RIVAL REORGANIZATIONS.

TWO VIEWS OF THE REHABILITATION OF A BANKRUPT RAILWAY.

An Attempt to Divert Security Holders of the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railway From Their True Interests—Mr. Gould Declares Himself—How Reorganization Expenses are Increased.

The prestige and perhaps the profits, too, that accrue from the reorganization of bankrupt railroad companies have of late attracted a number of persons in Wall street to that line of business. To do the work successfully three qualifications seem to be more essential than all others. They are experience, which premises previous success; ability, both personal and in resources and then it is generally worth something to be first in the field. Two or three institutions and banking houses that have made a practical study of the business of corporate reorganizations have, by reason of their unvarying success, come to enjoy something approaching a monopoly of that business. Several efforts have recently been made to compete with them, but they have been conspicuous chiefly for their failure. The most persistent and prominent of these efforts was made in the matter of reorganizing the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway. The details of the failure of one party that intervened needlessly in that case are well known, while the abandonment of the work by the other bidders for it has been courteously passed by without more than incidental publicity.

The latest competition for work of the character described has developed in the case of the reorganization of the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas railways. After fully six months of diligent attention to the subject, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company; Henry Budge of Hallgarten & Co., James Speyer of Speyer & Co., John Kennedy Tod of J. Kennedy Tod & Co., and Edmund Smith, presented to the public on Jan. 18 a plan for reorganizing the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas railways, which, by the way, are substantially one property; and now that committee announces that $8,387,000, or more than one-half of the first mortgage certificates of the company, have been deposited with the Central Trust Company, subject to its plan of reorganization, $7,016,000 out of $16,000,000 second mortgage certificates, and $7,520,000 of the $11,950,000 stock. A few days ago a second committee made its appearance with a rival plan of reorganization. That committee consists of Messrs. Wm. Mertens of L. Von Hoffmann & Co., C. J. Wetzlar of J. D. Probst & Co., M. Gernsheim of M. Gernsheim & Co., and E. G. Renner of Woerishoffer & Co. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has agreed to receive the securities of those holders who may prefer to leave their interests with this committee.

Now that two distinct propositions have been placed before the security holders by responsible committees, a comparison between the plans is pertinent and may be useful. The first point of difference is in the fixed charges of the new company. The basis of the Olcott plan is $20,000,000 of first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, making fixed charges upon the issue $800,000 per annum, while the opposition plan proposes a similar issue of 4 per cent. interest, equal to $900,000 per annum. The difference is not large, but it amounts to a good deal upon a road that last year did not earn any interest upon any part of the capital invested in it. Right here it may be noted that the Olcott committee proposes to leave in the treasury of the new company any $400,000 of the first mortgage bonds and $2,000,000 of the new seconds, the opposition proposes to leave $400,000 of new firsts.

The estimate of the Olcott committee as to the earning power of the road is not based upon the present condition of the property, but upon its capacity after at least $1,800,000 has been expended upon it in betterments and improvements. That sum has been arrived at by a careful study of the property by three competent engineers, one of them figured that two years ago the road would have to be spent to advantage upon the roadbed and equipment. The other two agreed that $2,000,000 would bring the road up to a pretty fair standard. Of that amount they recommended that $200,000 be expended in fencing the road, at present the company pays an average of $60,000 a year for cattle damages, and it was therefore deemed more economical to build and maintain the cost of a fence at an interest charge of say $10,000 per annum than to pay out $60,000 a year for dead steers.

The cash payments that will have to be made to effect the reorganization are $290,000 to complete the payment of the interest on the first mortgage bonds, due May 1, 1889, $375,000 to liquidate the present floating debt of the company, and $1,000,000 to buy off the car trust, so that all of the new securities will be placed under the new mortgages, a total of $2,065,000. To make these payments the opposition committee proposes to raise $2,450,000 by an assessment of $10 per share on the stock and of 5 per cent. upon the present second mortgage bonds, an operation that would leave $384,000 in cash to be expended upon the property. Assuming that the $400,000 new first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds that the committee proposes to leave in the treasury will bring 50 per cent. of their face, and no one is likely to complain that the estimate is a low one, and $200,000 might be added to the balance of the assessment money, making $584,000 available for improvements, expenses of reorganization, and working capital for the new company.

The Olcott plan deals much more severely with the security holders at the start, but provides with more certainty for their safety after the reorganization. Several members of the opposition committee hoped to reorganize this same road only a few years ago, and its history has shown that they did not do their work it roughly enough. The company went from bad to worse, until certain of the people who would like to take a second chance at reorganizing it sold some of its junior securities to Mr. Gould and his associates practically at his price and gave him a large interest in the concern, which he still retains.

The Olcott committee's cash requirements are the $2,065,000 made up of the past due interest, floating debt, and car trusts noted above, and $2,000,000 for betterments as first mentioned, a total of $4,065,000. Then the committee has made an allowance for the expenses of reorganization, for no same man imagines that people go down into Wall street simply for its climatic advantages. That allowance or estimate is specified in the following subdivision of the reorganization agreement:

Fourth—Reorganization expenses, including receivers, lawyers, trustees' fees also committee's expenses and printing, exchanging, shipping, insuring and stamping new securities, estimated at $500,000.

Reports of this provision have obtained publicity through the opposition committee, in fact the first intimation of opposition to the regular plan was not noted until after that provision had been made by a certain interest to which the plan had been submitted. Yet it is not an unusual clause in such agreements, since payments for services to the work enumerated in it have to be made in the very reorganization; and it does not follow that Mr. Olcott and his associates propose to spend all of the estimated amount. On the contrary, as they are acting in a fiduciary capacity, their policy will be to turn into the treasury of the new company as large an amount as possible of that $500,000. They do not attempt to disguise the fact that some one has got to be paid for devoting time and energy to such a reorganization and for incurring risks and responsibility in connection with the work. And they make the point that they can be more in reorganizing the concern if the knife cannot be put in deep enough and the physical condition raised high enough to prevent a recurrence of the present disaster in less than half a dozen years.

In conclusion it seems desirable to state that the Olcott plan is not the plan of the Berlin bondholders. They will doubtless support it, though it has been criticised from that quarter as not going far enough. Nor is it Mr. Gould's plan, though it may be interesting for other security holders to know that Mr. Gould and his associates deposited their securities under it as soon as it was issued. Mr. Gould likes to be on the winning side. When there were really our plans in the field for the reorganization of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway (in any Mr. Gould selected the one that he thought likely to succeed, and time very promptly proved the correctness of his judgment. All of the others disappeared.

In the present competition no personal feelings of bitterness have as yet come to the surface, and the same may be said of the financial community as a rule regarding the contest, which even business rivalry in matters of this magnitude, since they point progress toward making indifferent or tainted a valuable security valuable again, and inevitably increase the cost of the reorganization. Such results, if they follow to make the Olcott committee's estimate of $500,000 for expenses a reality.

A Consulship for a Typo.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 10.—F. M. Ryder, for the past eight years foreman of the composing room of the *Palladium*, was to-day notified of his appointment as Consul at Quebec. He was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., but seven years ago had been for nearly eight years previously, and being thoroughly conversant with French, English, and the general business use in Canada, is well fitted for the Consulship.

The 10 o'clock A. M. express train of the Shoreline, or the "Daylight Express," as it is called, continues to be the favorite train for ladies and family travellers between New York and Boston. Its hours are very convenient and its running time satisfactory.—*Adv.*

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

New York Central Yardmen Dissatisfied With their Hours and Pay.

Assistant General Superintendent Voorhees of the New York Central Railroad was asked yesterday about the trouble among the yardmen at Suspension Bridge, which was mentioned in yesterday's SUN. He declared that this was the first he had heard about it, but he stated the next minute that they had sent a division superintendent out to see about the matter. The subject of extra pay for Sunday work has come up repeatedly all along the line between New York and Buffalo, and it has been variously settled in the big yards. Mr. Voorhees said the yardmen are paid by the month on the understanding that they shall work on Sundays whenever their services are needed. They work but one Sunday in three, except when freight is running heavily, as it is now.

Many of the yardmen have found fault ever since the Vanderbilts adopted the Sunday law last May, taking off most freight trains on that day. The yardmen claim that it was a scheme to cut down their wages. Some preferred to work on Sundays, and they hadn't the privilege. The company practically cut out four days a month from their pay, they say. The men about New York were quieted by getting an advance of wages all around. It is thought here that the yardmen at Suspension Bridge will eventually get a similar advance, but no extra pay for Sunday work.

A Philadelphia despatch says that a dozen of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company attended the annual meeting yesterday. As the outcome there will probably be a change in the manner of keeping the company's books, and a deficit of over $1,000,000 now appearing on the wrong side of the profit and loss account will be charged to the construction account. There was a long discussion precipitated by a motion that the common stockholders be paid a scrip dividend of 4 per cent., equal to the amount expended for betterments or new mileage in any one year. Mr. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which holds a majority of the stock, said the wrong side of the profit and loss account in 1888 showed a balance of $4,150,000, and that this had been reduced last year to $3,500,000. To do what was suggested would impair the credit of the company. "Until you get the books right," he said, "you will not be able to consider the question of a dividend. As long as the book balance is as it is, there is no profit from which to declare a dividend. You must get the balances fixed before an appropriation can be directed to dividends. Instead of putting the money into bank, it would be better to put it into property until you get $3,500,000 from some place, and get in such a position that the assets will equal the liabilities. He (Mr. Roberts) from a number of years in which the road could not earn its fixed charges. If I was at the head of the Board of Directors you would not get a dividend until that account was paid off."

A resolution was adopted that the Board of Directors be requested to examine the balance sheet of the company, and, if found practicable, to readjust the construction account by charging the deficit to profit and loss, "or take such other measure as will accomplish this object properly and with due regard to the interests of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company and their legal responsibility as managers."

There is a big railroad project on foot in several counties in central Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Company is the prime factor in the contemplated enterprise. The scheme is to develop the deposits of coal, iron, limestone, fire clay, potter's clay, &c., that are to be found in the counties of Huntingdon, Clearfield, Indiana, Blair, Jefferson, Bedford, and Centre. During the past year several engineer corps have been making surveys, and the Pennsylvania people, learning their object, have concluded to act. It has been ascertained that the Lake Erie Valley will bring a big branch in that section into direct connection with its main line, making such changes in routes as will obviate heavy grades and shorten distances. The Indiana branch will be double-tracked from Blairsville intersection, and a survey has already been made which will extend the branch twenty-eight miles to tap the coke fields in the vicinity of Punxsutawney. The projected line will pass through a rich agricultural district and where a superior quality of stone can be found in abundance. A line will be run from Glen Cameron to Gazzam, where it will connect with the Osceola branch of the Tyrone and Clearfield branch. Then the Glen Cameron spur will be extended to Punxsutawney, where the Indiana branch will be met and a through line will be effected. The proposed straight route to the East will tap the main line at Bellvar Junction, following it east to Conemaugh, where it will diverge and taking the old canal bed, will connect with the Williamsburg and Martinsburg branch along the Juniata River to a point east of Petersburg. Here it strikes the main line again. This route will not only avoid heavy grades, but will be at least thirty-five miles shorter, besides relieving the main line of the freight traffic.

A Chicago despatch says: The total eastbound shipments for the past week amounted to 19,000 tons, against 16,000 tons the previous week, and 61,381 tons the corresponding week one year ago. The Vanderbilt lines still have a long lead over all their competitors. The tonnage was divided by the various lines in the following amount by tons: Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 3,220; Michigan Central, 14,026; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 14,378; Chicago and Atlantic, 11,973; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 11,387; Baltimore and Ohio, 7,976; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh, 7,976; Wabash, 6,346; New York, Chicago and St. Louis, 6,874.

Flour, grain, and provisions amounted to 69,702 tons, against 35,840 tons the corresponding week a year ago, the increase in grain amounting to 26,152 tons. The percentage of the four grain and provision tonnage carried by the various lines were as follows: Chicago and Grand Trunk, 17.1; Michigan Central, 23.6; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 21.1; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 15.4; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh, 6.2; Baltimore and Ohio, 8.8; New York, Chicago and St. Louis, 11.1. The Chicago and Grand Trunk loses 3.9 per cent. as compared with a year ago, the Fort Wayne gains 2 per cent., the Pan Handle loses 1.7 per cent., the Baltimore and Ohio shows a loss of .9 per cent., and the Vanderbilt lines gain 13.6 per cent.

The New Haven division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Sunday's meeting decided to arrange a big union meeting to be held in New Haven in April. They will invite all the divisions in the New England and Middle States located east of Scranton, or perhaps Pittsburgh, to attend. Chief Arthur will probably be there. The purpose is to have a free discussion of federation, so that when the next convention is held the Eastern engineers, at least, will know beforehand what stand they intend to take.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, one of the Pennsylvania Railroad's leased lines, was held in Philadelphia yesterday. The following resolution, offered by T. L. Kelly, provoked some discussion and was finally adopted:

Resolved, That the incoming Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company be requested to examine into the balance sheet of the company, and, if found practicable, to readjust the construction account of the company by charging to that account the debt to profit and loss as it now appears on the books of the company, and take such other measures as will accomplish the object properly and with due regard to the interests of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company and their legal responsibility as managers.

Mr. Kelly had previously offered a resolution providing for "distribution of an amount of scrip equal to the convertible interest on the current bonds, as shall equal the amount of cash spent in any one year upon betterments and new mileage." This resolution was not adopted.

President Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad said that it would be inexpedient to consider the dividend question while there was a debt on the profit and loss account of about $3,500,000, and suggested that this be amended. Mr. Kelly then offered the resolution above quoted.

The annual report of the company for 1889 shows that the gross earnings were $1,889,157, an increase of $146,095 compared with 1888, and net earnings $1,778,573, an increase of $122,723. The capital stock outstanding at the end of 1889, including $2,400,000 special stock, $97,000 sinking and Erie first mortgage $97,000 sinking, and Erie first mortgage $19,000, the income account shows a balance, after paying all fixed charges, of $608,963. The amount paid on account of Johnstown flood losses was $421,081.64, less $97,700.42 allowed for transportation of diverted traffic.

The following managers were elected: W. Hazell, Wilson J. N. Du Barry, Wistar Morris, Samuel Gustine Thompson, N. Parker Shortridge, Henry D. Welsh, William J. Howard, William L. Elkins, Amos R. Little, J. Bayard Henry.

The Boyden Brake Company of Baltimore, through their counsel, yesterday filed suits in the United States Circuit Court in Baltimore against the Westinghouse Air Brake Company and Baltimore and Ohio, the Northern Central Railroad Company, and the Western Maryland Railroad Company for the infringement of the Boyden quick action valve under reissue patent of April 2, 1889, the original date being June 26, 1883. The Boyden Company allege that the triple valves used on the Westinghouse air brake infringe four claims of their 1883 patent.

The Hornellsville, Coudersport and Westport Railroad Company, with a capital of $350,000, has been chartered by the State Department in Pennsylvania. The line located by the company will be forty miles long, running from Westport, Clinton county, to Hog Back, in Potter county. Edgar Munson of Williamsport, Pa., is President. The proposed line will open up a section of land rich with coal, fire clay, and other deposits.

A charter has been granted the Kinzua Creek Railroad Company in Pennsylvania. It will be twelve miles long, extending from Anderson Switch, on the line of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway, to the Big Bridge on the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad.

EVIDENCES OF MURDER.

How Far Could Jack Murphy Have Run with Twenty Shot in His Heart?

TOM'S RIVER, Feb. 10.—The developments made to-day in the Berkeley Arms homicide is arousing the people here to the importance of thorough investigation. The statements of a number of witnesses flatly contradict those of Rosseau, the alleged murderer of Jack Murphy. Jonathan Sprague accompanied a SUN reporter and Sheriff Holman to-day to the hotel where Murphy was killed. He pointed out the place where, in answer to Rosseau's call, he found the dead body of Murphy, even to the blood spot on the plank walk.

About ten feet removed was another spot, where there had evidently been another and larger pool of blood. This pool had not been discovered by the Coroner's jury, and was almost conclusive evidence that it was at this spot that Murphy had first fallen or to which he had been carried after he was shot in the hallway, eight or nine feet distant. Through a low four-feet-six door, according to the story told by Rosseau, Murphy, who was five feet seven inches tall, had gone after receiving twenty No. 4 shot in his heart. The steps leading down to the narrow area were also bespattered with blood.

When the Sheriff had got inside the first door yesterday he found further entrance barred. Mr. Sprague said that Mrs. Rosseau, upon her return from New York last Friday, had brought with her a German, aged about 60. This man, after her husband's arrest, was put in charge of the house with strict orders not to admit anyone. When she left for New York on Saturday, she provided for her husband the man had barricaded and locked all the doors, and the Sheriff could not get him to respond to his heavy banging and knocking. Entrance will be effected to-morrow, when the Sheriff will obtain authority to enter and make a search of the premises, including the room of the murdered man. A glimpse was caught of the German through a second-story window, but he answered a demand for entrance by quickly disappearing behind a screen, or Sprague flatly contradicts Rosseau's statement that Murphy was lying on his face with his hands in the position of a swimmer. He says the dead man's arms lay by his side parallel with his body when he went to him at Rosseau's call. Ulessayer Applegate says Murphy's mother, stepfather, and brother live in Philadelphia. Murphy told him that his brother was a tinker. He gave as a reason for leaving home that he could not agree with his stepfather. Postmaster Harris said Murphy received a number of letters from Philadelphia and elsewhere during the summer. Murphy was not a hard drinker, and the testimony is general that he was never seen intoxicated. He was afraid of Rosseau, and had told a number of persons that Rosseau had threatened to kill him. Rosseau is said to be a man of very violent temper. He had trouble with his bookkeeper last summer, and the latter was about to have Rosseau arrested, when the trouble was settled.

The body of Murphy was brought from Berkeley to Tom's River on a yacht. It was in a pine coffin. It was carried by four sailors to the burying ground of the Methodist church. The coffin was lowered into a grave there, and one of the men who threw the earth upon it says that the first or second shovelful crushed in the lid. A report that the clothing worn by Murphy when he was shot was in safe keeping is incorrect. The fact is that he was buried almost as the physicians left it after the post mortem. The clothing prevented the blood from oozing through the pine boards. The coat, with the ugly hole made in it by the load from the shotgun, lies under the head, and the heavy leather leggins are still upon the hands of the dead man. It is expected that the body will be exhumed and the clothing be put in the Prosecutor's charge.

Mrs. Rosseau, who is now in New York with her son, J. Rosseau, at 151 West Eighteenth street, refused to see her husband yesterday as to the amount of bail required for his release. He answered this morning that she would have to go to Trenton and apply to Justice Van Sicklen for that information. Constable Hagaman said to-day that when Mr. Rosseau and his wife were consulting as to bail they said: "Why not get Tom Lloyd, our friend, Col. Bob Ingersoll?" To this he made no reply, and later information is to the effect that she decided to call upon the senior member of the law firm of Russell & Co. in New York. Rosseau is something of an infidel, and is very fearless in talk. It is expects Mr. Rosseau to reach here to-morrow. When Constable Hagaman arrested Rosseau he said he did not expect to be wanted so soon. While he was coming over on the train he broke down completely, and went nearly all the way. Hagaman says that on the day Murphy was shot Rosseau had no theory of the shooting to advance, but on the following day, after the arrival of his son from New York in answer to a summons by wire, he had theories enough, and he appeared to be eager to make them known.

Many friends of Murphy hold to the following theory: They say Rosseau had no reason to kill Murphy, and, on the other hand, Murphy was not the kind of a man to commit suicide. He wanted to kill, or at least scare, the life saver with whom he had a quarrel. He seized the gun hastily and tried to dart from the house with it. He had difficulty, of course, in getting through the low doorway. The gun was short, it having burst and been cut off. He may have slipped as he started to duck under the top of the low doorway, or he may have feared Rosseau was chasing him and would seize the gun. At any rate the theory is that he tossed the gun which he held by the short muzzle before him out through the door. It struck on the lock and was discharged. He staggered forward and fell where the first pool of blood was found. Rosseau, with the last energy of a dying man, arose, ordered full dead where his body was found. This theory has the merit of explaining the absence of powder marks on the body, and if the gun were thrown far enough, the shot from its shortened barrel might well have scattered as the shot which struck him are known to have done.

REVISING THE CREED.

The Chicago Presbytery Still Discussing the Great Question.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The Chicago Presbytery took up revision of the Confession of Faith this morning. When the meeting held a week ago adjourned the members had answered yes to the first question sent down by the General Assembly, which was: "Do you desire a revision of the Confession of Faith?" and had agreed upon the first of Dr. Herrick Johnson's specifications, "that the full integrity of the system of doctrine as contained in the Confession shall be kept inviolate." The second of Dr. Johnson's specifications, "That those forms of statement, especially in the third and tenth chapters, which convey, or seem to convey, erroneous impressions or complications, and which are occasions of stumbling, be modified or eliminated," was pending adoption or rejection, and was subject to the motion of the Rev. Dr. Woolsey Stryker to substitute the following:

"While sincerely honoring the Westminster symbols for what they are and have been, we desire to avow our deliberate opinion that the time is ripe for a new statement of our Christian faith which shall more adequately express God's Word, as that Word is to-day recently held by our Churches—a brief, clear, devout, evangelical, irenical statement that shall give a reason for the hope that is in us, and commend itself to the consciences of all men as a biblical and practical presentation of revealed truth, and of those holy oracles which are the only infallible rule of faith and life."

Dr. Johnson to-day spoke in favor of his second specification. He said that there was not a word about Calvinism anywhere in the speeches of those who favored the putting aside of the creed.

The Rev. Dr. Woolsey Stryker spoke in favor of the adoption of a new creed and for the resolution introduced by him as a substitute. He pointed out the fact that the ministers have already unanimously agreed to keep the system of doctrine unchanged. Dr. Johnson's fears that they intended to do away with Calvinism were not well founded.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas declared himself in favor of a new creed, and said that he did not vote to keep the system of doctrine unchanged.

After long discussion, at times quite warm in character, Dr. Stryker's substitute was rejected and Dr. Johnson's specification adopted—48 to 23. The twenty-one votes were cast by those members who favored formulating a new creed. Dr. Stryker, Dr. Barrows, and others of the minority expressed confidence after adjournment that the time would come when the Presbyterian Church would see wisdom in entirely setting aside the old Westminster standards.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESBYTERY OPPOSED TO REVISION.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—The Philadelphia Presbytery at an adjourned meeting held to-day, refused to agree to a revision of the Confession of Faith by a vote of 24 yeas to 12 nays. The vote stand as follows: For revision, 14 ministers and 9 elders; against revision, 28 ministers and 14 elders.

Gifts for Miss Fowler.

The contributions of money and articles of wearing apparel, household decoration, and of religious books and papers continue to flow into R. F. Downing & Co.'s office, 65 Beaver street, for Miss Amy Fowler, who is going to Molokai to assume direction of the lepers' colony there. Yesterday afternoon a prim young woman bonnet her way into the office of Downing & Co. With a small paper parcel in her hand, she laid it with the money. The clerk asked her if she would not like to see what had been contributed. Miss Fowler said she was in a great hurry, and the parcel was then wrapped up by the packed in a box. It contained a scrap book filled with clippings from a religious paper, also brightly colored pictures, and a copy of "Imitation of Christ." A gentleman sent a check for $50, stating that he once sent a check for a similar amount to Father Damien, who died before it reached him, and the check was returned. A lady sent $5.

BY WHOSE HAND KILLED?

JAMES D. TRENOR RETURNS TO HIS LODGINGS WITH A FRACTURED SKULL.

He Died Without Giving Any Account of His Assailants, and the Police Have Been Unable to Trace His Movements.

A strongly built man of middle age, with a full beard and intelligent face, left the house at 41 East Nineteenth street at 10 o'clock on Sunday night. He was slightly intoxicated, but walked as though he were aware of his doings. At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning the same man staggered along Nineteenth street westward from Fourth avenue. His face and clothes were streaked with blood, and blood was flowing from an ugly wound on the top of his head.

He was half unconscious, and stumbled frequently. When he reached No. 41 he opened the gate and tried to enter by way of the basement. The door was locked, and he retraced his steps and climbed slowly up the stone steps to the main entrance. Repeated rings aroused Mrs. Catharine Cohn, the landlady, and she opened the door. She is 62 years old, and the sight of a man covered with blood standing in the doorway frightened her so that she was unable to speak for some minutes. The man muttered her name, and she then recognized him as James Delafield Trenor, a lodger in the house. She helped to steady him as he walked up stairs to his room, and then she sent out for a doctor.

Trenor lay down on his bed. Dr. G. V. Foster, who arrived presently, found a cut about four inches long extending across Trenor's scalp down nearly to the right eye. Under this the skull appeared to have been slightly crushed. He ascertained that it was a clean cut, although the blood was congulated, and in places the wound had swollen considerably. He concluded that Trenor had been struck with a weapon of some sort, probably one with an edge. The doctor sewed up the wound and tried to learn from Trenor how it had been inflicted. Trenor was only partly conscious, and in answer to questions muttered:

"I was assaulted by two men; Forty-eighth street.

He repeated this a number of times, but nothing more could be drawn from him. He kept calling for the police. At daybreak he died while gasping for breath. Dr. Foster notified the police and the Thirtieth street station and Capt. Reilly sent out Detectives Hayes and Kemp to investigate. The detectives readily traced Trenor's bloody footsteps to Fourth avenue and Nineteenth street, but there they stopped. Dr. Foster told the detectives that in his opinion Trenor had been wandering about for some time after receiving his injuries. He said that the fracture at the base of the skull had probably resulted from the blow on the top of his head, which must have been very heavy. The latter, the doctor said, was too far back on his head to have been caused by an ordinary fall.

Mrs. Cohn told the police that Trenor had lodged in her house for about a year. He had been drinking for some days. At 6 o'clock on Sunday night he became somewhat the worse for liquor, and she had induced him to go to bed. At 10 o'clock he got up and went out again. She was positive that he had no money or jewelry, as he had gotten rid of all his valuables during his spree. He tried to borrow money in the house, but no one would lend him any excuse of his condition. The detectives found that Trenor has been working as a secretary and correspondent for Schnus & Co., dealers in paintings at Fifth avenue and Twenty-fifth street. He had not been working for a week, during the time that he had been drinking. Mr. Schnus said that Trenor considered Trenor to be a man of remarkable ability. He spoke French and German fluently, was a capable art critic, and a man of thorough information on many topics. He had been gentlemanly and dignified in his behavior at all times. On Thursday he had gone to the store. He was not drunk at that time, but looked as though he had been drinking.

Trenor's body lay at the Nineteenth street house all day. His brother, John J. D. Trenor, manager of the Palmer Lowell Barbed Manufacturing Company of 71 Front street, said of his brother that he was born in England 38 years ago, received a liberal education, and travelled widely on the Continent. He was at one time engaged in journalism, and later was employed on the New York Herald and the Chicago News. He was not married.

At a late hour in the day the investigation the police were still completely in the dark last night. They had not found anybody who had seen Trenor between the time he left his home on Sunday night and his return on Monday morning.

A POLICEMAN ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The Prosecution's Version of the Killing of Saloon Keeper Campbell.

Patrick T. Morris, lately of the Church street police, was on trial yesterday in the General Sessions for murder in the second degree. He shot and killed William F. Campbell, proprietor of the saloon at West and Albany streets, on Oct. 21. The evidence for the people was somewhat contradictory, but was to the effect that Morris came to the saloon, saw Campbell there tipsy, and announced that Campbell had a pistol and that he Morris was going to take it away. He felt in Campbell's pockets and afterward found Campbell's pistol behind the bar. He laid it down for a moment while Campbell got it and held it behind his back. Morris said:

"There are other men in the United States that have a gun besides you," and drew his own revolver. He told Campbell to put down his revolver, and Campbell did so. Then Morris called upon Policeman Moody, who had entered the saloon, to arrest Campbell. After Moody had arrested Campbell and taken him to the front of the bar Morris took possession of Campbell's pistol. Thereupon Campbell tried to take the pistol from Morris, and Morris shot him in the left breast.

According to some of the witnesses Morris said, "I'm going to shoot you anyhow," and, pointing the pistol at Campbell, fired.

The defence, it is understood, will be that a citizen informed Morris, who was in uniform, that Campbell was drunk and flourishing a revolver. Morris went in to take the revolver, and there was a struggle, in which the pistol exploded accidentally. The trial was not ended.

TWENTY LIVES LOST.

Fearful Suffering of the Oyster Fleet During the Storm.

NORFOLK, Feb. 10.—Oyster vessels coming in to-day give particulars of the storm on Saturday night, which caught a number of oyster boats. Seven boats loaded with oysters started about the same time from the eastern shore for Norfolk, and the sloop Josephine is the only one of the seven that reached harbor safely. The sloop Golden Rule, loaded with oysters, went to the bottom; the sloop Annie, Capt. Tim Ellis, was lost; the sloop Josephine, owned by Capt. Showers, came into harbor in a leaking condition, having lost all her oyster tongs and a skiff. The sloop Mary Pace, Capt. Eli Jones, came in safely, but the Captain reports it the worst storm that he ever encountered. The other vessels were blown to sea and have not been heard from.

It is supposed that at least twenty lives were lost in the storm. The vessels had been oystering at Pocahon, near Cape Charles, and were all loaded. The sloop Wanderer, Capt. James Elliott, was blown ashore near the Virginia Beach Hotel. Those on the crew of the Golden Rule who were saved are badly disabled from exposure. Several small oyster schooners are reported ashore on the eastern shore. The schooners Daylight and Kittie Jones and others, names not known, are reported in Hampton Roads with sails gone, the effect of the recent gale. The wrecking schooner Mary A. Lyons has gone up Chesapeake Bay on a wrecking expedition.

Lord Stanley Snubs the Lawmakers.

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—The remission of the hour is the snubbing about two-thirds of the members of the Canadian Parliament and Senators have just received from Lord Stanley. Lord and Lady Stanley announced their intention of giving two dances at Government House this week, but when it was learned today that two-thirds of the members of Parliament and Senators had been omitted from the list of invited guests and that some 300 civil servants who belonged to the sub-ordinate component of government circles come in for invitations, the indignation about the lobbies of the Parliament building knew no bounds.

He Said He Was the Duke Himself.

BLUE EARTH CITY, Minn., Feb. 10.—John Mackey Sutherland, aged 70, died to-day of pneumonia. Mr. Sutherland was a member of the Duke of Sutherland family of Scotland, and he always stoutly maintained that he himself was the rightful Duke.

Broke His Head With An Iron Bar.

Two Italian laborers, who are known as James Smith and James Knowles quarrelled over a glass of grog at the New Jersey Central freight dock at 10 A. M. yesterday. Smith, it is said, struck Knowles on the head with a heavy iron bar. Knowles was able to walk to the Twenty-ninth precinct station house and from there to the Chambers Street Hospital, where he was found to have sustained a depressed fracture of the skull. At the Tombs Court Smith was held without bail to await the result of Knowles's injury.

THE POLICY OF RUSSIA.

She Will Never Permit the Dismemberment of France.

In the *Messager Russe*, a review published in St. Petersburg, there is an article upon the future policy of Russia, by Mr. Serge de Taitshoff, the eminent historian and diplomatist. He declares that Russia may remain indifferent to all the misunderstandings and difficulties of western Europe, but that there is one thing that the empire is bound at all hazards to resist, and that is the dismemberment of France by Germany or by the quadruple alliance. In opposing such an act, he says, Russia would only be defending her own interests, because a powerful France is absolutely necessary as a counter balance to the German empire, which is at present supported by the armies of Austro-Hungary and Italy and also sustained by the naval forces of Great Britain. This was something that was well understood by the Emperor Alexander I. in 1814-15, and later still by Alexander II., when in 1875 he would not permit Germany to invade France for the second time, before she could recover from her disasters and place herself once more on the defensive. Let it be remembered that at the above named dates Russia was bound to the courts of Berlin and Vienna by treaty, while to-day she is perfectly free to mould her policy according to her own interests and needs. Germany, at the head of the so-called League of Peace, already dominates the whole of central Europe. Two great powers alone preserve their independence and hinder her domination from extending all over the universe. Hence the absolute identity of their especial interests. If Germany should succeed in conquering France without the interference of Russia, or in conquering Russia, left without the aid of France, there would then not only be no balance of power in Europe, but none in the entire world. All nations and all peoples would find themselves obliged to bow their heads under the yoke of Germany, and to acknowledge her universal sovereignty. Therefore, in any struggle with the quadruple alliance it is the duty of Russia to sustain France, just as it is the duty of France to sustain Russia. To the objection that if an alliance were concluded between France and Russia, a declaration of war would be the immediate result, Mr. Taitshoff replies:

"It is just the same as if two separate army corps, operating against a concentrated enemy, were advised to keep separate for fear of hurting the feelings of that enemy. And how should they be kept thus separate? By a manœuvre which must necessarily lead to defeat. The absurdity of such advice is plain to everybody, except to a military point of view; and only a half-blind and incompetent diplomacy fails to see it as a matter of policy. To our eyes it is as plain as that two and two make four that if the peace of Europe is to be assured, it must be by an alliance frank and sincere between France and Russia. The conditions of such an alliance are very simple—common defence against the common enemy; a mutual guarantee of the integrity of our territories, and an engagement not to conclude a peace otherwise than by common consent. The treaty would contain nothing hurtful to anybody, even if it was not justified by the threatening coalition of the four other great powers known under the name of the League of Peace, and which, notwithstanding its name, is more than ever convinced that compromises the peace of Europe by the mysterious actions and the constant armaments of its members."

ENFORCING THE BROOM.

The Police and the Bureau of Encumbrances Set at Work.

Superintendent Murray called thirty policemen before him yesterday and instructed them about their special work to help keep the streets clean. He told them to arrest impartially employees of the Street Cleaning Department who overload their carts and spill the dirt on the streets, and householders and shopkeepers who litter the streets. "The Police Department," said the Superintendent to the men, "is pledged to do its full duty, and you are expected to arrest every violator of the laws, regardless of his station in society."

Superintendent Cummings of the Bureau of Encumbrances, with a gang of men, removed from front of B. M. Cowperthwait & Co.'s furniture store on Park row yesterday, before noon, two dilapidated trucks and a single truck, to which no horses were attached. They were taken to the corporation yard, foot of East seventeenth street. Another truck to which horses were attached was not disturbed.

"Hunting off with our trucks is a new wrinkle on the part of the authorities," Gurney Lorey, Cowperthwait's cashier, said last night. "In the olden times it was the furniture on the sidewalk that got us into trouble. We have arranged with the city."

Mr. Cowperthwait remarked that he wondered that it was always he and not his neighbors who caught it.

Superintendent Cummings gave warning on Saturday that all trucks stabled in the streets would be seized, unless the owners had permits.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Loomis asked the Commissioners of Accounts yesterday to examine the books of his office. He said that he had no suspicion that anything was wrong, but that he wanted to know. The work of cleaning the streets will shortly be done by contract again. The specifications for the district below Fourteenth street, which will be contracted for first, were sent to Corporation Counsel Clark yesterday for approval.

Edward Smith, a groceryman at 566 West Twenty-first street, was arrested by Policeman Forster last night for dumping a load in the street in front of the store. He broke away from the officer and ran into the store. When the officer went into the store to get him he picked up a poker and hit the policeman on the nose. Smith is in Bellevue Hospital with his head bandaged.

LEGISLATION IN TRENTON.

Fighting the Winter Race Tracks—Mrs. Parnell Calls on Gov. Abbett.

TRENTON, Feb. 10.—Kalisch's bill to limit horse racing in the State to thirty days on any track has been amended so that racing will be permitted from May until November, but only for thirty days altogether. Men connected with the management of the Clifton, Guttenburg, and other tracks have written to members of the Legislature, saying that the bill is a "striker," and urging its defeat. Mr. Kalisch drew and introduced the bill himself, and he says the sporting men who run horses half or all the year around will find out how much of a "striker" the bill is. He intends, he says, to push the measure and have it passed.

"I like a horse race as well as any one," he said to-night, "but the outrages perpetrated on the courses in New Jersey should cease. Republican associations like the Monmouth Park, for instance, do not care for more than thirty days of sport in a year."

The sentiment among the members in favor of the bill is very strong.

Mr. Potts's bill amending the divorce law so that persons deserted for a period of two years may apply for a separation of the marriage relation, passed the House to-day.

Mrs. Delia S. Parnell, the mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, was among the visitors in the Senate gallery. She carried her 74 years lightly, looking younger than many women of 60. She called on Gov. Abbott in the Executive chamber to ask his assistance in securing the passage of the Congressional bill providing a pension or honors for the daughter of Commodore Stewart. The Governor assured her that he would exert his influence in her behalf.

Endeavors to have, at request of the State Federation of Labor, introduced a bill to repeal the anti-conspiracy law failed.

The bill giving the Aldermen of Newark and Jersey City an annual salary of $750 was ordered to a third reading without debate.

Meeting of the Bridge Trustees.

At a meeting of the Bridge Trustees yesterday the petition of the policemen to have eight sentry boxes erected on the bridge to protect them from inclement weather was referred to President Hewitt and Superintendent