THE BALD EAGLE ON DECK.

HE FORMALLY OPENS THE LEGISLATIVE SEASON IN THE ASSEMBLY.

He Tries to Show the Democratic Majority How Much More He Knows About Running the Legislative Mill Than They Know—One of the Bills He Did Not Object to Was to Permit Fishing for Suckers—The World's Fair Bill Introduced by Mr. Cantor—The Unseating of Republicans in Both Houses to Begin Soon.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—General and "Bald Eagle" James William Husted formally opened the legislative season in the Assembly chamber this morning. He pirouetted before the new members until their heads swam, while the old members smiled and encored. No session of the Assembly is regularly opened until the Bald Eagle has flown around the chamber a few times and shown the Assembly how he can swoop down on their bills and motions, and fasten in them the talons sharpened by twenty-two years of legislative experience. The Bald Eagle has a new eyrie on the top of the hill where the Capitol is. In this place he cogitates nights and thinks up spontaneous things to say in the Assembly the next morning. To-day's session was spent by the Bald Eagle's showing the Democrats, who are in the majority, how much more he knows about running a Legislature than they know, and how essential he is to the easy running of the legislative machinery. He came down the centre aisle in time to hear the opening prayer, and took his seat right by the aisle. His baldness glistened in the morning light, and his new agate scarfpin, the size of a small marble, glowed like an incandescent electric light. He bowed his head deferentially during the prayer, and then proceeded to rattle the Democratic majority. When a member made a motion to have a bill ordered to a second reading and read for the third time, and the Speaker was about to put the motion, the Bald Eagle arose, and, with the deference of conscious superiority, said:

"If the Chair please, the rules provide for putting these motions separately, and not together. They each require unanimous consent and a roll call."

The Chair, the clerk, and the member deferred to the Bald Eagle, and the bill did not go on third reading. The Bald Eagle smiled benignantly for two or three minutes, and then another member asked to have a bill for opening the Metropolitan Museum on Sundays advanced on the calendar.

"May I have the permission of the Chair," smiled the Bald Eagle, "to ask the gentleman a question? With the permission of the Chair, I should like to ask the honorable gentleman who makes this motion whether the bill is mandatory in its provisions."

The honorable gentleman said that it was.

With a low bow the Bald Eagle said: "It has been my custom to object to mandatory legislation of this character, and I shall have to object to the gentleman's request."

The Chair, the clerk, and the member deferred again, and the matter was dropped until the member could confer with the Bald Eagle and explain to him the situation. After this had been done the Bald Eagle rose again, and, with a smile of greatest concession, said:

"This bill has been explained to me as a bill in the interest of the people and endorsed by the authorities. In view of the endorsements I have no objections."

As no one else, of course, had any objection the bill was ordered to a third reading.

After winking rapidly several times the Bald Eagle nestled again in his seat. Another member thought that the Bald Eagle was now in a pacific mood and that he could have a bill ordered to a third reading. The bill was the anti-Pinkerton bill, which all the labor organizations of the State favor. The member asked that it be ordered to a third reading.

"May I be permitted to ask what is this bill and what is its nature?" inquired the Bald Eagle, with a swoop? "Am I to understand that this is the anti-Pinkerton bill?"

The member tremblingly said that it might be so understood.

"Then I object," said the Bald Eagle. "This bill was here last year, and I objected to it then. It was here the year before last and I objected to it then."

The member was properly subdued and had not the temerity to say anything in reply. The new members looked at him as though they thought he should be ashamed of himself for putting the Bald Eagle to so much trouble for the third time. No one had anything more to say after this, and after waiting a while in silence the Assembly adjourned for the day.

The bills to which the Bald Eagle did not object, and which were accordingly advanced to a third reading, were the Roche bill, to pay a tribute to the park police like the municipal police; the Webster bill, to buy land for the approaches to the Macomb's Dam bridge, and the Conkling bill to permit fishing for suckers and bullheads in Warren county. When this bill came up Dominick Mullaney, who has been in the Legislature for some years and is on good terms with the Bald Eagle, thinking over the committee appointments of last night, said:

"There is plenty of suckers here this morning. I wonder if that bill applies to any of us."

The following bills were put in the box:

By Mr. Walker—To permit the Board of Health to grant revocable permits for stables on the same lots with tenement houses.

By Mr. Riley—To appropriate $50,000 for dredging the Bidden, between Coxsackie and Troy.

By Mr. Sulzer—To enlarge the discretion of the Judge in fixing the penalty for violation of the consent under age law.

By Mr. O'Connor—To establish a department of charities and correction in Kings county.

By Mr. Curran—The Myers patent ballot machine bill.

By Mr. Cassin—To provide for the construction of another bridge across the Hudson at Albany.

The Democrats ran the machinery of the Senate at high pressure. Before the Senate met they had a caucus in the Lieutenant-Governor's room and discussed matters of legislative policy, particularly the adoption of rules and the four contests. The opinion of about two-thirds of the Senators was that they should go ahead and turn out as many Republicans as they could find any pretext for unseating. The minority thought that this was bad policy, as it would react upon the Democrats. They argued that the Democrats in Congress denounced the late Republican House for unseating Democratic members and so increasing their majority. This course of the Republican Congress did not meet the approval of the people, and if the Democrats were to go and do the same thing it would react upon them at the Presidential election. The Democrats have 17 votes now—enough to pass any bill if all the Democrats stay in their seats and vote. The general opinion of the caucus was that the unseating should begin to-morrow, but it may be delayed by the protests of the more sagacious Senators. The Republicans, except those who are to be unseated, would just as lief the Democrats went on, as the Republicans are in the minority anyhow and cannot stop political legislation.

When the Senate met Senator Zerubbabel Erwin, the Republican leader moved that the rules of the last session be adopted. The Democrats opposed the adoption of any rules for the present. This is following another precedent set by the Billion Dollar Congress. The Senate is now without rules.

Senator Cantor moved to refer Senator Erwin's motion to the Committee on Rules. The reference was made by a party vote. The Rev. Senator Edwards of Cattaraugus voted with the Democrats.

Senator Cantor introduced a bill appropriating $300,000 for the New York State exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago. He said that the New York Chamber of Commerce wanted $1,000,000, but that ex-Mayor John Boyd Thacher of Albany, the World's Fair Commissioner from New York, had told him that there was no use of appropriating more than $300,000, as that was all that could be profitably used.

Other bills introduced in the Senate were:

By Senator Plunkitt—To authorize the Park Department to permit the New York Central road to occupy part of Riverside Park for approaches to its yard at Seventy-second street.

By Senator McCarty—To prohibit the appointment of non-residents as receivers; to provide for the construction of an elevated road on Eighth avenue, in Brooklyn, with the consent of the property owners.

By Senator McMahon—To revise the adjustment of water rates in New York city.

By Senator Walker—To incorporate the Commercial Travellers' Home Association of America.

By Senator Parsons—To fix the incorporation fee of joint stock corporations at one-eighth of one per cent.

By Senator Cantor—To continue the Statutory Revision Commission.

The Assembly Committee on Elections met this evening and decided to consider the Queens county and the Rochester contests. It is likely that they will unseat the Republicans.

Stonylonesome's Mysterious Skeletons.

RUSH, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Near this village is a large piece of woods, known as the "Stonylonesome Woods." The ground is so stony and the underbrush so tangled that it is rare that any one travels through those woods. On Monday James Cook, a fox hunter, trailed a fox to rake Stonylonesome, and followed it in. He made his way for a hundred yards or so into the woods, when he came to an open spot. On one side of the opening he discovered the skeleton of a man, and lying near it the skeleton of a horse. No man or horse is missing from this vicinity, and the mystery of these two skeletons is greatly agitating the community.

POOR MRS. LESLIE CARTER.

With Mr. Belasco's Aid She Replies to the Inquisitive Questionings of Her Persecutors.

Mrs. Leslie Carter's mother was not well enough to come down to the office of the Clerk of the City Court yesterday morning and tell how poor her daughter was and how pleased she would be to pay Henry Puvogel's livery bill of $1,409.09 if she had the money. Mrs. Carter appeared, accompanied by her lawyer, Rufus P. Livermore, and her manager, David Belasco. Mrs. Carter looked radiant and Mr. Belasco looked wilted.

Mr. Belasco is very unconventional in his dress. His collar had lost its starch and its owner had forgotten his scarf. Mr. Belasco's hair was in disorder, and there were "knees" in his rather tight-fitting trousers. He looked the part Mrs. Carter was playing much more effectively than she did. Mrs. Carter wore a cassimere skirt with accordion plaits, a China silk housewaist of a polka-dot pattern, and an astrakhan cloak and black turban. She sat beside Mr. Belasco and occasionally said "hush" to him when he became impatient.

Mr. Puvogel's lawyer, Franklin J. Bischoff, impressed Mrs. Carter as being a very inquisitive man. Of course, if it were necessary, she was willing to tell something about her wardrobe, but really it was very embarrassing. Mrs. Carter said that her salary was only $50 a week, and out of this she had to pay her living expenses.

"What do you call your living expenses?" asked Mr. Bischoff.

"Why, my dresser at the theatre, my laundry, my incidental expenses, and as much as I can pay mamma for my board and lodging."

"Did you ever tell a lithographing firm that you were in partnership with Mr. Belasco?"

"Certainly I did not. I am not in partnership with him."

"Have you a bank account?"

"No," replied Mrs. Carter, sadly.

"Have you any money deposited with any private firm or does any one owe you money?"

"None at all."

Mrs. Carter said also that she had no bonds and that her stock of jewelry consisted of a few trinkets of very little value. Mr. Belasco always paid her salary in cash every week. In the spring of 1891 she bought a good deal of wearing apparel from White, Howard & Co., but she said that she had paid them for it, although they claimed that she still owed them several thousand dollars on account.

"You bought a brown dress with sable trimming. Have you got it now?" asked Mr. Bischoff.

"Yes, but it is worn out. I wore it on the stage and also at home. I haven't seen the dress for an age."

Mrs. Carter, assisted by Mr. Belasco, told about the $500 mauve cloak that had been referred to several times. Mr. Belasco said that he sent to Mme. Howard one night for a $50 cloak for Mrs. Carter to wear on the stage. The $500 cloak was sent by mistake, and returned because it was too expensive.

"You also bought a blue and pink tea gown. What has become of that?"

"I haven't the slightest idea."

Mrs. Carter said that she paid $150 for her astrakhan cloak, and got the collar for it from White, Howard & Co. for $50.

"Is it true, Mrs. Carter, that since this action was begun several trunks of costly wearing apparel have been removed from your rooms in the Madison?"

This angered Mrs. Carter, and she answered "No" with a good deal of force. Mr. Bischoff stated that an eyewitness had reported the removal of five such trunks. Mrs. Carter was particularly indignant about the way in which Mr. Puvogel had served his summons.

"It was about 12 o'clock one night," she said, "and I was going home with mamma when a man came up and put a paper in my hand. Why, it might have been a bomb. It was a shame to treat me that way. The summons could just as well have been served at my hotel."

Perhaps Mr. Puvogel or his lawyer had heard some of the wild stories that had been told by men who had tried to serve papers on Mrs. Carter at her hotel and failed. They may have believed them. Mr. Belasco was getting tired and he remarked:

"My God! this is dreadful."

Then Mrs. Carter said "hush" to him and he subsided. Mrs. Carter said that she had given Mr. Belasco a bill of sale of some of her expensive dresses for money that she owed him. Mr. Belasco was also examined by Mr. Bischoff.

"I pay Mrs. Carter $50 a week," he said, "and furnished her wardrobe."

"Do you mean stage wardrobe?" asked Mr. Bischoff modestly.

"Why, certainly I do. I know nothing of her private affairs," answered Mr. Belasco.

Mr. Belasco said that by the terms of his contract with Mrs. Carter he gave her instruction and attended to her professional business, but he did not pay her personal expenses. The examination was then adjourned until Feb. 8.

THE TRENTON LEGISLATURE.

Matters That are Likely to Make a Stir There This Winter.

TRENTON, Jan. 13.—The Assembly after a brief session to-day adjourned for the week. Since President Adrain of the Senate announced the standing committees of that body yesterday, it was expected that Speaker Bergen would follow suit to-day. He failed to do so, however, owing to the fact that how to make the plums go around so as to satisfy all hands is a perplexing problem. Hardin of Essex is the recognized leader on the floor, and he will undoubtedly be made Chairman of several of the more important committees. He is opposed for places of distinction by numerous colleagues, and until they are mollified, in a measure at least, the Speaker will withhold his list from the public.

Among the bills introduced to-day is one by Mr. Stokes of Cumberland repealing the act of last year creating County License Commissioners, and one by Mr. Cole of Camden amending the Mechanics' Lien law by providing that all liens must be filed in four months from the time of furnishing materials or performing labor. The building trades of the State Federation of Labor Unions, at a meeting held in Newark on Sunday last, instructed their Legislative Committee to object to any amendments to the present Mechanics' Lien law. All the labor organizations in the State will oppose the amendment, and it is destined to make a legislative row. The repealer of the County License Commissioners act offered by Mr. Stokes may also engender big fight. The County Boards were established to help liquor dealers who might have licenses refused them by the ordinary tribunals all through the State. These Boards, the allegation is, consist of politicians who shut their eyes to the character of applicants for license, and scores of men whose applications were rejected by local Excise Boards and also by County Courts have found favor at the hands of the County Boards. The matter has aroused the ire of the temperance people, and Mr. Stokes's bill is in the nature of a protest in their behalf. There is quite a large contingent of liquor dealers in the Legislature, and their most vigorous opposition to the repealer may be looked for. Mr. Stokes is called the finest orator in the House, and he is a man of exceptional influence in every part of the chamber, but he will in all likelihood have to make the fight of his life to put the bill through.

The representatives of the race courses have, it is said, hired two lawyers here to draft a measure, similar to the Ives Pool bill of New York, but it is a question whether they will try to pass it. They had a similar bill drawn last year, but finding no encouragement to push it, they chloroformed it. Much depends on Gov. Abbett's attitude as to the efforts for legislation to be made by the race men. If he remains obdurate no kind of a pool-selling bill will be introduced. Without his help, it is said, it would be useless for them to spend their money, time, or energy in Trenton.

UNGRATEFUL REPUBLICANS.

Mr. Birkett Put Out of the Treasurership While They Owe Him $2,100.

Ex-Senator James W. Birkett's friends in Brooklyn don't like it that he was deposed from the treasurership of the Republican General Committee, and that Druggist John F. Henry, who has been in political retirement for more than twelve years, should have been put in his place. The ex-Senator himself declares that he had no desire to retain the place since his election as treasurer of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, but his friends regard the action of the General Committee as base ingratitude, inasmuch as that body owes him $2,100 advanced by Mr. Birkett during acute periods of financial Republican distress in the past three or four years. At the reorganization of the committee on Tuesday night nearly $3,500 was collected in annual dues, and now that the campaign is so far off Mr. Birkett thinks that the indebtedness of the committee to him should be wiped out. Yesterday he intimated that unless the money was paid he would begin a suit against the officers of the committee.

The reelection of W. W. Goodrich to the Chairmanship of the General Committee is regarded by some as a decided victory for Revenue Collector Ernst Nathan, and the other supporters of President Harrison.

$315,000 of the Fund for Columbia's Removal.

It was announced yesterday that President Low of Columbia College had received subscriptions amounting to $315,000 for the removal of the college to the proposed site at Bloomingdale. There were three separate pledges of $100,000 each, and another pledge of $5,000 for every $100,000 subscribed. About a million and a quarter will be needed before the college can be removed to the proposed site at Bloomingdale.

BANK OFFICER MABEE'S WAY.

HE WOULD OVERDRAW HIS ACCOUNT AND DOCTOR THE BOOKS.

Examiners Find a Shortage of $10,000 and He Bursts Into Tears and Confesses—Will Resign as Village Trustee.

When Tarrytown awoke yesterday it heard a story of how one of its most respected citizens had been forced to resign his office in the Westchester County Bank, because he had taken almost $10,000 of the bank's money that didn't belong to him. Joseph W. Mabee, the Secretary of the bank, was that man. Twenty-one years ago he became connected with the bank. A year ago he was elected Village Trustee. He was a class leader in the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church.

In December Bank Examiners A. C. Judson and Philo H. Backus began the customary examination of the bank's books. Benson Ferris, the President of the bank, said to them:

"Make a thorough job of it." He did not suspect anything then, but in view of the discovery of fraud in other banks he wanted to show that his bank had no defaulters. Secretary Mabee and other officials of the bank aided the examiners as much as possible. On Monday, Dec. 28, Mr. Judson told President Ferris that a discrepancy had been discovered between the depositors' ledger and the general ledger.

"Mr. Mabee," said the President to the secretary, "you are familiar with the bank's affairs. I wish you to get those books rights, if you have to sit up until 10 o'clock to-night."

It was decided to call in the depositors' books, and examine them. Mr. Ferris was about to leave his private office in which were the bank examiner and Mr. Mabee, when the secretary called him. Mabee burst into tears, and said that the books couldn't be straightened, as he had been taking money from the bank for several years. He cried bitterly, and President Ferris also broke into tears. Mabee begged not to be exposed, and promised to make the losses good. Mabee and the examiners went over the books, and Mabee showed how he had taken the money. He had a private account at the bank, and by systematically overdrawing it he got the money. He added fictitious figures to cover what he had taken. The amount taken, as calculated by the examiners, was $9,731.37. On Tuesday, Jan. 5, President Ferris called the matter to the attention of the directors of the bank. Mabee offered his resignation and it was accepted. He also made good what he had taken.

"If Mabee had been suspected," said President Ferris to a SUN reporter yesterday, "he would have been discovered years ago. We placed such implicit confidence in him that he was able to get the best of us. In 1876 he took the first money that didn't belong to him. It was $100, and when he saw that he was not discovered he took other small amounts. He had been doing this until 1888. It was a terrible blow to all of us, we loved Mr. Mabee so well. The bank will not lose a penny by the affair. We have 3,890 depositors and total deposits of $1,250,000, with a surplus of $170,000. The reputation of the bank has not been affected a bit, and not one of the depositors has withdrawn his money."

Mr. Mabee said to a reporter that he was not a defaulter and that he had only overdrawn his account. He admitted that he doctored the books in order to cover his irregularities. He said it was in 1878, not 1876, that he first took money.

"I intended all along to replace the money, but I was never able to do it. After I had taken the first I took more, and invested it in the hope that I could thus raise money to replace what I had taken. I was unsuccessful, though, and before I hardly realized it I had overdrawn my account a good deal. I never touched a penny of other money that I could have made away with. While I was connected with the bank millions passed through my hands. Much of the money I took I spent in paying for the house in which I live. My salary was only $1,200 a year. Two weeks before the discovery of the discrepancy I resolved to make a big effort to repay the bank. I determined to sell my house and live more economically. Before I could do anything the blow came. I have suffered intense mental anguish on account of this unfortunate affair. If I had realized what I was doing I would never have taken a penny."

Mr. Mabee lives in a neat house in Main street. He is about 50 years old, married, and has four children. He said yesterday that he sold the house to raise money to repay the bank. Some of his friends, he said, had helped him. He is to resign his office as Village Trustee.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Gen. Porter Reports an Aggregate of 13,540 Officers and Men.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The annual report of Adjt-Gen. Porter for 1891 was submitted to the Governor late this afternoon. It is estimated that there are 650,000 men in the State subject to military duty. The report of this office to the War Department is based upon such estimate. The State National Guard comprises fourteen regiments, one battalion, forty-eight separate companies, one troop of cavalry, and three signal corps. There were three new companies mustered in during the past year—at Tonawanda, Hornellsville, and Medina. There has been no other change in the infantry. The report of September shows an aggregate of 13,540 officers and men, divided as follows: First brigade, 3,129; second brigade, 3,126; third brigade, 3,122; fourth brigade, 2,222; general headquarters officers, 21.

Four 32-inch field guns were issued to the Second Battery last year, and since then harness of the latest fashion, also battery wagon and forge, and the battery is now ready for any service which may be required. A requisition for another battery complete was forwarded to the War Department, and its materialization cannot be much longer delayed. The report advocates the introduction of arms of small calibre, and to be the same as those used by the United States Army.

The equipment issued to the infantry is sufficient to serve the purpose of drill and parade, but for active service in the field belts and cartridge boxes of a larger capacity would be necessary. It would be unwise, however, to adopt any new equipments until the arms are chosen.

A portion of the report is devoted to the naval militia, which was authorized by chapter 452 of the Laws of 1889. It says that one battalion, consisting of 190 seamen, was mustered into service June 23, 1891; two companies were mustered in at Rochester. The statute under which they were organized is lamentably deficient in nearly all the provisions which should be found in such a law. The battalion has been compelled to pay its own expenses.

In conclusion the report says that during Gov. Hill's administration as Commander-in-Chief, improvements have been made in the organization of the National Guard, and its efficiency and discipline have been steadily advanced.

SHE SAYS HE CHOKED HER.

He Says He Was Merely Trying to Tuck Money in the Neck of Her Dress.

The trial of the suit of Hannah M. Williams, a negro cook, against Dr. Charles C. Henry of 56 Clark street for $2,000 damages for alleged assault was in progress yesterday in the City Court, Brooklyn. T. McCants Stewart, the colored lawyer, appeared for the plaintiff. The plaintiff's story was that on June 23 she was dismissed from the defendant's employment as assistant cook, and that when she refused to leave the house Dr. Henry choked and bruised her.

Lulu Ward, the colored waitress, testified that the trouble was about the cook's wages, and that she (the witness) and Dr. Henry seized the plaintiff by the throat and held her down, kneeling upon her and choking her.

Dr. Henry testified that he discharged the plaintiff for failing to perform her duty properly, and offered her the part of her month's wages which was due. She refused to take the money and when he tried to put it in her lap she jumped up and he followed and put the money in the neck of her dress. She slipped and he tried to hold her up with his right hand at the back of her neck, and his left holding her hands, which were on her throat. Dr. Henry denied having struck or choked her. The trial will be concluded to-day.

Brooklyn and the Trolley System.

The action of the State Railroad Commissioners in granting the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad Company and the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company permission to use electricity in place of horse power is supposed to indicate that a similar permission will be given to the two other Brooklyn companies, the Brooklyn City and Atlantic, whose applications are also on file. It would appear that the trolley is likely to take the place of horses on all the surface roads in Brooklyn, regardless of the approval or disapproval of Mayor Boody. Gen. Slocum, the President of the Brooklyn and Coney Island road, said yesterday that his company would begin work at once, and that electric trolley cars would probably be running from Hamilton Ferry to Coney Island before the beginning of summer.

Twenty Years for Killing His Wife.

The trial of Patrick Brady of Avondale, N. J., for beating his wife to death on the 5th of October, 1891, was finished yesterday, and, after consulting for an hour, the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree. Brady was sentenced at once to twenty years at hard labor in State prison. He took his sentence stolically.

MR. ELSTON AND THE GIRLS.

Said to Check Them Under the Chin and to Button Their Coats Too Carefully.

Now that the fact has been made public that the management of the Hoboken High School is to be investigated by a committee of the Board of Education, many persons who could not be induced to talk heretofore are willing to appear before the committee and tell what they know about the conduct of Principal William H. Elston.

Mr. Elston is about 40 years old, and has a family. There are no formal charges against him, but it has been an open secret for two or three years that he has not conducted himself with the decorum and propriety which should be expected from a man in his position. This is what the school trustees say, and while nominally investigating the management of the High School they propose to investigate Mr. Elston. Mr. Elston has been investigated once or twice before, but in secret, and the results of the investigations were never made public. A member of the Board of Education told a SUN reporter yesterday afternoon that on each of these occasions the principal acknowledged his errors, made solemn promises of reformation, and was forgiven. After walking a straight path for a month or two he relapsed into his former habits. No member of the Board of Education has any positive recollection of the precise time when complaints were first made against Mr. Elston. Most of the complaints were anonymous and no attention was paid to them. In some instances the parents of pupils made personal complaints to the trustees, but when they were asked to back up their complaints they shrank from publicity.

There are girls in the High School from 14 to 18 years old. Some of the older girls spoke to their parents of Mr. Elston's conduct. Nothing criminal was alleged, but it was said that the principal treated them with a little too much familiarity. He frequently helped them to adjust their wraps and exercised unnecessary care to see that the wrinkles were properly smoothed out and that the buttons were correctly fastened. At times he chucked the girls playfully under the chin. Some of the girls didn't mind this, but others resented the familiarity and spoke to their parents about it. The latter in turn complained to the trustees, but were unwilling to have their own or their daughters' names made public in the affair.

It is also alleged against Mr. Elston that his habits are too convivial for a man occupying his responsible position. The investigating committee will sift a rumor that the principal has, at times, been under the influence of liquor when he opened school in the morning, and that his articulation was defective at such times when he attempted to read the Bible.

Trustee Hess, Chairman of the investigating committee, says it is true that the High School is falling into a demoralized condition, and some radical steps must be taken to check the existing evils. Mr. Hess will send out subpœnas and get all the witnesses he can to appear before the committee. He is not disposed to be lenient with Mr. Elston any longer.

NO BRINCKERHOFF VERDICT.

The Jury Fails to Agree on Certain Minor Issues in the Case.

As was suggested in THE SUN yesterday the suit for divorce brought by Henrietta Brinckerhoff against her husband, Daniel D., the cracker manufacturer, ended in a disagreement of the jury. Neither Mrs. Brinckerhoff nor her husband was in Part III. of the Supreme Court when this fact was announced. The former was waiting at the office of Howe & Hummel, and it was rumored that her husband was at the office of Mr. Becket, his attorney. He could not be seen.

Mr. Becket and Mr. Hummel were in court when the jury came in. Some of the jurymen looked disgusted, while others appeared stolid and indifferent. When the foreman said there had been a disagreement Judge Ingraham discharged the jury.

None of the jurors would tell just how they had voted, but Juror Wendel said that he believed they could have agreed if they had remained together for another hour. There appears to have been little doubt in their minds as to the guilt of the defendant, but they were at loggerheads as to the plaintiff. Strangely enough, the doubt seems to have centred upon the confession. After the jurors had been arguing for two hours on Tuesday they sent for the confession and studied it. Some of the jurors refused to believe it genuine.

When seen at Howe & Hummel's office, Mrs. Brinckerhoff was not as merry as she had been during the trial. When she learned the result she appeared relieved. Although she had been the plaintiff she seemed to be expressed herself as satisfied with the result.

The case will again come into court on next Saturday or the Saturday following. It is not probable, however, that it will ever be tried again. The lawyers, it is stated, will make an effort to have the principals settle their grievances outside of court.

GOT THE DROP ON A BLIND MAN.

Policeman McGlynn Meets the Father of Alice Stoddard in the Street.

When Charles Stoddard, the blind newsdealer of South Eighth street and Kent avenue, Williamsburgh, told Police Captain Gorman that Edward J. McGlynn of his command had assaulted his 15-year-old daughter Alice in a coal office on Hooper street, the precinct detectives were sent to investigate the story. They found no coal office in Hooper street. On Monday Stoddard took his daughter with him and asked her to lead the way to the coal office. She found the office in Kent avenue. On their return the father and daughter and their lawyer, Frank Angel, met Policeman McGlynn. Alice told her father, and Stoddard called McGlynn some hard names, and motioned as if to draw a pistol. Everybody in the district knows that Stoddard carries a revolver. When McGlynn saw the motion he drew his pistol and told Stoddard to be careful.

"I have my pistol in my hand," he said. "If you start for your pistol I'll shoot."

Stoddard took his hand from his pocket and walked on, and McGlynn reported the occurrence to the Sergeant in charge. Stoddard had threatened to kill McGlynn whenever he met him, and the general opinion is that but for McGlynn's promptness Stoddard would have tried to make good his threat.

EACH HAD A NEGRO LAWYER.

A Young Man Accuses His Prospective Mother-in-Law of Stealing the License.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan 13.—Marx Melitts appeared against Mrs. Bertha Brenner to-day, charging her with stealing the marriage license from her daughter, to whom Melitts was engaged. The marriage was to occur early in December but was postponed to Dec. 26. Meantime the prospective bride asked her betrothed to let her keep the marriage license, so as to show it to some friends. Then some one poisoned the mind of the young woman against Marx. He discovered that his prospective mother-in-law had the license, which she refused to surrender.

Giles Jackson, a colored lawyer, appeared for Marx, who is white, and E. A. Randolph, colored, represented Mrs. Brenner, also white. The point was made that as the bride expectant owned one-half interest in the license, there could be no theft of it, and Mrs. Brenner was discharged.

Failed as a Farmer and Committed Suicide.

BINGHAMTON, Jan. 13.—Last spring Andrew Johnson of Springport came into possession of $20,000. He thought he could make a success of farming on a large scale. He did not know much about farming, but he purchased a well-known farm of 105 acres in Tompkins county to try his luck on. He paid $16,500 for the property. The farmhouse on the premises is one of the finest in the State. It is of stone, and cost its original owner $30,000. When Johnson had purchased this farm he married a prominent Tompkins county young woman and settled down as a farmer. The experiment was a failure. His crops of last season sold for less than $700. He recently sold his farm for $13,000. His fine live stock and expensive farm machinery he disposed of for a song. Last week he figured up that his brief experience in farming would cost him $10,000 more than it had brought him in. Then he went out in his barn and hanged himself. His young wife discovered him and cut him down, but he was dead.

Collision in a Cut in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 13.—The Boston express, which leaves this city at 1:05 o'clock in the afternoon, and a Northampton freight train, crashed together in the cut near the Fair street bridge this afternoon. Both engines were wrecked and several cars demolished. None of the passengers was damaged. Trains were blocked for three hours and 600 passengers were delayed. A misplaced switch is said to have caused the collision.

A Village Wiped Out by Fire.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 13.—The little town of Bolton, twenty miles west of here, was almost entirely destroyed by fire last night. Seventeen houses were burned, and only three stores are left standing. This is the third village wiped out by fire in the county within two months.

One rounded teaspoonful of Cleveland's Baking Powder does as much work as a heaping teaspoonful of any other. A large saving on a year's bakings.

DOES NEW YORK WANT THE CONVENTION?

Democratic Committeeman Bradley B. Smalley Professes to Have Some Doubt of It.

Bradley B. Smalley, the Vermont member of the National Democratic Committee, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Tuesday night. He is on his way to Washington to attend the meeting of the National Committee, which will be held next Thursday.

Mr. Smalley said that the only subject of interest to New Yorkers which he could discuss with propriety was the possibility of the committee selecting this city as the place for holding the Convention. In reply to a question concerning the chances of the New England committeemen casting their votes for this city Mr. Smalley replied that he wasn't certain that New Yorkers were in earnest concerning their wish to have this city chosen.

"So far as I am concerned," said Mr. Smalley, "I should be pleased to have the Convention held here. I believe the New England members will do all they can for New York. My doubt concerning the earnestness of New Yorkers in having the Convention come here is due to a belief or an understanding that the Tammany people have been talking of San Francisco as a good place for holding the Convention. I hear that in any event San Francisco is their second choice. A journey to California would not be an unpleasant trip, and I shouldn't wonder if the Tammany men would like the chance of going there."

Mr. Smalley is evidently mistaken in his idea that Tammany is not earnestly desirous of having the Convention held in this city. Tammany has already named a committee to attend the meeting of the National Committee in the interests of this city, and the Democratic Club has taken the same step. Other Democratic organizations will probably follow suit.

A TUNNEL UNDER BOSTON COMMON.

The Proposed Plan of Rapid Transit in the Hub—A Belt Line.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—The elevated railroad plan for this city has been endorsed by the Rapid Transit Commissioners as the only method of securing quick transportation in Boston and its suburbs. The plan which they will present to the Legislature to-morrow contemplates the building of an elevated electric road with a tunnel under the Common. The road will be known as the Metropolitan Railroad. The elevated lines will circumscribe the centre of the city, and will connect with the terminus of each of the surface steam railroads now entering this city. From this belt road several radial lines will branch out to connect the main road with the outlying sections of the city and its suburbs, such as Charlestown, Cambridge, South Boston, and Roxbury.

The Commissioners believe that a tunnel under the Common is an unavoidable necessity. It will lessen the expense of taking property in that neighborhood. It is believed that no corporation will be able to build the proposed road without the financial aid of the city or State, and it is not at all improbable that the city or State may take entire control of the railroad if the present plan is adopted by the Legislature.

The abundant property in the heart of the city alone, which will be taken by right of eminent domain in laying out the proposed line, aggregates $2,468,600, exclusive of the Quincy Market, which is owned by the city of Boston, and which will be cut in two by the road.

WAITED FOR A TRAIN TO KILL HIM.

Essig Carried Out His Threat and Ended His Spree with Suicide.

The man who was killed at 165th street and Railroad avenue on Tuesday morning by a New Haven train committed suicide. He was Frederick Essig and he lived at 2,452 Second avenue. He worked in Nauss Bros.' butcher shop. He drank at times, but understood his business so well that he not only kept his place, but was sent for repeatedly to return for work.

Essig had been drinking three days, and his wife called him to account. "Shut up," he said. "I'll pitch myself under a train at Morrisania, and that will end it all." The next morning he dressed himself with particular care and left the house. At noon Mrs. Essig received a postal card bidding her and the baby good-by. "I shall be dead by the time you receive this," Essig wrote. His body was lying in the Morrisania police station when the postal arrived.

From the condition of the body Essig seems to have laid his neck deliberately across the rail and waited for the train. The head was cut off, and there were no bruises or marks of any kind on the body.

Cured of Consumption by a Town Office.

AVOCA, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Two years ago Samuel Carnochan of this village, a consumptive, was put up by sympathizing neighbors as a candidate for Tax Collector. Others in the place protested against electing so feeble a man to the office, as he was then confined to his house and would surely die long before his term of office was out. His friends elected him, nevertheless. From the time he received the news of his election he began to get better. He has improved steadily in health ever since, and is now so hearty that he is to be elected Justice of the Peace at the next town meeting.

Armor for the Monterey.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 13.—At Carnegie's Homestead Steel Works to-day the fifty-ton nickel steel ingot recently cast was successfully rolled into an armor plate 13½ inches thick and 56 inches wide for the United States coast defence vessel Monterey. The machinery handled the ingot as though it were a toy.

The Street Car Strike Ended.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—The street car strike was settled to-night by arbitration, and satisfactory service is promised to-morrow. All employees will ride free at present. This was the bone of contention. The strikers returned to work at once.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 23	Sun sets	4 56
Moon rises	5 24	HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.	
Sandy Hook	7 25	Gov. Island	7 50
Hell Gate	9 89		

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Havel, from New York, at Southampton.
Ss Siberian, from New York, at Glasgow.
Ss Caribbee, from New York, at St. Croix.
Ss Trave, from New York, at Southampton.
Bark Rose Innes, from New York, at Valparaiso.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Taormina, from Hamburg for New York.
Ss H. M. Whitney, from Boston for New York.
Ss Muriel, from Jupiter for New York.
Ss Euripides, from Porto Rico for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail To-day.

	Mails close.	Vessels Sail.
Cienfuegos, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pomeranian, Glasgow		9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

Sail To-morrow.

Coban, Kingston	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah		3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due Today.

Alvena	Kingston	Jan. 6
Hesperia	Gibraltar	Dec. 29
Teutonic	Liverpool	Jan. 6
Niagara	Havana	Jan. 9
Norwegian	Glasgow	Dec. 31
Valencia	Laguayra	Jan. 7
Ortic	Dundee	Dec. 29

Due Friday, Jan. 15.

Amalfi	Hamburg	Dec. 31
City of Berlin	Liverpool	Jan. 6

Due Saturday, Jan. 16.

Othello	Antwerp	Dec. 31
Lydian Monarch	London	Jan. 2
Saale	Bremen	Jan. 7

Due Sunday, Jan. 17.

La Gascogne	Havre	Jan. 8
Werra	Gibraltar	Jan. 8
Edam	Amsterdam	Jan. 8
Alliance	St. Thomas	Jan. 11
Othello	Antwerp	Dec. 31

Due Monday, Jan. 18.

Gallia	Liverpool	Jan. 9
Elder	Bremen	Jan. 9
Muriel	St. Croix	Jan. 10
Yucatan	Havana	Jan. 14
Claribel	Port Limon	Jan. 9

Due Tuesday, Jan. 19.

Zaandam	Rotterdam	Jan. 6
Tauric	Liverpool	Jan. 6
Shackle	Hamburg	Jan. 7
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	Jan. 8
Wyoming	Liverpool	Jan. 9

SHE SAW WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Rezau is 100 Years Old—Her Father and Husband Notable Men.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—M