LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

AGREEMENT OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS REGARDING THE FORCE BILL.

They Pledged Themselves at the Last Session to Push the Bill to a Vote at the Present Session Before Considering Any Other Measure—The Sioux Indian Delegation Sightseeing at the National Capital and Writing Home the News of the Day and the Incidents of Their Trip.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Senator Hoar's statement relative to the action of the Republican Senators who voted to lay aside the gag rule, as given to the Philadelphia *Press* correspondent, is as follows:

"I do not wish to enter upon any statement of the facts in regard to the defeat of the Elections bill for public use, further than to say that the assertion which has been made that any person charged with the conduct or advocacy of the Elections bill in the Senate consented to postpone that measure for the consideration of the tariff is without just any foundation. It will be remembered that during the summer Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania offered a resolution that only certain measures therein enumerated should be considered at that session. That resolution did not include the Elections bill. It was well known that there were Republican votes enough in the Senate, united with the solid Democratic vote, to secure the adoption of that resolution over such resistance as we could make. Without any hope for the consideration of the Elections bill at this session, we accepted the written agreement which we then received which was as follows:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug 22 1890.

"We will vote, first, to take up for consideration on the first day of the next session the Federal Elections bill and to keep it before the Senate, to the exclusion of all other legislative business until it is disposed of by a vote; second, to make such provision as to the time and manner of taking the vote as shall be decided by a majority of the Republican Senators to be necessary in order to secure such vote, either by a general rule like that proposed by Mr. Hoar, and now pending before the Committee on Rules, or by special rule of the same purport applicable only to the Elections bill.

"This agreement was signed by an entire majority of the Senate. I stated this fact more than once on the stump in the fall campaign, and was, I think, well warranted in my expectation that a vote on the Elections bill would be taken at the present session."

The correspondent of the *Press* adds: "Mr. Hoar was asked to give the names signed to the foregoing agreement, but he declined to do that. From other sources, however, it was learned that Senators Cameron, Teller, Stewart, John T. Jones and Washburn were among the signers. All five of these Senators went back on this solemn pledge. Mr. Edmunds did not sign the agreement, though stating that he would abide by it. Mr. Wolcott declined to sign it. Mr. Ingalls recently stated that he was not asked to sign the agreement. Mr. Stanford was in Europe at the time. All the other Republican Senators signed it.

The group of Sioux warriors that are in town waiting for a chance to talk with Secretary Noble create great interest and are the objects of much attention. The Indians have been carefully guarded ever since leaving the reservation, and the utmost care has been taken to prevent them from saying anything for publication.

During their whole trip from the West they were locked in the cars, and now they are locked in their boarding house and not allowed to see any visitors. This afternoon the Indians, accompanied by Special Agent Lewis, went to the National Museum and saw the curiosities that are collected there.

Tomorrow will be spent in sightseeing. They will visit the Capitol, the Washington Monument, and other points of interest. They make little tries on their own account about the city, as they are very anxious to see everything. They are good observers, and when they return home they will be able to entertain the members of the tribe for days with narratives of what they have seen and heard.

To-day the Rev. Mr. Cook, the Episcopal Minister who is in charge of a church in Pine Ridge, and who accompanied the delegation to this city, spent several hours in writing letters for the various members of the delegation to their friends at home. These letters are interesting productions, in the first place, the relatives and friends are informed that they reached the end of the journey in safety, and that they are now in the President's city. The journey, they say, was a pleasant one. When they reached the Smoky City, as they invariably call Pittsburgh, they were informed of a mine accident. They then describe in a general way the accident, mention the number of lives lost, and other details. They were much impressed with the natural gas wells they saw running near Pittsburgh. They also spoke of the death of Secretary Windom, and how and when it occurred. A more interesting piece of news was the fact that they were fitted out with new clothes. Their friends are informed that since they have not attended a council yet with the Great Father, they expect to do so next week. They add the assurance that they intend to speak for the best interests of the people, and that they will send some account of what they say and what the Great Father says. The Indian tries to get as much news as possible in the letters, and everything he writes is news, because his people do not keep posted on the current news of the day. On Sunday they will attend the various churches. The Indian likes to go to church, and is especially interested in the organ. They will be received by the President before they return, and it is possible that he may attend the conference at the Interior Department on Tuesday.

Mrs. Yo Cha Fun, wife of the Corean Chargé d'Affaires, has signified her intention of receiving the first two Tuesdays in February, at the Legation, where two years ago the wives of the Secretaries—at that time three in number—gave a tea to announce their emancipation from the social restriction with which they had been hedged about for centuries past. When the mild-looking little Coreans first came to Washington they were, to all outward seeming, as docile as the most exacting liege lords could desire, but their subsequent conduct proved that, in common with their sisters of the Western continent, they possessed a reserve force of will and determination calculated to surmount all difficulties. Permission to attend their husbands at an evening entertainment having been refused them, the three little ladies allowed them to depart, and after listening with equanimity to the grating of the key in the front door, quickly donned their gala attire, hurried down the back stairway, and clambering out the kitchen window with the aid of a servant, bribed the man to procure a carriage and drive them to the house, where they made a successful entrance during the height of the reception. After that the secretaries wisely concluded to make the best of matters, and to all outward seeming the little women are now on a footing of equality so far as society is concerned. As yet Mrs. Ye, who is the only one of the little women left in America, shows no disposition to abandon her native style of dress, but there is a notable change in the colors chosen, dark brown and black giving place to the parrot combination of purple and green.

Senator Dolph yesterday proposed an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill making an appropriation of $500,000 for the maintenance of a coaling and repair station for the use of naval vessels on the Pearl River, Hawaii Island.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

Director Leech and Edward Atkinson Say It Would Stop Credit and Business.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The silver hearings were continued by the House Coinage Committee to-day. Director Leech of the Mint was questioned by members of the committee. He said that the exchange value of silver had been kept equal to that of gold because the Government would exchange silver for gold. A refusal to do this would injure the credit of the Government. He did not believe gold and silver would circulate together if bimetallism were established here. He did not believe silver could be kept at par with gold until there was an international agreement. The effect of the passage of a free coinage bill, he thought, would be that foreign nations having stocks of silver on hand would ship them here; but before these shipments could arrive the alarm would be so great that gold would be withdrawn from the Treasury and hoarded by the banks, so that the Government would have no gold with which to pay for the silver. The effect of free coinage would be a contraction of the currency, but how long this would last he could not tell.

Mr. Edward Atkinson said that credit depended not upon the quantity of money, but the quality. In the business of the world credit was the factor to an extent twenty or thirty times as great as that of actual money. He declared that free coinage would stop credit, which would stop business, as business had already been restricted very largely by the fear of such legislation. By natural selection gold, Mr. Atkinson said, had become the standard the world over, and it could not be helped. Whether or not it would or not, trade was made really by gold. He asserted that people cared what the excess of it brought. He did not care about the selection of gold; he simply accepted the fact. He thought there had never been so much gold available for commercial purposes as now. He thought England was on the safest financial basis of any country in the world, and that this was due to her adherence to the gold standard.

Mr. Bartine asked, if this were so, how it was that the Bank of France had never needed to call on England for assistance, while the Bank of England had been obliged to call on France for aid.

Mr. Atkinson said that there were more financial crises in England, because of the world-wide magnitude of her enterprises, which she was attempting to transact on too small a reserve. He objected to silver being made a legal tender, because it was in the nature of a forced loan. Almost any business man might, however, get on a gold basis by restricting his business, which had already been done to some extent. That would lower wages, and he thought the fear of free coinage legislation had already lowered wages.

Mr. Atkinson gave the following as his view of the recent financial flurry: The pinch was not due to an actual scarcity of money, but to a scarcity of money in the right place, to a reduction of the bank reserves, that obliged the banks to restrict credit. Now, with no more actual money in circulation than six weeks ago, there is an abundance of money and an abundance of credit. He declared to his certain knowledge that since the present free silver bill was passed by the Senate large transactions, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, had been summarily suspended after being well under way.

As soon as Mr. Atkinson finished, Mr. Bland, saying that these statements were the same that he had heard for years, moved to fix a day for a final vote, which motion Mr. Vaux moved to amend by fixing Tuesday as the next meeting day of the committee.

Mr. Walker of Massachusetts immediately objected, and said his business would not permit him to be present so often. He declared warmly that the committee had never had any hearings on the question of free coinage, and the free silver men immediately locked horns with him on this statement.

Mr. Walker kept the floor for five minutes or more, and when an attempt was made to vote on Mr. Vaux's motion he made the point of order that 12 o'clock had arrived, to which Mr. Williams of Illinois retorted with the remark that Mr. Walker had used up all the time necessary to vote. The Chairman, Mr. Wickham, overruled Mr. Walker's point of order, but the propriety of the ruling was questioned, and finally, by unanimous consent, adjournment was taken until Tuesday.

SILVER POOL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Dockery Explains Why he Wished his Testimony Delayed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Representative Dockery of Missouri appeared before the Silver Pool Investigation Committee to-day and said that, inasmuch as he had, when last on the stand, given his testimony hastily and without sufficient deliberation, he desired briefly to restate the reasons why he did not wish to testify until the day after the Senatorial election in Pennsylvania. He read a written statement which was substantially as follows:

"The Force bill was at that time pending in the Senate. I was desirous that it should be beaten. The attitude of nearly every Senator in respect to that measure was very generally understood, except that of Senator Cameron. The election of his successor was to take place on Tuesday, and the committee was to have met the previous Saturday. It was not known that if Cameron was reelected he would vote for the Force bill; but his attitude of uncertainty led me to indulge the hope that he would vote against it. Under these circumstances there was nothing to induce me to desire that another Republican should succeed him. I did not wish to be the cause of making public at that juncture any private transaction of any of the Senators of which I had information that might be entirely legitimate and proper, and which could, before an opportunity was afforded him of showing its entire propriety, be used by his political enemies to his detriment. I had information that Cameron had made a purchase of silver at some time during the last session of Congress. I had no knowledge that he was connected with any pool, nor had I any information that would warrant me in a conclusion as to the propriety or impropriety of the purchase made by him. I merely had information as to the fact that he had purchased silver. I believed it to be but justice to the Senator that such fact should not be made public by me when it might be used by his political opponents to his injury, without time, place or opportunity for him to prevent the same by explaining the facts and showing the propriety of the transaction, if it was, in fact, proper. There was no agreement or understanding between Senator Cameron and myself or any other person that my testimony should be delayed in consideration of or as an inducement for the Senator to vote against the Force bill. I was not requested by any person to delay my testimony, nor was any suggestion to that effect made to me by any person. I acted upon my own judgment, induced thereto solely by the facts and reasons I have stated."

In response to Chairman Dingley, Mr. Dockery admitted that he had taken the chance that Senator Cameron's silver purchase might have had something improper or corrupt in it. He did not intend to screen Mr. Cameron or suppress anything, but to delay his testimony until after the election.

The committee questioned Mr. Dockery very closely as to whether the question of Senator Cameron's reelection and of the desirability of an adjournment over until Wednesday had been a matter of conversation between Mr. Dockery and Mr. Vest or any other person, but Mr. Dockery said that, while he had no recollection one way or the other, it was possible he might have incidentally had some conversation on the subject.

The committee has received a telegram from Congressman Mason of Illinois, stating that he is willing, and desires to be, the much-wanted witness has consented to appear if his expenses are paid. Mr. Mason was requested to purchase a ticket for Owenby and inform him that his expenses would be paid by the committee.

Mr. Stevens of the *Globe-Democrat* also received a telegram from Owenby which he laid before the committee, asking if counsel would be allowed him. He named ex-Gov. Foraker as his attorney.

Electric Wires Cause a Fire in the State Capitol.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—A few members of the Legislature who lingered late this afternoon were startled to see smoke issuing from the registers near the north windows of the Assembly Chamber. An investigation was soon made and the fire discovered to be behind the carved oak wainscoting in the northwest corner of the newly prepared chamber on the second floor, directly underneath the Assembly Chamber, and occupied by the second division of the Court of Appeals. It was caused by the electric light wires coming in contact with some pipe or metallic fixture and forming a short outside circuit, which ignited the woodwork. Capitol Commissioner Perry, a few orderlies and workmen, and an extinguisher extinguished the blaze, after tearing off a piece of the carved moulding.

The Repairs to the Housatonic Dam.

BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 30.—State Engineer B. H. Hull of this city has just returned from Birmingham, where he has been making an examination of the great Housatonic dam, which gave way partially during the storm two weeks ago. About 250 feet of the dam from top to base was swept away, and about thirty feet more, which is badly cracked, will be taken down. The cause of the break was the weakening of the apron below the main stonework. A plan has been decided upon to construct a coffer dam inside the main dam, thus shutting out the injured part, which may be repaired afterward. With favorable weather this work can be accomplished in about three weeks, and then the mills on either side of the river may take water and operations be resumed.

A Call that Lasted Seventeen Years.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 30.—One bright day in the summer of 1875 Mrs. Philip Hippey went out to make some calls. While absent her husband came home, and, disappointed at not finding her, he, too, went out. He did not return until yesterday morning. His call lasted nearly seventeen years. The absence of Hippey made it impossible to settle his father's estate, which was a large one. One day last week the family was surprised to receive a letter from Hippey, dated at Baltimore, saying that he wanted his discharge papers from the army so that he might apply for a pension. He was told to come home and get his share of his father's estate, and also to permit his brothers to get theirs. This notification fetched him.

The Winona Paper Company Failure.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 30.—There are no new developments in the financial situation of the Winona Paper Company at Holyoke. Local bankers view the situation hopefully. The following additional attachments were served on the company to-day: Attlebury Bros. of Brooklyn, N. Y., $8,000; Goddard Machine Company of Holyoke, $3,000; Williams & Sons of Flatbush, Pa., $2,000, and H. E. Gaylord, coal dealer, of Holyoke, $1,000. Treasurer Hosford is in Boston obtaining the signatures of creditors to the desired extension of time.

Population of Delaware by Races.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A statement has been issued by the Census Office giving the population of the State of Delaware by races. It shows that of the total population of 168,493, the white population is 13,[illegible], colored, 29,[illegible]. In Jan., 4; Chinese 38. In 1880 the total population of the State was 146,608, of which number 120,160 were white and 26,442 were colored. The increase in the white population, therefore, was 16 per cent. and in the colored 2.75 per cent.

STATE PROPERTY ON WARD'S ISLAND.

The Senate Committee Recommend that It Be Sold and Fix the Price at $2,500,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—In response to the Senate resolution passed last year requesting the Senate Finance Committee to report to the Senate the value of the lands and buildings on Ward's Island, in the city of New York, now owned by the State, and to recommend legislation in regard to selling or leasing said lands and buildings, the committee submitted a final report this morning.

The report says that the property acquired by the State on Ward's Island for the use of the Emigration Commissioners is no longer needed and should be sold. The present accommodations of the United States for sick and disabled immigrants are represented to the committee as inadequate, and the opinion is expressed by gentlemen having experience and understanding the subject, that a continuance of the same humane treatment of immigrants by the United States that has characterized their treatment under State supervision could in no way be so efficiently and economically accomplished as by securing by purchase the same land and buildings as heretofore used by the State for such purpose. The opinion of a number of experts place the value of the land on Ward's Island, taking no account of the buildings, sewage, and other improvements, at $1,000,000. The committee is of the opinion that with the betterments made by the Commissioners, taking account only of the Verplanck Hospital, the barracks, and the insane asylum, leaving out all the other buildings, the value of the property, including land, can by no reasonable process of appraisal be placed at less than $2,100,000 to $2,200,000, and that either the Federal Government or the city of New York would make a very advantageous bargain were they to become the purchasers of it at these valuations. It is the judgment of the committee that $2,500,000 would not be an unreasonable sum for the United States or the city of New York to pay for the property in its present condition, and that the Emigration Commissioners be authorized to proceed with its disposition to either the city of New York or the United States.

As to the disposition of the proceeds of the property, the committee recommends that the existing mortgage of $200,000, with interest, should be satisfied and the amount thereof applied to reimbursing the United States deposit fund of the State. There should be covered into the Treasury and credited to the general fund the full amount of the money paid into the Commissioners of Emigration raised by a general tax during the period of the suspension of the per capita tax upon immigrants, which amounts to $1,441,329. All existing claims for taking care of sick and disabled immigrants by localities and institutions, when properly audited, should be paid out of any money then remaining, and the aggregate sum of these claims is $104,377.88. In the event of there remaining a surplus after satisfying these demands, such surplus should belong to the State and be credited to the general fund.

The committee submitted a bill embracing all the recommendations in its report.

JERSEY'S NEW TAX BILL.

Commissioner Gummere Describes what it is Likely to be.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 30.—Barker Gummere, who is a member of the Commission to draft a new general tax law for the State, delivered an address on the subject before the State Board of Agriculture yesterday.

The new law, according to Mr. Gummere's exposition, will be severe. Instead of three weeks in which to make their assessment, the assessors will have two months, which will enable them to make actual investigation into valuations. In order to get at the personal property, the law will contain certain questions to be answered by every man, and he can by no method escape giving the true valuation unless he perjures himself.

If he does not answer at all, then the assessor will assess him at a valuation fifty per cent. more than in his opinion the man is worth. He will also be reported and required to appear before the State Board, and if then he does not answer the questions he will be locked up.

The law will provide that the Governor shall nominate three men who, when confirmed by the Senate, shall constitute the State Board of Commissioners. It will be the duty of this Board to compel the assessors to execute the law. Mr. Gummere believes that this law will bring about a marked improvement in the first year. The Commission recommend that there shall be no deduction for debts, except debts of record, of at least six months' standing.

The law will give the Board power to substitute an assessor if the one in office fails to execute the law. There will be power of appeal and review to the State Board. If a man attempts to defraud, his tax the assessor will report the case to the Prosecutor of the county and suit will be brought.

The defendant may appeal to the State Board and it will have power to order a suspension of trial until they have looked into the case. All appeals must be made within two months after assessment is made.

The law will require that the taxes shall be collected by the assessor or he will be required to pay them himself, as is the law in Pennsylvania. The Commission will recommend no special rules for valuation, because the Constitution says that property must be assessed at its true value, and there is but one proper way to make such valuation.

A Lad of 18 Lived a Gay Life on His Employers' Money.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 30.—By the arrest of a lad 18 years of age the story has come to light of how a mailing clerk employed in one of the big dry goods concerns in this city at a salary of $3.50 per week has managed to lead a gay life and board at one of the fashionable hotels. The lad's name is Walter Antisdale. He has been with Sibley, Lindsay & Curr since November last. It was his duty to see to the mailing of the letters of the firm. To do this he was accustomed to obtain orders on the cashier for money with which to purchase stamps. The members of the firm became suspicious when they learned of what a fast life the young man was leading, and caused his arrest. He now confesses that he has robbed his employers of hundreds of dollars. His way of operating was to obtain orders for stamps for $10, and then raise the orders to $40 or $50, as he saw fit, purchase a few stamps, and pocket the balance. Other times, he admits, he did not trouble himself to buy stamps at all. The information which he gave the police has led to a raid on several gambling dens. Young Antisdale is now in jail on the double charge of forgery and grand larceny.

Syracuse University Juniors Will Omit Dancing at their Reception.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 30.—The action of Chancellor Sims in ordering the junior class of Syracuse University to omit dancing at their coming reception has stirred college life to its foundations. Before chapel this morning one of the members of the faculty addressed the students, and begged them not to hazard the name and standing of the university. No one made reply.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the junior class this afternoon it was decided to hold the junior reception in the college parlors on Thursday, Feb. 12, and to forego dancing.

At the same time there is a considerable element in the class, particularly among the young women, who regard the attitude of the faculty as a curtailment of their personal rights, and arrangements are already afoot to give a dancing party on another date, to show their independence.

He Claimed a Variety Actress as His Wife.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 30.—H. G. Coyle recently came from Wheeling, W. Va., to this city to claim his alleged wife, a variety actress, now playing here. Coyle disguised himself last night, entered the woman's dressing room, and was taking her out when her screams brought the members of the company to her assistance. They ejected Coyle from the theatre. Coyle then put an advertisement in the morning papers asking for information, as to the stopping place of his alleged wife. The woman denies that she is his wife, and says Coyle is insane and persecutes her with his attentions. The manager of the theatre had Coyle arrested for assault and battery. At court to-day he pleaded not guilty, was bailed by his counsel, and will probably leave town. Coyle was advance agent for Forepaugh's circus at one time. He is said to be in the electrical business in New York.

They Couldn't Use Money in Heaven.

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa., Jan. 30.—At Montrose today Philander Brown was sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for one year and six months, and his wife, Olive, to one year and three months for swindling Paul Hill out of several thousand dollars on the plea that Mrs. Hill wanted the money for use in heaven. A new trial was refused to them.

Artist McEntee's Funeral.

BONDOUT, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The funeral of the late Jervis McEntee was held at the old homestead here to-day. Many of the artist friends of the deceased were present to do honor to his memory. An address was made by the Rev. Dr. J. Van Slyke and Prof. J. H. Weir of Yale College delivered a eulogy.

RUEFUL PAWNBROKERS.

EIGHTEEN OF THEM FILL UNCLE SIMPSON'S HAT WITH JEWELS.

Grace Cobe Goes to the Penitentiary for Three Years and Diamond Dick to State Prison for Five—"Martin" is Not Martin.

Patrick Forrestall, alias "Diamond Dick," and Stephen Martin, who were caught coming out of William Simpson's pawnshop in Park row early on the morning of the 18th loaded down with Uncle Simpson's diamonds, were arraigned yesterday before Recorder Smyth for sentence under their plea of guilty of burglary. Grace Cobe, the girl for whose sake Forrestall says he became a thief, was called to the bar, too, to be sentenced under her plea of guilty of grand larceny. While he was disposing of the men the Recorder allowed her to be seated. She is a brunette, with big eyes and a good complexion. A black silk dress set off her figure. She wore no jewels. When she was arrested she surrendered to the police a handful of Uncle Simpson's gems that Forrestall had presented to her. Lawyer Sullivan asked for clemency for Forrestall, saying that he was only 19, and that until he became infatuated with Grace Cobe he had been honest.

"Is it your intention in that remark," asked the Recorder, "to shift the blame entirely upon this girl?"

Lawyer Sullivan made haste to protest that his client had no wish to shield himself by denouncing the girl.

"It would do him no good," rejoined the Recorder, "for I have already a very bad opinion of him. He was taken into Mr. Simpson's employ two years ago on account of Mr. Simpson's high respect for his father. My investigation of this case satisfies me that he began to steal almost from the first day, and that this story about his being tempted to steal by this girl is mere clap-trap. I am informed by the police that they have found in pawnshops about all of the stolen property, principally diamonds and other jewelry, amounting to fully $12,000. In view of this circumstance and of his youth I shall not consider in my sentence the fact that he stands here convicted, on his own plea, not only of burglary, but grand larceny, but I shall sentence him for the burglary alone. I sentence you, Forrestall, to State prison at hard labor for five years."

Then the Recorder took Martin in hand. He asked him whether Martin was his real name, and Martin, after some hesitation, said that it was not. Martin is a fine-looking boy, barely 20, and looks as though he had been brought up amid good surroundings. He said that he was born in this city, in West Eleventh street, but that he did not want to mention his real name publicly for the sake of his family.

"I will not require you to," said the recorder, unbending. "Just write down your name, and where your relatives or friends live, and I will have inquiries made about you. If I hear favorably of you, it will have an important bearing upon my disposition of you. You may be remanded."

Grace Cobe had her turn next. Lawyer Berlinger pleaded that she be sent to a reformatory institution, but she did not look at all as though she wanted to go to one. Lawyer Berlinger said that she had told him that she lost her mother when she was only 5 years of age, and her father when she was 12. She is now 20, and, growing up under most unfavorable circumstances, it was not to be wondered at that she had gone astray.

"My client also says," said Lawyer Berlinger, "that she first met Forrestall in September last, in an up-town concert hall. On the first evening that they met Forrestall gave her a pair of diamond earrings. She did not know, however, that they were diamonds until a few days later, when a jewelry peddler told her. This shows that she did not start Forrestall on his career of crime."

"You have no other authority, I suppose, for these statements than your client's word?" Recorder Smyth asked.

"No, sir. I have not," replied Lawyer Berlinger.

"Well, I have no hesitation in saying that I do not believe her story," resounded Recorder Smyth. "She admitted, when she was arrested, that she knew that the valuable jewelry that Forrestall had given her was stolen, and, with full knowledge, she associated with a gang of thieves and benefited by their thefts. She not only took stolen property from Forrestall, and induced him to steal more, but very generously presented some of it to another thief. I sentence you, Grace Cobe, to the penitentiary for three years."

She did not seem to mind a bit and tripped back to the enclosure for women prisoners. Then Recorder Smyth had a pleasant quarter of an hour. The pleasantest part of his judicial duty, and one that he never shirks, is the requiring of a certain class of ravenous sharpers to receive the lawful owners of valuables purchased that has been pledged with them. Forrestall had so industriously circulated Uncle Simpson's gems among Uncle Simpson's brethren of the three-ball sign that there was a gathering of nineteen of them, each with a rueful countenance and a package of jewelry. Capt. Lindsay of the court squad ranged them inside of the bar, and Recorder Smyth called Uncle Simpson to the witness chair. Uncle Simpson held his hat between his knees, and, as each pawnbroker yielded up his package, Uncle Simpson identified its glittering contents and emptied them into his hat. Toward the last the heavy-hearted pawnbrokers lugged, but the Recorder hurried them with a peremptory "Next! Next! We cannot spend all day at this."

It was a sad day for the pawnshops, for it was computed that at least $4,000 must have been advanced on the flashing beauties that filled Uncle Simpson's hat to overflowing. When he had gathered the story into one of his stolen jewels, Uncle Simpson thanked the Recorder and withdrew, with his precious hat.

One of Delamater's Notes.

Judgment for $5,042 in favor of the National Bank of the Republic was entered yesterday against the Judson Pneumatic Street Railway Company of 45 Broadway. The bank brought suit against that company, George W. Delamater of Pennsylvania, Lewis Walker, and Henry D. Cooke, on a three months' promissory note for $5,000, dated Sept. 29, 1890, made by Lewis Walker and G. W. Delamater to the order of the Judson Company, which was endorsed by the company and Henry D. Cooke, came into possession of the Bank of the Republic, and was not paid at maturity. When Deputy Sheriff Heinberger called at 45 Broadway, where the company had had its offices, he was informed that it had removed a few days ago. Friends of the company say that it is abundantly able to pay the amount of the execution.

Gibbs's Night Next Wednesday.

The Republican Committee on Contested Seats met in the office of James A. Blanchard yesterday afternoon and organized by making Mr. Blanchard Chairman and Sherman Evarts Secretary. It was decided to hold the first meeting next Wednesday night at 8 o'clock in the rooms of the Republican Association of the Eleventh district, Thirty-fourth street and Broadway. The Thirteenth district squabble will be settled first. The contestants were represented at the meeting by E. J. Tinsdale, and the sitting delegation by Henry Clinton Backus, who heads it. Mr. Backus wanted a bill of particulars concerning the frauds charged by the contestants, but the committee decided to get along without this.

Mr. Straus's Notable Dinner Party.

Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey, entertained at dinner at his house, 27 West Seventy-fourth street, last night. Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland, ex-Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard and Mrs. Bayard, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild and Mrs. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schurz, and Mr. and Mrs. Isador Straus. Short and informal speeches were made by the gentlemen, and afterward there was music.

Pastor Ingersoll's Call to a College.

The Rev. Dr. Edward P. Ingersoll of the Puritan Congregational Church in Brooklyn has received a call to the Presidency of the Yankton College in South Dakota. He is considering the acceptance of the offer, and has communicated with the trustees of the church on the subject. His ministerial labors in Brooklyn extend over a period of twenty-one years.

Trying to Prove Ray Hamilton's Death.

Surrogate Ransom has appointed David N. Carvalho Commissioner to take the testimony of John D. Sargent at Butte City, Mont., in regard to the death of Robert Ray Hamilton. The order was obtained by John C. O'Conor, Jr., on behalf of the estate. It provides that the Commissioner may take the testimony of any other witnesses there.

Gov. Hill to Review the Twenty-second.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Gov. Hill leaves for New York to-morrow morning to review the Twenty-second Regiment. He will meet his staff at the Hotel Normandie at 8 P. M.

All the Result of a Cock Fight.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Jan. 30.—An old feud between North Adams and Old Adams sports was settled by an exciting cocking main in Petersburg, N. Y., early this morning. The main itself was one of the liveliest ever fought in eastern New York, and it ended in a free fight while the eleventh battle was in progress.

The main was for a best six out of eleven battles. North Adams contributed seven winners for the ten battles and won a big pot of money on outside bets. The betting was of the live-just order, and thousands of dollars changed hands on the result of the main.

The free fight was the result of too much liquor. There were several black eyes and bloody noses, but none of the combatants was seriously injured.

THEY LEFT TOWN AT THE SAME TIME.

Why Neighbors Think That Mrs. Peter Hebert and Mr. Tracy Have Eloped.

WILLIMANTIC, Jan. 30.—Mrs. Peter Hebert, buxom, comely, and the mother of five children, and H. M. Tracy, a well-known contractor, both of this borough, left Willimantic in a queer way a few days ago, and have not returned. Mrs. Hebert forsook a pretty, comfortable home, three of her children, and a smart, respectable husband, who is a section foreman on the New London Northern Railroad. She took along her two youngest children, one of whom is only two months old. Tracy quitted a worthy wife and two children.

The neighbors of the pair say that Tracy has been very attentive to Mrs. Hebert for several months. They did not depart together. Mrs. Hebert drove to the South Windham station, on the New London Northern road, three miles south of this place, and took the 10:30 A. M. train south. Mr. Tracy made a feint of going north, saying that he was bound for Boston. He collected a lot of money due him on contracts for building Willimantic dwellings. He got $150 from George Tiffany, $500 from Roderick Davison, and a few days before $800 from another person, part of which he paid to his workmen. Not long before he had received $3,500 from the Natchaug school district for building its new schoolhouse. Tracy is said to be heavily in debt to many creditors in Willimantic. Mrs. Tracy had a legacy of $1,500 from her parents at the time of her marriage, but it is said Tracy had used that, so that she is left penniless. The contractor, his friends say, is completely infatuated with Mrs. Hebert, who is a French woman of attractive appearance.

WAN SACK'S CAPTIVE.

He Detains Little Gracie Steffens in His Laundry All Night.

Gracie Steffens, 10 years old, the daughter of Bridge Policeman Christian Steffens, played on the street after school was out on Wednesday afternoon, instead of returning to her home, 1,256 Gates avenue.

At 8 o'clock that night Wan Sack, a Chinese laundryman at 1,244 Gates avenue, sent her for a can of kerosene oil. When she brought it to him he gave her something to eat and then detained her all night in the laundry. The next morning she went home and told her mother she had sent in a hallway.

That night (Thursday) she confessed the truth, and when Policeman Steffens came home early yesterday morning he was told about it. After daylight he went to the laundry, where she pointed out the Chinaman who, she said, had detained her. The Chinaman and a companion denied the charge vociferously, but Steffens said he should arrest the accused and take him to the station.

At that he advanced to collar Wan Sack, and the two Chinamen pitched into him, the one with an iron clothes hook and the other with a flatiron. In the melée that followed the accused got a black eye and his head was laid open. Steffens sent a boy for a city policeman, and Gebhardt of the Fourteenth precinct came. Wan Sack was taken to the station and thence before Justice Kenna, who committed him for examination. The surgeon for the Children's Society said the girl was not injured.

Father and Son Meet After 31 Years.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 30.—In 1859 J. B. Hostetter, a well-known farmer of Lee Creek, suddenly disappeared. His wife and children after waiting for his return for a long time went to live with the wife's parents. Mrs. Hostetter died in a few years, and her husband was believed to be dead. The children grew up, married, and moved away. One of the sons, the Rev. W. A. Hostetter of West Union, came to this city to-day to assist the Rev. Mr. Martin of the Union Brethren Church in revival meetings. For the first time in thirty-one years the father, J. H. Hostetter, also appeared in this city to-day. He was in search of some members of the family.

An old citizen recognized the old man, and, knowing that the son was in the city, led him to the young man. The meeting was touching, and the son took his father to his home in West Union, where he will remain until the scattered family can be notified. The old man has been living in Texas, and is well off.

The Judge Proud of His Muscle.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 30.—Judge Virgin of the Maine Supreme bench is one of the "Oxford bears," having been brought up in that rugged and square-toed county. For years he stood at the head of its bar. He is a good lawyer and a fine athlete. While holding court at Paris recently the Judge, in accordance with a long-established custom, was met at the hotel by the Sheriff, who inquired if he wished to be escorted to the Court House. "No," bluntly replied his Honor; "I know the way, and can pick my man in Oxford county, and always could!"

Four of the Iron Mountain Miners Escape.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., Jan. 30.—All openings to the burning Chapin mine have been closed in the hope that the fire may be smothered. Four of the imprisoned miners escaped through a timber shaft. But Frank Edwards and Jerry Bennetts were suffocated. Their bodies were brought to the surface.

It is thought the fire will not spread, as the mine is a wet one and the timbers are thoroughly saturated with water. It is supposed the fire caught in the engine room.

Chief Justice Peters Critically Ill.

BANGOR, Jan. 30.—Chief Justice John A. Peters of the Maine Supreme Court is critically ill at his home in this city, and Judge Haskell has taken his place upon the bench. It is doubtful if Judge Peters recovers.

Religious Notices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW YORK. Corner Irving place and 14th st. GREAT RELIGIOUS AWAKENING. Hundreds cured at Every Meeting. REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., Will preach to-morrow evening at the SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING DIVINE SERVICES. Subject: "THE SECRET OF HAPPINESS." Christian workers cordially invited to assist. All the doors open at 7:15; service begins at 8:45. Reserved Seats at the Christian Herald, Bible House.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d st. and 4th av. 23d st. Baptist Church.—Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr. preaches at 11 and 7:45. Subjects: Morning, "The City's Heathen;" special, "Mr. Ingalls's Conversion." Evening, "Can We Help the Dead?" Welcome.

ADVANCING INTEREST in the glorious revival. Seventeenth Street Methodist Church, between 1st and 2d ave.—River 203 seekers. Services morning, afternoon, and evening. Thomas Harrison, Evangelist.

AT SPRINGSTREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, the Rev. Sam'l W. Halsey, pastor, 10:30 A. M., "THE HOLY ONE OF ISRAEL." 3:30 P. M., communion; 7:45 P. M., preaching. Strangers welcomed.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN, Dr. Talmage will preach to-morrow, 10:30 A. M., and at New York Academy of Music, 7:45 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, Boulevard and W. 68th st. Madison Ave. Peters.—11, "Common Sense View of the Theatre;" 7:45, "Follies of Fashion." Welcome all.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY (Protestant Episcopal), the Rev. H. Lobeck, M. A., L. D., rector.—Divine service will be held in the main church, 258 West 53d st., to-morrow at 11 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. Holy communion every Sunday at 8 A. M. and on first Sunday morning each month at 11 A. M.

HUGH O. PENTECOST lectures in CHICKERING HALL, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Subject: "CHARLATANS."

THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST AT HAND.—Christian Israelite Sanctuary, 108 1st st.—A sermon will be held forth on "The Ingathering of Israel from Jew and Christian churches for the Redemption of Spirit, Soul, and Body," at 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

To Let for Business Purposes.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, and OFFICES TO LET IN GREAT VARIETY. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

AN OPPORTUNITY for a toy and confectionery or cigar or tobacco business; store and three rooms in 2,254 1-2th av., near 125th st.; will be rented on your own terms to May 1; $15 per month thereafter. Janitor on premises.

A STORE at 45 East 125th st., next door to northwest corner 125th st. and Madison av.; suitable also for offices; rent moderate. Apply to McKENNA & HATZENMAYER, 1,589 3d av.

A LARGE AND SMALL meeting hall to let for societies. 231 and 233 East 33d st.

RARE CHANCE for a shoe store in the four new flats on 3d av. and 161st st.; fine large store; thickly populated and no shoe store for blocks. Inquire of PAUL G. DRESKE, owner, 161st st. cor. 161st st.

SMALL STORE, WITH FIVE GOOD ROOMS in rear, free to March, $40 monthly; or small store, without rooms, free to March, $27.50 monthly; seen to-day. 2,455 8th av. Janitor on premises. MEAD, 2,485 8th av.

STORES IN THE LORING, AMSTERDAM AV. APPLY TO J. E. WHITAKER, 278 BOULEVARD, BETWEEN WEST 73D AND WEST 74TH STS.

STORE, also flats to 2 and four rooms, all light; cheap rent. 240 East 125th st.

TO LET—TWO FINE LARGE NEW STORES, ON best part of