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OUR FAIR DIED OF POLITICS.

THAT IS DR. DEPEW'S VERDICT, SITTING AS A CORONER.

Dudley Did Wonders for Chicago—The Bribery Story Pronounced Bosh—Permanent Fair Buildings for New York.

Many of the New York delegation to Washington came back yesterday. Dr. Depew arrived at 10 o'clock on the limited.

"New York is New York," he said. "The metropolis cannot afford to filibuster, nor can it afford to be an obstructionist. Such a course would be unworthy of us. It would be a cause of feeling in the House if a conference committee should be appointed to consider the question of the World's Fair. To my mind New York is still the only place for an International Fair. It seems incredible that Congress should have disregarded the $15,000,000 which we were ready to put up here to get the Fair. And yet I think if Chicago is to be the place for the Fair we should all pitch in and help make it a big thing if it is possible.

"I met a Chicago man to-day," continued Dr. Depew in an amiable way, "and said to him that the whole country was looking to Chicago now, and that Chicago didn't seem to appreciate her privileges yet. 'There will be no sympathy for you if you fail, mind that,' I said. 'The whole country expects you to do great things. They expect you will do all that New York would have done if we had got the Fair. Get up a Fair to be proud of. You've got to get a lot more money. If you will do it we will send on our exhibits.'"

"Who is responsible for the defeat?" continued Dr. Depew. "Why no man can tell. Chicago went upon the ground prepared, and that at great expense, to wage war among the Congressmen four or five weeks before we got there. For three weeks we were in Albany fighting among ourselves. We lost by our internecine strife over one-half of our votes in Washington, and what is more, we lost our enthusiasm at Washington. Politically the fight at Washington worked both ways. I mean to say that Republicans talked with Republicans and Democrats with Democrats and they found the same thing. Both found they were becoming saturated with the idea that if the World's Fair was to benefit somebody, those who were not to be benefited should jump in the other direction. You could see it while the voting was going on. The Southern Democrats when they saw the votes going to New York were dreadfully cut up, and they stirred around as if a bomb-shell had exploded among them.

"The New York fair died of politics, that's all. Every vote which belonged to Chicago she held like a vice, while almost thirty per cent. of the territory to which New York had a right to look for support went against her, and it was a fatal weakness. When the delegation from Massachusetts arrived in Washington only one Congressman was in favor of New York but several Congressmen were won over to our side. I found out only to-day that there was a strong element among Southern Congressmen against any World's Fair at all. Why this is I do not know. St. Louis, of course, feels chagrined because Chicago has the fair, in fact I believe the St. Louis vote in the Senate would be unfavorable to any fair. There is great indifference among the United States Senators anyway, regarding the holding of a fair. There is a strong feeling in the Senate that unless there is a strong assurance that a large amount of money is subscribed by the people where the Fair is held, and unless the national Government is not to be called upon for a great amount to protect the national credit after permitting a national fair to be held, the Senate will wait until such guarantee is offered. That will be against Chicago unless that city offers the guarantee."

Dr. Depew was asked whether it was true, as reported, that there had been an offer by Chicago agents to buy votes of Congressmen.

"It's all bosh," he said. "I didn't hear of it until I read it on the train coming back to New York."

"The most efficient friend of Chicago," said Dr. Depew reflectively, "was Col. Dudley. The Colonel was an enthusiast from the first. A gentleman told me to-day in Washington that Col. Dudley furnished twenty-two votes for Chicago. Of course I don't know about that, you understand," added Dr. Depew. "I just heard it. You know Col. Dudley as an ex-member of the House had the privilege of the floor, and his influence was quite perceptible. The Colonel has a wide acquaintance among the members, and he is celebrated as a skilful canvasser and tactician."

"My own belief is," added Dr. Depew, "that the wisest thing for the leaders of the Republicans and Democrats to do is to get together to amend that poor Albany bill, which is now inoperative, and to amend it so that the 100 Commissioners will be authorized to go ahead and provide permanent buildings for such expositions as may from time to time come to New York. If that should be done, then New York city could do what London has done in the last six years, namely, have such shows as the Healthy Show, the Indian show, the Italian exhibition, or the fisheries exposition. These local shows would assume all the proportions of a World's Fair, and would be of incalculable advantage to New York."

"Of course you would not advise antagonizing Chicago?"

"Not," said Dr. Depew with a peculiar emphasis, "not now."

"I attribute much of our defeat," said Mayor Grant, "to the action of the Democratic Congressmen from the States nearer Chicago than to New York in voting solidly for Chicago. It was in those Western States a matter of loyalty to the States in the constituents of the Congressmen to vote for the Windy City. These States were Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota, and Iowa. To these may be added California and Kansas, in all comprising twenty-nine Democratic Congressmen who voted for Chicago, regardless of any political combination which might have been expected in any ordinary bill before Congress."

Ex-Secretary Whitney said that if any one wanted to know why we were beaten that person could draw his own conclusions. It was largely due to political affiliations, which drew Republican Congressmen from Pennsylvania and the New England States away from New York. In the territory which ought to have been a feeder for New York's World's Fair, namely, the New England States and Pennsylvania, there were twenty-one Republican Congressmen who took no part in the debate, but who voted against New York for Chicago.

"There is only one conclusion to be arrived at regarding the action of those Congressmen," said Mr. Whitney. "They voted in accordance with political bias which had been imparted to them by prominent Republicans."

Mr. James W. Taupin said that in his opinion New York's defeat could be laid at the doors of Mr. Platt and Mr. Quay. New York's delegation, furthermore, was too small on its last trip to Washington, and the ground was found already occupied by Chicago. Chicago's men outnumbered New York's in the first place. Moreover, New York suffered from an entire lack of political method.

Mr. J. M. Bowers of the Committee on Plan and Scope said that he had been in one of the Eastern States since Monday morning, and he had learned on a railway train that Massachusetts Congressmen while on their way to Washington had declared that they would vote for Chicago in preference to New York because the question of politics had been introduced into the New York World's Fair debate in the Albany Legislature. "This explains," said Mr. Bowers, "why our Eastern legislators voted for New York.

"Of course we must give all honor to Chicago," continued Mr. Bowers, "for her persistence in working for the Fair. It is my opinion, however, that the Windy City has a white elephant on her hands. There is one thing that ought to be said, and that is that the Republican party feared to let the International Exposition come to New York."

Mr. E. I. Horsman, one of the Commissioners, said: "We had the Fair here when the first visit was made to Washington by a delegation from New York. In fact, as I learned at Washington yesterday, several Chicago boomers after the speeches of Dr. Depew and others at that time left Washington and went home to Chicago. I have been a consistent Republican all my life and I have seen mortified by our defeat. It will be a disastrous year in New York in 1892. Commercially Chicago will have gained an enormous prestige. She will be advertised to the world as the 'great American city.'"

A Big Boom for Francis Wilson.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—A remarkable boom has been worked up here in the interest of Francis Wilson and company's first production of Gilbert and Sullivan's latest opera, "The Gondoliers," which will be given on Tuesday next at the Broad Street Theatre. The demand for places was so great that the managers decided not to book any orders in advance, but to present a perfectly clean diagram to the public to-day and dispose of the choice seats and boxes by auction. A large crowd gathered this afternoon at the Broad Street Theatre and paid premiums unheard of here in the history of a comic opera production. The choice seats were brought from $100 to $250 premiums, and as high as $19 were paid for single seats. The gross receipts of the sale will be about $3,500. Wilson will open to the great amount of money ever paid to a single comic opera performance in America, about $5,500.

BRIBERY, SAYS STEVENSON.

Says He Knows the Names of Congressmen Chicago Bought, but He Won't Tell Them.

V. K. Stevenson came back from Washington full of stories of bribery and corruption. He said that Chicago lobbyists, with lots of money in their clothes, were buying up all the votes for sale, and that Congressmen whose sympathies were with New York had been approached by them. Mr. Stevenson made this statement twice yesterday, once early in the day and again late in the evening. The last time it was to a SUN reporter. He said he did not go to Washington as a politician, but as a New Yorker who wanted the World's Fair here. He went there, as every other one of the New York delegates did, with a clean conscience and plenty of arguments, and he was astonished to discover the kind of means Chicagoans were using to gain their point. His first work was among the Tennessee Congressmen, as he was a native of Tennessee himself, and afterward he got in with the Congressmen from Arkansas and other Southern States. It was through some of these Southerners that he learned the methods that Chicago was using.

"I heard all over Washington," said he, "that the Chicago interests were buying votes wherever they could find men in the House corrupt enough to be bought. Now, understand me, I believe, as a body, the House is purer than the average assemblage of its sort, but I know that there were corruptible men enough in it to make the difference in favor of Chicago. I was told that Chicago had sent men as lobbyists to board in every boarding house they could get into where a member of Congress was staying, and to every hotel in the city, and that enough corrupt Congressmen had been bought to throw the balance of power in the House in favor of Chicago against New York."

When Mr. Stevenson was asked if he had these facts so straight that he was absolutely sure of what he said, he replied that after he had heard what he had heard while in Washington, and had seen what he saw in the four days he was there, he was dead sure of several things. One was that the New York vote was as square as square could be, and that not one cent had been spent corruptly in behalf of New York. Secondly, that the great majority of the vote for Chicago—almost all of it in fact—was just as straight and honest as New York's entire vote. Thirdly, that there was a floating element in the House which was purchasable, and that this was purchased, and that it went to Chicago, and that it was only by this assistance that Chicago finally got the fair.

"Who told you about the bribery?" was asked.

"Well, sir," said Mr. Stevenson, "a Congressman on the floor of the House—a man I know well and have known long, by the way, came to this vote for New York—took me by the arm and pointed out a man in the lobby.

"'That man,' says he, 'has $5,000 in his pocket for me now, if I will vote for Chicago.'

"This was only one instance. You see, through my Tennessee acquaintance and family relations I got in very thick with the Congressmen from that and other neighboring States, and what I learned were facts."

"Do you know the names of Congressmen who were bribed to vote for Chicago, and who did vote for Chicago?"

"I do."

"Will you tell them?"

"No, sir. I got my information confidentially. Why, one of my friends down there, after telling me a lot of inside facts about this thing, and the way that the poorer Congressmen were approached, turned to me and said:

"'If you ever repeat any of this as coming from me I'll call you out.'

"So I won't mention names of bribed, bribers, or those who were notoriously for sale, although I could. Any way, Chicago is not going to have the Fair after all, in my opinion. Chicago will never get through the Senate.

No one else of the returning New Yorkers was found who had similar information.

MRS. BARRY AND MR. SPEER.

On Trial Before the Board of Freeholders for Immoral Conduct.

The Hudson County Board of Freeholders, sitting as the Committee on County Institutions, met at Snake Hill yesterday to investigate the charges of immorality made by Mrs. Mary Hogan, an attendant at the insane asylum, which had resulted in the dismissal of Mrs. Ellen Barry, another attendant, and the suspension of Harry Speer, a male attendant. Freeholder Kimmerly was Chairman. Mrs. Barry, who had demanded the investigation, was not present.

The specific charge on which she was dismissed was that on Christmas night Speer had been seen in her room. Mrs. Hogan testified yesterday that she went to Mrs. Barry's room to get some medicine, Mrs. Barry opened the door in answer to her knock. She was partly undressed. She protested against Mrs. Hogan coming into the room. Mrs. Hogan went in, nevertheless, and saw a man on Mrs. Barry's bed. His face was toward the wall and he covered it with his hands. She recognized him as Speer by his hair and the general outlines of his form. She was sure it was Speer. She reported it to Dr. King, and in that way it came came before the Board.

In giving her testimony Mrs. Hogan gave every one the impression that she and Mrs. Barry had been bad friends.

Speer testified that there was not a word of truth in Mrs. Hogan's accusation. He was away without leave on Christmas night. He went to the Academy of Music in Jersey City and witnessed the performance of "Erminie." His wife accompanied him.

Mrs. Voltee, Mrs. McGinness, Mrs. Perrine, and James Gannon all attendants at the asylum, testified that to their knowledge there was no immorality at the asylum. They had not watched Mrs. Barry and Speer, and they were sure that if any improper intimacy had existed between them they would have noticed it. Dr. King, the superintendent of the asylum, testified that he had never noticed any undue familiarity between Speer and Mrs. Barry. He had made the complaint because it had come before him officially, and it was his duty to do so.

The committee adjourned the investigation for a week.

RUINED BY THEIR FOREMAN.

A Firm Forced Into Bankruptcy by the Peculations of an Employer.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Surprising developments accompanied an assignment made this afternoon by A. G. Leonard & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, 207 Monroe street. The immediate cause of the assignment was failure to meet $6,400 due on a new factory at Dekalb, Ill. The liabilities are placed at $100,000. The real trouble was the embezzlement of large sums of money by the firm's factory foreman, S. M. Cutler. The foreman has not been seen since Feb. 5, and is thought to be in Canada. He resided with his family in one of the suburbs. Mr. Leonard said this evening that Cutler had been systematically robbing the firm for eighteen months. They were unable to say how much he embezzled until they investigated further.

Sarah Althea Again on Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Sarah Althea Terry is now on trial in the United States District Court on a charge of contempt for the scene created in the court room during the reading of the decision of Justice Field in September, 1888. The pistol found in Mrs. Terry's satchel at the time of her arrest was produced in court to-day. When the pistol was shown by the deputy marshal, Mrs. Terry rose and said: "That man," meaning Marshal Franks, "killed my husband." She started to repeat the declaration, when she was induced by her counsel to take her seat. The hearing is nearly concluded.

Killed the Girl who Would Not Marry Him.

MONTGOMERY, Minn., Feb. 25.—Thomas Jandra shot Christina Washa through the heart early this morning because she would not marry him. The murderer then fired a shot at John Macek, the ball passing through Macek's right lung. Then Jandra turned the pistol and shot himself twice through the heart, dying by the side of his victim. Christina. The shooting occurred at the home of the girl's mother. Macek will probably live.

The Pacific Express Robber.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 25.—Detective Carpenter arrived from Montreal this afternoon with a warrant for the arrest of Frederick Walton, who absconded with $35,000 committed to the Pacific Express Company at Dallas for shipment. An effort is now being made to have Walton taken back to Montreal, but it is not believed that it will be successful.

Rockwood & Co.'s Cocoa.
"It beats the Dutch."—Adv.

CHICAGO'S BILL IS SAFE.

NEW YORK NOT DISPOSED TO PROLONG THE CONTEST FOR THE FAIR.

The Senate Pretty Sure to Accept the Decision of the House—Washington Wants to Hold a Little Celebration of Her Own.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Nothing was said in either House of Congress to-day on the subject of the World's Fair. The reaction from the excitement of yesterday had set in, and no one seemed anxious to discuss the matter. The subject will come up again to-morrow, however, and efforts will be made to finish it up in the House and get the bill over to the Senate as soon as possible. Opinions are divided as to whether there will be any Fair at all, but it is probable that the Senators will accept the result of yesterday's fight as an indication of the feelings of the people and give a helping hand to the friends of Chicago. The fact that Senator Hiscock is Chairman of the Senate Special Quadro-Centennial Committee is taken by some to mean the defeat of the bill. Senator Hiscock does not endorse this sentiment, however. He is not ready to say just what action his committee will take, but promises that when the bill passes the House it will have prompt consideration in the Senate and Chicago will be treated fairly.

Chairman Candler has called a meeting of the House committee for to-morrow. The bill is still in the hands of this committee, and will be reported back to the House as soon as it has been made to conform to the decision of the House yesterday. There is considerable opposition on the part of members who helped Chicago win to the clause in the bill concerning the appropriation of $1,500,000 for a Government exhibit. An attempt will be made to strike out this clause, but the result of it is not yet certain. Washington has a good many friends in the Senate, and it is quite probable that they will make a strong effort to amend the bill by inserting Washington.

Mr. Depew left for New York on the limited this afternoon. He is recovering fast from his disappointment of yesterday, and is not inclined to say such bitter things as he did just after the second ballot was taken. This afternoon he said to a Washington reporter:

"The one thing that defeated New York was the deep and ineradicable impression that under any circumstances the fair, if held in that city, would be a political affair. Four weeks ago we had 120 votes, but we had our hands tied behind us by the delay at Albany, and lost from that cause one-half of our following. Last Friday we had a few over 50 votes, and brought it up yesterday to 115, the high-water mark. The political impression that had gone abroad could not be overcome, and Chicago came out winner. I believe that Chicago and New York the financial centre of the country, and with $15,000,000 to start with, would be on a grander scale and have greater international significance. I deem the action of the House as final, and New York will not prolong the contest. It is now the duty of the whole country to get behind Chicago and make the Fair worthy of the republic. However other States or cities may feel, New York will give a hearty cooperation. Chicago must raise $10,000,000 or fail. Can she do it? is now the question.

Mr. Depew's views are almost identical with those expressed by all New York men as well as those from Chicago, and the Washington boomers are about the only ones who expect to gain a change of yesterday's decision. There are fifteen senators on the Senate committee, of which Mr. Hiscock is Chairman. Eight of them are Republicans and seven Democrats. Six of the Republicans are undoubtedly in favor of Chicago, while the Democrats would seem to be about evenly divided between New York, St. Louis, and Washington. The six Republicans who can be safely counted for Chicago are Senators Sherman, Ingalls, Cameron, Wilson of Iowa, Stanford, and Farwell, Senators Hiscock, Hawley, Gray, and possibly Colquitt and Kenna might be set down for New York, while Eustis, Ransom, and Daniel are for Washington, and Vest for St. Louis. A guess at the personnel of this committee will show that Chicago could easily secure a majority. This is just what the Chicago people think, and they are perfectly confident that the whole matter will go through both Houses without any trouble.

The Executive Committee of the Washington Board of Promotion adopted resolutions tonight favoring the World's Fair in Chicago, but asking Congress to provide for an International celebration to be held here. The plan of the proposed celebration includes the enlargement of the National Museum, the building of a memorial bridge across the Potomac, and the erection of a statue of Christopher Columbus, to be unveiled Oct. 12, 1892.

SOUTHERN CLUB POLITICS.

Col. Calhoun Will Probably Not Run Again for President—The Opposition.

At the Southern Society's annual election on March 6 echoes of the disturbance over the memorial resolutions to Jefferson Davis will be heard. Some of the members who favored the resolutions from the start believe that other members either wilfully dodged the issue or indulged in "maudlin sentiment," as one member put it, in deference to Northern feeling. Col. John C. Calhoun, President of the society, has been accused by some of the members of being one of the dodgers, and yet he said yesterday that he had always favored the memorial, and in his speech at the society's banquet on Saturday night he eulogized the late President of the Confederacy. But an opposition ticket has been made up to defeat Mr. Calhoun for re-election. This is the ticket:

President, Capt. Hugh R. Garden. Vice-Presidents, Dr. J. H. Parker, Gen. Evan Thomas, Col. W. L. Trenholm, and Charles A. Dashiell. Secretary (renominated), Turner Ashby Bell. Treasurer, Howard Saunders (in place of W. L. McCorkle). Executive Committee, W. W. Sharp, Kemper Bocock, Arthur A. Eadra, Robert W. Gwarthmey, and Dr. John H. Girdner.

Some of Col. Calhoun's friends said last night that he would not accept a renomination. They said he believed in rotation in office.

Other members talked disturbing the society. The fact that the present Executive Committee were not on hand at the proper time to hear the defence of Major Hancock Clark and Wilton Randolph, accused of bringing a scandal on the club, has also caused disquiet. It is now known that the members of the committee deliberately permitted delay and caused a postponement of the trial to March 10 in order to avoid unfavorable notoriety just at the time the society was to have its annual banquet.

Investigating Secret Session Leaks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The special committee of Senators appointed in executive session yesterday to institute an inquiry as to the manner in which proceedings of the Senate behind closed doors are made public, held its first meeting this afternoon.

Senator Dolph is Chairman of the committee, the other members being Senators Wolcott, Platt, Wilson of Iowa, Vest, Blackburn, and Harris. Employees in the Senate wing of the Capitol were asked to-day how they became possessed of information respecting proceedings in executive session.

Crushing a Telegraphers' Organization.

W. H. Blackmond, district organizer for several Eastern States of the Railway Telegraphers' Association, has been at work for two months trying to establish a branch on the Long Island Railroad. Yesterday, it is alleged, his converts, who numbered thirty-five, had dwindled to four. The four are B. S. Havens of Southampton, George Canning of Jamaica, W. H. Randall of Locust Valley, and Miss J. L. Raynor of Morris Park, all of whom have been discharged by the company because they would not give up their connection with the order.

The principal objection that the company has to the organization is a clause in the constitution prohibiting members from teaching telegraphy to any one without the consent of the Grand Chief, who is at Vinton, Iowa. It is a principle of Austin Corbin's to allow no Knights of Labor organizations on his railroads. The Telegraphers are Knights of Labor.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

A. M.—12:40, 3 James slip, Anthony Pepitone's fruit store, damage $600; 12:50, 60 New Chambers street, R. J. Balfe's house, damage slight; 5:45, 5 Cedar street, James B. Connolly's printing office, damage slight. 9:24, 141 Essex street, Louis Sachs's auction rooms, damage slight. P. M.—3:40, basement of 267 Sixth avenue, occupied by Harris & Co., damage $5,000; 11:30, first floor of 65 Ludlow street, Siegel & Adelson, cloak store, damage $50.

The Gaiety Closed Again.

The New Gaiety Theatre, which swallowed up the cash of Minstrel Dockstader and a few others, was closed up again last night. It was said at the stage door as he went out that Mr. Dockstader, "The Three Daughters," was not acceptable. It is hoped to open up again in a few days with a play called "Kicks and Kisses."

ARGUING KEMMLER'S APPEALS.

Bourke Cockran Attacks the Constitutionality of the Electrical Execution Law.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The two appeals in the case of William Kemmler, alias John Hart, the first person sentenced in this State to be executed by electricity, were called in the Court of Appeals to-day. Attorney-General Tabor announced that it had been agreed between counsel to argue the appeal from the conviction first, which is based on alleged errors in the trial court. This was argued by C. S. Hatch for Kemmler, appellant, and George J. Quinby for the respondent.

W. Bourke Cockran, who has carried the contest as to the constitutionality of execution by electricity through the lower courts, opened the arguments in the final appeal, holding that the penalty is one which comes strictly and literally within the constitutional prohibition. Mr. Cockran reviewed the testimony of the witnesses for the State, and concluded that the whole evidence may be summed up as establishing beyond dispute that, unless death be immediate, the torture will be exquisite, and that no means have yet been discovered by which immediate death can certainly be produced.

"The constitutional inhibition," said Mr. Cockran, "renders any law passed by the Legislature in violation of its provisions unconstitutional. The doctrine of constitutional limitations is peculiar to this country. The distinguishing feature of our constitutional system is that every privilege guaranteed to the citizen by its provisions can always be enforced. It being conceded that the infliction of the penalty will expose the relator to the risk of torture, the sentence is in violation of the Constitution and therefore void. The act is unconstitutional because upon its face it provides for the infliction of an unusual penalty."

Attorney-General Charles F. Tabor argued that the law was constitutional.

SHE CAUSED TWO MURDERS.

Arrest of Amanda Cross, Whose Life Has Been Eventful.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Amanda Cross, the young woman who is said to have been the cause of the quarrel which ended in the murder of Eugene McGinnis by John McManus on last Friday night, was captured to-day and was taken to the City Hall, from whence she was sent to jail to await the inquest yet to be held. The young woman, it is believed, was present at the shooting, but she ran away. She was arraigned for a hearing before Magistrate Smith at the Central this afternoon. She said she was married to McManus on June 25 last, at Camden, New Jersey, and produced the certificate. She refused to say whether she was present when the murder was committed.

Amanda Cross, who new figures in a second murder, came to this city from New Jersey several years ago. She lived with James Kane, the South street saloon keeper, for some time, and gained the affections of James, the saloon keeper's brother. About five years ago the brothers quarrelled over the girl and James shot Andrew dead. He was subsequently hanged for the crime. The girl was but 17 years old. Since then she has been concerned in a dozen brawls and scrapes of a city character. She has been living with McManus for more than a year. About six months ago, as Lieut. Mitchell was going out on Spruce street at 2 o'clock in the morning, he heard a woman's cries of distress. The next moment a thinly clad figure appeared at the second-story window, climbed out on the awning and rolled to the cobble stones below. The Lieutenant rang for a patrol wagon and had the woman taken to the hospital. She was Amanda Cross, and had jumped from the window to escape a murderous assault at the hands of McManus. The latter was arrested, but when the girl recovered she refused to prosecute him and he was discharged. She has been sent to the House of Correction several times.

FIGHTING FOR A GIRL.

After Forty-two Rounds the Battle Was Declared a Draw.

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 25.—In Northampton, six miles from this city, Vincent Libes and Henry Simmonds, both aged 20, are suitors for the hand of the same girl. 18 years old, the light of the household of Farmer Alexander Billman. Libes and Simmonds are warm personal friends in all matters except those touching the object of their affection. They could come to no satisfactory agreement on this point, and finally decided to leave the result to a trial of physical strength. The details were settled quietly, only a few friends being made aware of the affair. A charcoal burner's camp in the woods of A. G. Billman was selected as the place, and a ring was quickly formed. John Zimmerman acted as second for Libes, and Jonas Henry cared for Simmonds.

The ring was entered about 1½ P. M. The men were very evenly matched in appearance, Simmonds being a trifle heavier than his antagonist. No gloves were used, and the fight was to be to a finish, under the Marquis of Queensberry rules.

Forty-two rounds were fought, the battle lasting nearly two hours. Neither man displayed any science, but both were accustomed to hard manual labor, and were in good condition, and the fight soon settled into a question of endurance. It was a game fight from beginning to close, and neither man at any time seemed to have a decided advantage. In the forty-second round both men were tired out and so groggy they could scarcely stand. Their seconds pulled them apart, and the fight was declared a draw. Both principals were terribly punished, their faces being bruised and battered. Meantime the question to have been settled by the fight is still undetermined.

HE GIVES KEELY UP.

One of His Backers Stops Going to Law Over the Motor.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The case of Bennett C. Wilson agt. John W. Keely was to-day discontinued by counsel for the plaintiff. On Jan. 9, 1888, Judge Finletter issued a preliminary injunction against Keely, the inventor of the Keely motor, commanding him not to remove the motor from where it was then, nor vary the construction and mode of operation of the machine, nor to sell, assign, or in any way or manner encumber the invention. This was done at the instance of Mr. Wilson, who filed a bill in which he said that he had an agreement with Mr. Keely that Keely should devote himself to making and perfecting inventions, and that any patents taken out should be the joint property of both. They continued as partners. The plaintiff claims to have paid all expenses. The machine was described as "a rotating vibrator motor." It was asserted that Keely did not obey the order of the Court in exhibiting the work of the motor to the experts appointed, and it will be remembered that he was committed for contempt by Judge Finletter.

Keely was released on $1,000 bail pending a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus issued by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. This was done on a motion made by ex-Attorney-General MacVeagh, counsel for Mr. Keely, and was not objected to by Mr. Shapley on the other side. The case was heard before the Supreme Court, and on Feb. 1, 1889, it rendered its decision reversing Common Pleas No. 3 and setting Keely free.

For the Grant Birthday Dinner.

The committee Chauncey M. Depew appointed last week to make arrangements for the annual banquet in honor of Gen. Grant on the anniversary of his birthday met yesterday afternoon at 10 Wall street in the office of J. Adriance Bush. Gen. Horace Porter was chosen to preside, and Mr. Bush was made secretary. It was decided to have the banquet at Delmonico's on Saturday, April 26, at 6 P. M., as Gen. Grant's birthday falls on the next day, Sunday. The price of tickets was fixed at $10. President Harrison and his Cabinet, the Vice-President, the speaker of the House, and Gen. Sherman will be invited to attend. All further details were left to an Executive Committee of five, who will be appointed by the Chairman.

Grand Encampment of Patriarchs.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 25.—The annual session of the Grand Encampment of Patriarchs of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of New York State began here to-day. Grand Patriarch Edwin C. Pratt of Whitehall opened the session with an address of welcome. Ballots were cast last November for new officers, and the result of the vote was announced to-day as follows: Grand Patriarch, Frederick Lahar of Ithaca; Grand High Priest, John A. Bennett, Buffalo; Grand Senior Warden, William Frazier, Utica; Grand Scribe, James Terwilliger, Syracuse; Grand Treasurer, George Williams, New York; Grand Junior Warden, James D. McIntyre, Yonkers.

Referee Cleveland Feels the Cares of Office.

At the conclusion of the testimony in the Langdon reference case before Referee Grover Cleveland, at his office, 45 William street, yesterday, Lawyer Narrin, before taking up the cross examination, moved for an adjournment.

Referee Cleveland said he could not give a day for two weeks. He had a number of cases which he must attend to at home, as he could not do any work at his office, and named Tuesday, March 11, for the further hearing of the testimony.

FROM HALIFAX TO GEORGIA.

STEAMSHIPS AND SAILING VESSELS SHUT OUT BY THE FOG.

A Small Fleet Anchored Off Sandy Hook, Not Daring to Come Up to Quarantine—Ferryboats Obstructed, But Not Harmed.

Not a sailing craft got its prow inside the Hook yesterday, and only three small steamships ventured up to Quarantine. The French steamship La Champagne, with Mrs. Whitelaw Reid aboard, anchored outside the Hook with a little fleet of fog-bound craft on Monday night. Her agents sent out tugs to look for her, and one of them, the Assistance came across her at 3¼ P. M. yesterday. She will not try to make Quarantine until the fog lifts. The Arizona, Anchoria, Rugia, Suevia, and Ems were due yesterday, and some, if not all of them, were doubtless waiting for clear weather to come in.

The Ward line steamship City of Columbia, from Havana, upon which the Comte de Paris is expected here, got as far as Quarantine and anchored.

The freight steamship Algiers of the Cromwell line, from Galveston, tried to get in, and ran aground on Romer Shoals. The steamships Lux and Phosper were among the craft identified in the mist by the observer at Quarantine.

More than fifty lighters, canal boats, and barges, bound from the North to the East River, were towed into the dock at Pier A and left there, no pilot wishing to run the risk of rounding the Battery.

Capt. Elijah Davis and his pilots brought the steamer Providence of the Fall River line safely through the Sound and anchored off Whitestone at 6 A. M. yesterday. The City of Brockton of the same line, the City of Boston of the Norwich line, the City of Stonington of the Stonington line, and the Pequot also anchored off Whitestone. All hands got under weigh at 9½ o'clock, when the fog lifted a little, and they reached their piers about 11 A. M. The Providence was ready to start for Fall River at her regular time, 5 o'clock, last night, but the fog was too thick, so the passengers walked the deck and growled, and finally twenty-five of them demanded their money back. Several said they'd come back to-day and go by boat anyhow. At midnight the fog was lifting a little, and Capt. Davis said: "We'll be off just as soon as we can see across the river."

The Hamilton and South Ferry boats ran on twenty-five minutes headway all day and evening, and the Staten Island boats ran on their regular time. The South Brooklyn boats stopped at 6½ P. M., and the Roosevelt street boats before that time.

"There have been denser fogs this winter," said one old ferryboat representative, "but none that has lasted so long. There is fog all the way along the coast from Halifax to Georgia, and it won't clear up till to-morrow, when we expect some rain and perhaps a storm from the southeast, for which we now have the cautionary signals displayed. The storm is now on the Pacific slopes, and is moving in a northeasterly direction."

Sergeant Dunn's explanation of the fog is that last week's cold weather cooled the earth so suddenly, that when the rain and wave of warm air came along the moisture had to make its escape somehow, and the result was fog of the moistest kind. "It has staid nearer the the saturation point than we often see," said he. "It is 96 per cent." The temperature at 8 P. M. was 46°. The highest yesterday was 50°, and the lowest 41°.

The only accident reported was the collision of a small boat with a tug on the Washington street route of the Pennsylvania ferry with a mud digger lying off Pier 39. A few passengers were frightened, but the damage was confined to the breaking of a few buckets on the ferryboat's paddle wheel and a plank on the muddigger.

CASHIER VAN ZANDT IN THE TOMBS,

And a Bench Warrant is Out for Another of the Alleged Bank Wreckers.

The Grand Jury presented to Judge Martine yesterday an additional indictment for perjury against Charles E. Wallack, formerly President of the Lenox Hill Bank, and two indictments, one for perjury and the other for forgery in the third degree, against Ernest Van Zandt, formerly cashier of the bank. The indictment for perjury charges Wallack with swearing to a false statement of the bank's assets in a report made to the State Banking Department on Jan. 11. He swore that among the assets of the bank was an item of "stocks and bonds, as per schedule, $30,645," whereas he had taken these identical securities from the vault of the bank and had given the cashier a simple receipt, signed by himself as an individual, and not as President, for them. It was for the stealing of these securities that the Grand Jury indicted Wallack for grand larceny last Thursday.

The indictment for perjury against ex-Cashier Van Zandt charges him with swearing falsely to the same statement, and the indictment for forgery charges that he caused a false, forged and fraudulent entry to be made in the books of the bank, on the 30th of the month, for $50,000 each, drawn by John Satterlee & Co., James A. Simmons, and Pell, Wallack & Co., had been certified by the bank on that day, Jan. 30, whereas the certification was made on the preceding day. He did not make the entry himself, but required the paying teller to make it.

As Wallack was already under $2,000 bail, he was merely notified to appear in the General Sessions this morning to give additional bail. Van Zandt was testifying before the Grand Jury, and was arrested as he left the Grand Jury room. Lawyer Guggenheimer pleaded not guilty to both indictments for Van Zandt, reserving the right to withdraw the plea. Judge Martine fixed bail at $5,000. Van Zandt could not get it and was committed.

It was understood yesterday that the Grand Jury had ordered still another indictment, and that the revelation of the identity of the person charged with sharing in the wrecking of the Lenox Hill and Equitable banks will be a complete surprise to the public, as his part was played well behind the scenes. A bench warrant was issued by Judge Martine and put in Detective Sergeant Reilly's hands. It was believed that he would make the arrest last evening or this morning.

DIED LIKE HIS BROTHER IN A HOTEL.

A Young Harlem Grocer Commits Suicide at the Metropolitan.

It was after 11 o'clock on Monday night when a curly-haired young German stepped up to the desk at the Metropolitan Hotel and asked for a room. After he had registered himself as H. Wohl, he was shown into room 541. When asked what time he wanted to be called he answered, "I'll get up in good time."

His room door remained locked all yesterday morning. At 2½ in the afternoon William Flood looked over the transom of the door, and saw Wohl stretched out on the bed partly undressed, with the look of death on his face. On a table beside the bed were two small bottles. One had Paris green in it.

The room door was forced. Wohl was dead. He had swallowed a large dose of the poison. An iron box, a silver quarter, and several business cards were found on him.

The cards bore the name of H. Wohl, grocer, 2,155 Third avenue. At this address it was learned that the suicide had been in business with his father, Herman, and that he left the store on Monday afternoon without telling any one anything. The suicide was unmarried and 25 years old. One of his brothers, Julian, shot himself three years ago in a room in Earle's Hotel. Since that time Wohl, who was very fond of his brother, had been melancholy.

War on Mormonism.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 25.—Senator Macdonald in the Senate to-night asked permission to withdraw his bill making polygamy and the practice of Mormonism a crime, as the Government had informed him that they would incorporate the provisions of his bill in a bill having the same object in view now before the House of Commons.

Business Troubles.

The store of Charles C. Carpenter, manufacturer of bustles, suspenders, and rubber goods at 557 and 559 Broadway, was seized by Deputy Sheriff Kauffman yesterday on executions aggregating $43,430, mostly held by the Century Rubber Company. The executions were all on confessed judgments for goods sold, money lent, and advances on consignments.

Henry's restaurant, 1,271 Broadway, closed yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Loughlin on an execution for $1,515 in favor of Charles Wood.

Does Not Remember her Name.

The woman who knelt in prayer to a "Keep off the grass" sign in Bryant Park on Monday night was held for examination into her sanity by Justice White at Jefferson Market Court yesterday. She cannot recall her name, although the bank books found in her possession, which bear the names of Marie Brasley and Mary Brandley, have been shown to her.

THE BROKEN DAM.

A Wall of Water Eighty Feet High Pouring Down an Arizona Valley.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., Feb. 25.—The worst fears in regard to the Walnut Grove disaster are more than realized, although particulars come in slowly and are still meagre. Two prospectors arrived late last night from the Upper Dam. They say that they camped near the dam on Friday night. At about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning the dam broke, the water rushing down the narrow steep cañon in a solid body eighty feet high. One man was rescued from the top of a tree. They say not even a remnant of the dam exists.

The immense body of water, one and a half miles square and sixty feet deep, was emptied in an hour. They had talked with many men from the smaller dam fifteen miles below who said that up to Saturday evening twenty-five bodies had been recovered, but could give no additional names. The survivors were in the greatest destitution, having neither provisions nor clothing. Coarse grain sacks were being used in lieu of clothing.

The camp of workmen engaged in building a flume has not been heard from at all, and it is feared that all are lost. No news has yet been received here from Wickenburg or from the settlements below the dam.

GOING TO FIGHT THE INDIANS.

**A Peruvian Expedition