last March, after four months of married life, and refused it, having now begun a suit for absolute divorce.

The new time tables on the City Railroad will go into effect on next Monday. They have been approved by the Executive Committee of the Empire Protective Association and by a committee from each of the lines. The agreement is binding for a year. Chief Engineer R. W. Van Buren was offered the Presidency of the road after four months of hard work, and refused it, fearing he could not fill the place satisfactorily.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

THE SENATE VOTES TO RATIFY IT WITH AN IMPORTANT AD