SENATOR HILL FOR PRESIDENT

A BROOKLYN DEMOCRAT EXPECTS THAT HE WILL BE NOMINATED.

District Attorney Ridgway Says He Deserves the Highest Honors of His Party—Democratic Sentiment in Ohio and Tennessee—Hill Men in Connecticut.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—District Attorney Ridgway of Brooklyn was interviewed by a *Post* reporter last night, and made the following interesting statement of the political situation from his view point:

"The Democratic State Committee," said he, "meets at the Hoffman House next Tuesday. It will fix the date of holding the State Convention, which will scarcely be later than the 22d of February, and doubtless at Albany. That Convention will name delegates to the National Convention at Chicago. If the unit rule is adopted, which is highly probable, every one of the seventy-two votes from New York State will be cast for David B. Hill for President. My conviction is that there will be no break in the solidarity of the delegation. Senator Hill will receive every vote."

"And do you expect to see him nominated for the Presidency?"

"That is just what I expect. Look at his record. Is there a parallel to it in the history of modern politics? We see him entering the Gubernatorial office at a time when the State is $1,000,000 in debt; the Republican party in power in both branches of the Legislature, and having both United States Senators. He goes out of office with the State debt reduced to $1,000,000, and the lowest rate of taxation in its history, besides $4,000,000 cash in the Treasury. During each year of his administration the public school fund was increased $500,000.

"So much for the civi situation. How is the status changed politically since he took the reins? A Democratic Governor, with a majority of 50,000 behind him; a Legislature Democratic in both branches, one United States Senator of that faith, and another one as soon as Mr. Hiscock's term expires. Don't you think a man with that record deserves the highest honors in the gift of his party?"

A good idea of the sentiment in Ohio on the question of the Democratic nominee for President is afforded by the opinion of Editor J. H. Newton of the Newark *Advocate*, who is now in Washington. He says:

"There has been a wonderful change of sentiment on the Presidential question in the Buckeye State, and I confidently predict that the New York Senator will receive a substantial support from that quarter. Mr. Hill has earned the title of 'The Modern Old Hickory of the Democratic party.'"

Judge W. W. McDowell of Memphis, who is in Washington in attendance upon the sessions of the Supreme Court, gives similar testimony as to the feeling of the people in Tennessee. The Judge, who is an avowed Hill man, says:

"The anti-Cleveland feeling is gaining strength daily in my section of the country, and Tennessee, in my opinion, will send a solid delegation to the Chicago Convention against him. The Memphis newspapers are all for Cleveland and against free silver, but they are not in accord with the people. Two years ago the papers were all against the nomination of Gov. Buchanan, and the result was that the people renounced them. And so it will be this year when it comes to selecting delegates to the National Convention."

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS FOR HILL.

There Will Be a Hot Fight for the Delegates to the Chicago Convention.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 24.—Who will go from Connecticut to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago on June 21 is something of a conundrum to the politicians of the State, inasmuch as in the election of the delegates it will be determined whether Connecticut will be for Cleveland or for Hill. There is evidence that it will be a hotly contested battle. Connecticut will send twelve delegates, one from each of the eight counties and one from each of the Congress districts. There are a score or more of candidates in the field already. In New Haven county the names of Alexander Troup and Col. Osborn have been mentioned, and ex-Congressman French is mentioned as a candidate from the Congress district. There are six candidates who have raised their standards in Fairfield county—Senator Sidney B. Ensign in Salisbury, Senator Michael J. Houlihan in Newton, A. M. Talmadge of Stamford, Henry Bishop and Col. W. H. Stevenson of Bridgeport, and Banker Benedict of Greenwich. The latter is a pronounced Cleveland man, but the other candidates are waiting to see how the tide sets before announcing their man. The candidates in Hartford county are E. A. Burr of the Hartford *Times*, another adherent of Cleveland; A. P. Hyde and Attorney C. M. Joselyn of Hartford, and ex-Congressman Robert J. Vance of New Britain. All the men whose names have been mentioned are straightlaced Democrats. Hill has many friends in this State and several of the many who have been mentioned as anxious to represent Connecticut are anxious to help Hill.

NORWICH, Jan. 24.—As the meeting of the Democratic National Convention is only about four months away, the members of the party here have already begun to discuss candidates. In 1888 this town stood by Cleveland splendidly, and the usual large Republican majority was reduced by 250. Then he was the idol of the Democrats here, but now the rank and file appear to be with David B. Hill. A long-headed politician said the other day that this was decidedly a Hill town. The feeling in the surrounding towns seem to run in the same channel. It is predicted that New London county will send Hill delegates to the Convention in this State to select delegates to the Chicago Convention. The independent voters who four years ago voted for Cleveland in this town, say that if he is renominated they will vote for the Republican nominee. Not a few straight-out Democrats still favor Cleveland and tariff reform.

SENATOR HILL IN TOWN.

To-morrow Will Be a Day Full of Interest for Democrats.

Senator David B. Hill arrived from Washington last night at 10 o'clock and occupied the usual parlors assigned to him in the Hoffman House. With him were Gen. Farnsworth and Col. McEwen. Representative W. Bourke Cockran came over from Washington in the same train with Senator Hill. The Senator expects to be in town the greater part of the week.

Everything is prepared for the Manhattan Club reception in his honor to-morrow evening. The arrangements have been under the special direction of Dock Commissioner J. Sergeant Cram, and several thousand invitations have been sent out.

Any number of Democrats were at the Hoffman House last night discussing events at hand. The State Committee meets to-morrow morning, and the day for the State Convention will then be announced. From the best information at hand the Convention will be called for either Feb. 22, 23, or 24.

Ewing Thinks Hill and Blaine will Head the Tickets.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 24.—Gen. Tom Ewing of New York, who made a gallant fight for Governor of Ohio in 1879 against Charles Foster, now Secretary of the Treasury, came in from New York to-night. To the Cincinnati *Enquirer* correspondent he said he was called West on a business trip, having an interest in the Hocking Valley that demanded his attention, but he was not averse to talking on political topics. The General expresses the opinion that Hill and Blaine will be the candidates of the Democratic and Republican parties for the Presidency. He regards Hill as the greatest political manager in the country, and predicts his nomination and election.

In former years, he says, the Democracy has been without a political leader, and achieved success by sheer force of party strength when Cleveland was elected to the Presidency. With Hill as the standard bearer there would, in the opinion of Gen. Ewing, be an aggressive campaign, conducted in a manner to insure the success of the party in the national contest.

The Pearl of Pekin Company's Baggage Attached.

LOCKPORT, Jan. 24.—The Callihan & Stevens "Pearl of Pekin" company had their baggage and office receipts attached last night by James H. Egan of New York, to satisfy a claim of $200, which Egan claimed was due as royalty for the use of the costumes and scenery, which he owned. The performance was somewhat delayed, but the manager, George Dunlap, paid the claim and everything was all right. Dunlap says that Egan clapped the attachment on him without notifying him, that he wanted the money, and that it was a put up job. Egan says he had waited for weeks for his pay, and after repeated dunning had to resort to this course. The company left New York twenty-one weeks ago with thirty people, and has had varying success. They left here for Brantford, Ont., to-day.

FIVE BEGGARS PUT AWAY.

John Connors Disgusted With the Illiberality of Fifth Avenue Shoppers.

Thomas Smith, who says he comes from Philadelphia, stood at the corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-eighth street about 2½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon demanding alms of women passing by. If they refused Smith chased them into the street, yelling and swearing at them. When Agent Jerome of the Charity Organization Society came up Smith subsided. At Jefferson Market yesterday he was sent away for six months.

John Connors went into Mme. Mirabella's millinery store at Fifth avenue and Thirty-first street on Saturday afternoon, and going up to two women who were examining bonnets demanded money. "We have nothing for you," said one of them.

"You lie," said Connors. "You've got lots of money. You can afford to spend $100 for a bonnet, can't you? But you can't give a starving man a cent."

Agent Jerome was notified and he arrested the man. Justice Grady gave him four months.

Jerome also arrested Philip Bossert for begging in the Morton House and swearing at people who refused him money. Bossert got two months.

Cesare Cooni was arrested in Sixteenth street, near St. Francis Xavier's Church, on Saturday night by Agent Jerome for begging. At the station house about a pint and a half of nickels, dimes, and pennies were found on the prisoner. Justice Grady sent him to the Island for six months.

William Smith, a youth with no home, walked along the Bowery early yesterday morning and insolently demanded money from the passers-by. He was arrested, and at Essex Market Justice Taintor gave him three months.

RUN DOWN IN THE NIGHT.

Three Men Struck by a Locomotive, Which Backed Down on Them.

GREENWICH VILLAGE, Jan. 24.—Three young men, Philip Connell, Michael Doran, and Brown Hamilton, residents of Greenwich, started last evening to attend a dance in Chickahominy, a suburb. The nearest way to the place was by the railroad track. It is a common thing for persons going to that part of the town to take this short cut. The men were going west and took the left hand track so as to meet the oncoming trains. Suddenly a locomotive backed down on them. Doran and Cornell were instantly killed, and Hamilton was hurled from the track and badly injured. An extra freight train, known as No. 12, reached here about 9:30 o'clock in the evening. Near the Belle Haven crossing the train parted. The rear of the train remained there, while the engine and a few cars attached to it went on two or three miles, impelled by the momentum down grade. The engineer, as soon as he succeeded in getting control of his section, backed down to the station and left what cars he had there, and then began backing to get the rest.

"The night was dark and the air heavy. There was no light on the tender. Suddenly the engineer felt the engine jump, and immediately said to the conductor, who was on board. 'We have run over something.' The locomotive was stopped, and in the darkness a man was heard moaning on the bank. Assistance was quickly obtained and Hamilton was made as comfortable as possible, and the remains of the others were taken in charge of by an undertaker.

LA NORMANDIE SINKS A TUG.

A Collision Costs Several Lives at the Entrance to Havre Harbor.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—A collision causing the loss of several lives occurred yesterday when the steamer La Normandie of the French line was leaving Havre for New York. La Normandie had passed down the harbor, and was between the two jetties, fronting the semaphore, when suddenly the tugboat Abeille attempted to cross in front of the bow of the big steamer. The pilot of La Normandie at once saw the danger, and gave word to slacken speed. This order the engineers at once obeyed, but the Abeille was too close. The bow of La Normandie crashed into the Abeille about the middle, cutting the tugboat clean in two. The collision happened so suddenly that the crew of the Abeille had no time to look for safety.

In a moment after La Normandie struck the tug she disappeared, and the crew were struggling in the water, except those who were crushed and carried down with the wreck. La Normandie stopped as soon as possible, and lowered boats for the rescue. Other boats also hastened to the scene. The Captain of the Abeille and four others of the crew were saved, but six are reported to have been drowned.

It is said in behalf of La Normandie that the tugboat was altogether at fault in endeavoring to cross in front of the steamer, especially in view of the headway which the steamer was under. The authorities will hold an investigation.

La Normandie did not proceed on her voyage after the collision, but was taken back into the dock for examination, and will probably be replaced by the Labrador or La Bourgogne.

Medical Views on the Grip.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A prominent medical journal declares that influenza is beyond question infectious, even in its earliest stage. The period of incubation of the disease germ in influenza is only a third of that of the germ of small-pox, measles, or typhus. The writer enjoins the isolation, so far as practicable, of sufferers, and the disinfection of rooms and furniture exposed to the infection. He strongly deprecates allowing persons afflicted with the malady to appear in public, thus spreading the disease. All assemblages that are not absolutely necessary should, he declares, be discontinued during the prevalence of the scourge. Great stress is laid upon the need of warm woollen clothing, wholesome and easily assimilated food, avoidance of exposure, abstinence from alcoholic drinks, and a general care for the tone of the system. An important piece of advice is never to attempt to fight the disease, but to give up and go to nursing immediately.

Two German Parties Unite.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—A stir has been caused in politics by the statement that Herr von Bennigsen, leader of the National Liberals, and Herr Hamberger, leader of the Dutsche Freisinnige, have agreed to unite their forces in the Reichstag. The combined parties number 169 votes, of which 99 belong to the Freisinnige. The total membership of the Reichstag is 397, and the alliance brings the united parties next in strength to the Centre, which numbers 117 members, and is the strongest individual party.

Postponing the Socialist Parade.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The great Socialist parade and mass meeting which it had been proposed to hold on Sunday, Jan. 31, in defiance of police prohibition, has been postponed until Feb. 28. The Fabian Society, a powerful section of the socialistic body, comprising the adherents of socialism among the middle classes, has withdrawn its approval of the projected demonstration, thus coming into direct conflict with the Socialistic Federation, which is composed of the radical and irresponsible elements of socialism.

The Holland Runs Aground.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The British steamship Holland, Capt. Smith, which left New York on Jan. 9, with a load of 700 cattle, ran aground near the New Brighton battery on Saturday, while entering the Mersey. The cattle were transferred and landed at Birkenhead. To-day the Holland was floated off and put in the dock for repairs.

The Grand Duke Constantine Stricken With Paralysis.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—The Grand Duke Constantine, uncle of the Czar, has been stricken with paralysis. The Grand Duke was born in 1827. He is father-in-law to the King of Greece, is a Russian Admiral, and holds many other offices and titles.

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon Has a Relapse.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, the great preacher, has had a relapse, and is confined to his bed. He is unable to write.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

Prince Henry of Prussia is ill with the grip.

He Recognized Blake's Style.

Jimmy Hines attended the stag racket of the Peerless Athletic Club in Maisch's Hall in Pearl street on Saturday night. He thoroughly enjoyed the racket and reached his home at 53 Oak street about two o'clock in the morning. He was laboriously groping his way through the long, dark hallway of the tenement when he was seized by the throat and "his wind was turned off." Then the big man who had thus held him up, grabbed his $30 gold watch and chain, threw him down and was gone before Jimmy could utter a cry. He thought he knew who the robber was, and wouldn't feel sure of getting square when he got up. Yesterday he caused the arrest of William Blake, who lives in the same house. Blake was a park policeman nine months ago. He served two months and was dismissed for intoxication. Jimmy Hines is a messenger in the Custom House and a member of the Nonpareil Athletic Club. He was one of Patsy Doody's gang.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

A DEMOCRATIC SPLIT IN THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Three Members Said to be Opposed to Chairman Springer's Policy of Attacking the McKinley Law with Separate Bills—The Coming Week in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The indications of a split in the Ways and Means Committee over the question of the best plan to be pursued in reforming the tariff increase daily. It is rumored now that the fight against Chairman Springer's policy of attacking the McKinley law by separate bills will be begun by a combination of the Republicans on the committee with three of its Democratic members against reporting to the House the Springer Free Wool bill. Representative Wilson of West Virginia, one of the three tariff reform enthusiasts, does not deny that he may make one of the three Democrats to form such a combination, although he does not admit it. His attention was called to the matter yesterday.

"The discussions which we have already had in the committee," said he, "indicate radical differences of opinion as to the policy to be pursued. I hope we may come together. Personally I have always favored a general fusilade all along the whole line."

"It is said that three members may vote with the Republicans against reporting a free wool bill in order to emphasize their belief in the necessity of a general bill?"

"You mean McMillin, Turner, and myself," he replied, promptly.

"Yes, and will you say what you intend to do?"

"I shall make no statement now," said Mr. Wilson. "I cannot tell what I will do."

When Chairman Springer was asked about the probability of a combination against him, he said: "Well, if such action is taken the country will place the blame where it belongs. Let them go ahead and pocket the bill if they want to. There will be no blame on my shoulders, nor on the shoulders of a majority of the Democrats of this committee."

The Government of the United States liberally rewards special instances of heroism and bravery brought to its attention. Chief Clerk Brown of the State Department sent out on Saturday three evidences of this fact, which will be highly prized by their recipients. The first was a gold medal, the size of a double eagle, suspended from a bar pin. On one side was the head of the Goddess of Liberty, around which were the words, "Presented by the President of the United States." On the obverse side was engraved, "Presented to Carl Schwartz, second mate of the German steamer Camelia, in recognition of the bravery and humanity shown in effecting the rescue of the Captain and crew of the American ship Tamos Oct. 9, 1891." One of the sailors on the Camelia was also particularly prominent in the rescue, and to him a gold watch and chain were presented, inscribed in similar terms. The watch is the best that can be purchased, and the chain is a massive one in the form of a cable, emblematic of the sailor's most common implement of service. Attached to the chain is a charm containing a magnetic needle. A similar watch, chain, and charm will go to Miguel G. Sarmiento, a seaman on the Spanish bark Fama de Canarias, in recognition of his bravery in rescuing John H. Lee, master of the American ship William L. Bradley. These gifts will reach the persons for whom they are intended through the United States Legations in Berlin and Madrid.

It is thought by army officers here that Col. Coppinger, Secretary Blaine's son-in-law, stands the best chance of being appointed Brigadier-General to succeed Gen. Kautz, recently retired. Col. Coppinger is eligible in rank and is, of course, a strong personal friend of the new Secretary of War, Mr. Elkins. Col. Coppinger has not been a candidate for the place, but is apt to be a formidable dark horse.

Railroad Commissioner Taylor, who has charge of the Government exhibits from the Interior Department in the Columbian Exposition, has perfected plans to secure a section of one of the large sequoia trees of California. It is an almost herculean task to do this, but the prospect is that the undertaking will be a complete success. Mr. Taylor will go in person on his next tour of inspection over the Pacific roads and attend to the preliminary arrangements for transporting the tree to Chicago. The sequoias are in the San Joaquin valley, twenty miles from Tulare, and from fifteen to twenty-five miles from the railroad. The road will have to be built all the way from the railroad to the tree that is to be felled. The plan to be pursued is to cut down one of the largest of these famous trees, partly with the axe and then with hand saws. The trunk will be cut into lengths of thirty feet and then sawed lengthwise to a depth of about three feet, and at a distance of three or four feet apart. The sections will then be split off with wedges. The bark of these huge trees is from eighteen inches to two feet thick. About a foot of solid wood would thus be taken in each section, and each section will weigh about six tons. The lumber of the sequoia is very heavy, and weighs about 4,000 pounds to the 1,000 feet. It will take eight cars to carry the whole thirty-foot section from California to Chicago. There the sections will be bolted together, so that the log will look as though it was intact. The hollow space will be finished off in a room thirty feet in diameter. Two cuts will be made about a foot thick, so as to bring clear across the trunk, and one of these will be used as the floor of the room, and the other as the roof or ceiling. The sequoia wood is a rich brown and takes a fine polish, so that the result may be expected to be pleasing as well as marvellous. The log will be placed in the centre of the rotunda of the great Government building, and doors six feet wide will be cut on each four sides, so that the current of spectators may pass through from any direction. The work of cutting down the tree and working it into sections will be let to a responsible contractor, and will not cost, it is thought over $2,500. The entire cost of getting the tree to the road and then to Chicago will be fully $5,000.

Señor Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister, created quite a scene at the Academy of Music last night by refusing to have his carriage come up in the regular way, he calling it up in violation of the police regulations. He tried to run ahead of Senator Dolph, and became greatly incensed when the officer in charge made him go out of the way. He went to the station and preferred charges and said he intended to make a diplomatic fuss about it.

Many inquiries having been made as to why boots and shoes were not included in the reciprocity arrangements with other countries, the Bureau of American Republics announces that under the Spanish reciprocity treaty boots and shoes from the United States are now admitted into Cuba and Porto Rico at a rate of duty 25 per cent. less than is charged on similar articles from other countries. Under the reciprocity arrangement with the West Indies boots and shoes after Feb. 1 will be admitted at a reduction of duty 50 per cent. less than is charged upon similar goods from other countries. Similar concessions from other countries, it is believed, will be announced.

Notwithstanding the expectation that the President will send his message on the Chilian affair and the correspondence accompanying it to Congress this week, the leaders in the Senate and House have prepared a programme of business which they will bring forward if the discussion of the message does not consume the entire week, or if it is not sent in. When the Senate adjourned on Thursday the Weil and La Abra claims were under discussion, and it is probable that they will take up much of the time of the Senate this week, provided, of course, that the Chilian affair does not come up. The bill to reorganize the present method of distributing public documents, known as "the printing bill," is also on the programme of the Senate, and it will have its share of discussion if time remains. The new rules will take precedence of all other business in the House, the Chilian message excepted. A lively debate on them is expected. Discussion of the bill appropriating one million dollars additional for the Census Bureau is also contemplated. These two measures will be sufficient, it is believed, to consume the entire week; with what incidental business may come up.

Representative Harter of Ohio, in an interview on the bill introduced in the House by him to increase the circulating medium and to extend the national banking system, says in explanation of the measure:

"Briefly it provides for a repeal of the present peculiar and prohibitory tax upon State bank note circulation, and fixes the same rate of taxation upon notes of banks issued under State authority as is paid upon national bank notes. All are familiar with the reasons for placing the present very extraordinary tax upon State bank circulation. It was a war measure, and not intended as tax laws usually are, to raise revenues. On the contrary, it was designed to force into the national system all banks which desired to exercise the function of keeping notes of their own issue in circulation. It was perfectly successful in this, and, by bringing the banks into the national system, created an enormous demand for Government bonds, and made our banking system from one end of the country to the other the support and right arm of the public credit."

"What will the result be?"

"This change, if it becomes law, will insure a large increase of good money in the main. It must be very good indeed to have any general circulation, and unless it is made as good and kept equal to national bank notes it will never enter into general circulation or get much outside of the States in which it is issued. In this latter case it would provide the kind of money (local) which the West and the South east for, and which the unlimited coinage of silver would never secure for them. It will be a kind of money which banks can issue only upon express State authority, and in nine out of ten cases such security will be required and such restrictions will be placed about it as to make it promptly redeemable at all times in United States legal tender money. Every State will recognize the necessity for this, in order to insure even the existence of State banks alongside the national banks."

VIEWS OF A CLEAR-HEADED OFFICIAL.

President Garfield Says that Turning Races Will Help Sculling.

The action of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen at their midwinter meeting, held at the Gilsey House on Saturday, Jan. 16, in adopting races with a turn is deserving of more than passing notice, for it bids fair to revolutionize rowing around New York, and will have an important influence in determining the style of races at all important rowing meets throughout the country. A reporter of THE SUN called upon President Garfield and this is what he said regarding the matter:

"I have for some years past closely noted the entries, the interest, and the attendance at the various regattas held in this country, and it is an indisputable fact that where turning races are announced you will find spectators go without urging, while regattas having straightaway contests, no matter how well advertised they may be or how attractive an entry list they offer, will draw out only the enthusiasts. Take the great National Regatta, held on Saratoga Lake. There was never together in this country such a fleet of four-oared crews. They were the Hillsdales, Shawacnemetes, Atalantas, Mutuals, Elizabeths, and Wah-Wah-Sums. The race was worth travelling 1,000 miles to see, and should have attracted 25,000 persons. Now, how many were there? About 500. Why, I have seen 40,000 spectators on the Charles River wall in Boston, at local races, participated in by but few prominent oarsmen. These races were with a turn. In this kind of race the spectator at the finish can watch and gauge the several starters; he can time the race if so disposed; he can see every stroke taken, for the crews are never out of sight, and when the oarsmen are near home he can recognize and place them. In such a race the spectators are interested from start to finish, and instead of long and tedious waits they have constant diversion.

"I have earnestly advocated the change which has been made, for I firmly believe the renewed interest in rowing will be so marked that the association will never reconsider that action. The fact of the matter is that the majority of boat races rowed in this country to-day are turning races, and they are the only ones seen in New England and throughout the West.

"There are, of course, objections to be met. It will be claimed that in turning races more fouls may be expected. But is this so? If the stakes are well separated, crews, by leaving the straight course, will ask too much through the liability of disqualification in case of a foul when they attempt to turn a buoy other than their own. I believe the need for good steersmanship at the turn will develop better coxswains, and it is a question whether, in judging the merits of a crew, skill should not be regarded as well as speed.

"Some persons fear delays or mishaps through the wash or interference of umpires, press, or other steam craft on the course; but it must not be forgotten that one reason why so many boats follow straightaway races is that only from a boat can the race be seen. When spectators can, from the grand stand, watch the entire contest from start to finish, there will not be so many anxious to charter a tug; they will be content to stay on shore.

"The ease of handling contestants is a point not to be overlooked. When oarsmen finish where they start from they can be readily controlled by a regatta committee, and there is then no excuse for a crew not being able to report at the exact minute named for the race. Another injustice which will be avoided is that of compelling a crew quartered near the finish to row a full mile and a half to the start before the race, as is now not infrequently the case.

"As to the location of the regatta for 1892, the committee evidently favored the acceptance of the invitation from the Saratoga Athletic Association, but the matter was left to a sub-committee with power, in order that all preliminary contracts should be made before a final decision is reached. In previous regattas held on Saratoga Lake the association has been compelled to rely largely upon paid local men to arrange details, and the members of the Governing Board of the association have usually been obliged to go there some days in advance, and labor incessantly in order to have the races managed at all. This year we have in the Saratoga Athletic Association a strong local organization, composed of prominent residents of Saratoga Springs, interested in the success of the regatta and abundantly able to carry out all their engagements. They can be relied upon to furnish committees capable of efficiently managing all local details.

"A new electric road, now under construction between Saratoga and the lake, will be completed before the opening of the season. Double-decked Pullman cars, each one capable of carrying eighty passengers, will be furnished, and facilities will be afforded for the transportation, with ease and comfort, of a large crowd.

"As advocated by THE SUN some two years ago, I believe that the Association should select a permanent site for their regattas. Saratoga Lake offers more advantages than any other course. The National Regatta should be a fixture, and oarsmen should know a year in advance when the races will take place and be enabled to make their plans accordingly. Saratoga Lake, unlike Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and other places where we have had races, is comfortable in midsummer and an ideal spot at which to take a vacation. If Saratoga Lake is once permanently selected, within a very few years the prominent clubs of the country would lease land on the shores of the lake and erect their own houses. Such houses could be constructed at small expense and would prove a popular rendezvous for club members throughout the season.

"Another important factor is transportation facilities. Saratoga is easily accessible, and when the railroads find the national races attracting tens of thousands of spectators they will gladly grant all needed concessions as to the free transportation of racing craft at the risk of the owners. Then, Saratoga is abundantly able to care for and comfortably quarter a crowd of any magnitude. You see, therefore, that I am a strong believer in the wisdom of the committee's decision."

THEY REFUSE TO WEAR TIGHTS.

Springfield Girls Will Not Appear in Them Even for Charity's Sake.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 24.—Springfield society is in something of a stew because twelve of its loveliest girls, who had been selected to take part in a Ben Hur entertainment for sweet charity's sake, have refused to don the tights and abbreviated skirts provided by the management. The entertainment, which will be in the nature of the spectacular and pantomine, is under the management of W. C. Clark and D. W. Cox of Boston, who recently brought twelve men over with all the necessary scenery and costumes, and will share the proceeds with the Hampden County Children's Aid Society. The local Committee of Arrangements is composed of the leaders in local society. There are to be 150 persons in the cast. Most of the important parts had been assigned, and the young society buds had gone to much expense in furnishing costumes of their own, which they wore at the first rehearsal one day last week. The Boston director shocked the girls by saying that their home-made costumes were not suitable for the presentation of the play. Then he reached down into his trunks and hauled forth some gauzy creations of the costumer's skill, which one piquant miss described as "a cross between a full dress costume and a bathing suit." They positively refused to appear before the public in such garments, and there the matter rests at present.

Heirs to the English Throne Who Died Young.

The death of the heir presumptive or apparent to the throne of England and Great Britain has been not uncommon in history, as this list shows: Henry I.'s son was lost in the wreck of the White Ship in 1120 and the Princess Matilda succeeded to the throne, though her rights were contested by Stephen. The first two sons of Henry II. died, and the old King was succeeded by his third and fourth sons, Richard and John. Henry III.'s third son, Edward, succeeded him; his third son succeeded him. Edward III. was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II.; Henry VII.'s eldest son, Prince Arthur, died young, and Henry VIII. came to the throne. Two sons of the eighth Henry died in childhood. James the First's eldest son was the famous Henry, Prince of Wales, who died young, and allowed Charles to ascend the throne and the scaffold; and Charles's eldest son was not the Merry Monarch, but a baby who lived only one day. Five sons of James II. died before the birth of the prince known variously as James III. and the Pretender; and George the Second's eldest son died, leaving a son who became George III.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grip, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and $1 bottles.—Adv.

WAS THIS MAN MURDERED?

ALIVE OR DEAD, HE WAS RUN OVER BY AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

His Clothing of Good Material—His Pockets Turned Wrong Side Out—A Piece of Blue Overalls Clutched in One Hand.

One mile west of Dunellen, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, is the water station of Greenbrook. All freight trains bound east or west stop there for water. Tramps, knowing they can easily catch a train, are often seen there. At 5¼ o'clock on Friday night the Blue Line fast express ran over a man who was lying on the track about 500 feet east of the station. The engineer stopped and the dead body was carried on the train to Dunellen, where it was placed in the freight house to await identification.

All Friday night and the greater part of Saturday it lay on the floor, the head pillowed on a bag of salt. On Saturday afternoon Dr. Donohue of New Brunswick, the County Physician, took charge of the body and turned it over to Undertaker McDede of New Brunswick for burial. The authorities believed at first that the man was a tramp who happened to have clothing of good material, and they took no steps toward an investigation.

Since the removal of the body from Dunellen evidence has been discovered which throws doubt on the theory of accidental death. James Burke and William McMahon, two boys living in Dunellen, were down the railroad near Greenbrook about 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon an hour and a half before the supposed accident. They noticed a well-dressed man, with dark hair and moustache, walking slowly along the track toward Greenbrook. They paid no special attention to him, but turned home, passing several tramps on their way.

On Saturday morning a party of men went to the scene of the accident and searched the ground carefully. About 100 feet from the spot where the man was struck they found an empty pocketbook twisted wrong side out. About 300 feet away they found a shoe, in good condition except that the lacings were torn. A hundred feet away they picked up a woollen Scotch cap, worn and faded. Across the track was a high hat, size 7⅛, Dunlap make.

The body was examined while it lay in the freight house at Dunellen. The face was crushed beyond recognition. The body was that of a man about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, with dark hair and sloping shoulders. His left shoe and hat were missing. From what was left of his clothing, he had been very well dressed. His coat and trousers were of a dark material, and his waistcoat was of brown tweed. Both hands were tightly clasped, and in his right hand he clutched a piece of blue overalls. The clothing was very badly torn by the wheels of the train, and what pockets there were left were turned wrong side out. No money was found on his person, and no papers. The theory was formed that the man was attacked by tramps, who robbed him of his money and papers, throwing the pocketbook away after extracting its contents, and leaving him unconscious on the railroad track. What a well-dressed stranger was doing on the track between Dunellen and Greenbrook at 5 o'clock in the evening no one knew. Residents of Dunellen, Greenbrook, and many persons from Plainfield viewed the body, but no one remembered such a person either from acquaintance or from sight, except the two boys, Burke and McMahon.

Undertaker McDede of New Brunswick, who has charge of the remains, said last night that no one had as yet identified the man.

"We have held the body," he said, "in the hope of its being claimed by friends. The man was no tramp. What is left of his clothing shows that he was too well dressed. The great obstacle in the way of an identification is the complete destruction of the features. Unless the body is claimed to-morrow it will be buried."

HARRIS TALKS COMPOSEDLY.

Anxious to Have the Turn of the Defence Come in the Poisoning Trial.

Religious services were going on in the corridors of the male ward in the Tombs yesterday afternoon while a SUN reporter talked with Carlyle W. Harris, now on trial for the murder of his wife, Helen Potts. Once Harris interrupted his fluent talk to glance up at the tier above him.

"He's a fine man, that Dr. Zimmerman," he said. "No cant or religious hypocrisy about him. He has helped me immensely to stand the strain I am undergoing."

Harris, without his glasses, looked at his ease and well.

"People criticise my apparent indifference," he said, "as if I don't appreciate my position. It isn't those who suffer most who show it most. If I didn't exhibit my feelings it is because I think it due to myself, to my mother, not to break down."

He kept up a continual flow of conversation, reiterating with considerable emphasis all his previous statements. He called particular attention to the fact that the evidence so far had all been the evidence of the prosecution, much of which was foreign to the case at stake.

"I am quite confident," he said, "that the jury will not be influenced by this evidence, the only aim of which seems to be to malign my character and the honor of my dead wife. For instance, what's the use in trying to prove that Helen didn't stay at our house the night I brought her to Brooklyn. The defence will prove absolutely that she spent that night under my mother's roof."

He went on to protest that he had never wronged a good girl, and had never refused to acknowledge his marriage when his own honor or that of his wife was at stake.

"All these imputations made on the stand," he said, "are made by witnesses with whom I have never had more than a passing acquaintance. People who know me thoroughly wouldn't give such testimony. That testimony about my knowledge of poisons, which sounded so amazing, was only conversation which goes on between any medical students."

Only once he lost his composure, and he immediately apologized for that. It was in speaking of Drs. Treverton and Hand, whom he denounced.

Harris is anxious to have the testimony for the defence begin. He refused, by advice of his counsel, to give any outline or hint of what the line of defence would consist.

MR. STEVENSON'S HEALTH.

He is a Well Man So Long as He Lives on a Tropical Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 24.—Lloyd Osbourne, stepson of Robert Louis Stevenson, who collaborated with the novelist in several works of fiction and accompanied him on his South Sea cruise, arrived on Friday on the steamer from Samoa, after an absence of four years. He reports the complete restoration of Stevenson's health, but he admits that the novelist cannot leave the equatorial region without danger. Sixteen months ago Stevenson started for Europe, but got no further than Sydney, where cold weather brought on fever, and he had to return to his island home.

Stevenson's chief recreation is horseback riding, and the man who was so weak when here that he could scarcely walk now rides for three or four hours without fatigue.

Stevenson searched all through the South Seas for the pirates of whom he had heard so much, but found no traces of living desperadoes. Stevenson has just completed a novel which Osbourne declares is his most elaborate work. It is called "On the Beach at Kalesa," and will appear in book form shortly. It is said that "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" is not to be compared to it for plot and action. It involves the life of a trader in the South Seas, and is ghostly in its ending.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Fifty-three Excise arrests were made yesterday.

Of the 130 deaths reported to the Health Department yesterday, eight were ascribed to grip and its complications. There are 115 names on the sick list of the Police Department.

Agnes Booth, 3 years old, was carried in her father's arms into Bellevue Hospital yesterday. Little Agnes is suffering from laryngitis. Thomas Booth of 327 East Twenty-ninth street is her father.

William Barry of 500 West Thirty-fifth street, walked into the West Thirty-seventh street station house on Saturday night and said he wanted to commit himself for two months. He acted queerly, and the Sergeant locked him up. Yesterday morning at Jefferson Market he told Justice Grady that his head felt queer, and he thought he was going crazy. He was committed for examination.

Capt. Lassen of the German steamship Salerno, which arrived yesterday from Brazilian ports, reports that the ravages of yellow fever at Santos have not decreased. While the Salerno was at Pernambuco the German steamship Lisbon sent ten men ashore to the hospital ill of the fever. The Lisbon's surgeon and three of her engineers died.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

William O. Mallory, a brakeman on a freight train on the Danbury road, was run over and instantly killed by his train at South Norwalk yesterday. Mallory lived in Binghamton, N. Y.

The schooner Annie A. Booth, from New York, ran ashore at the southwest grounds, near Hyannis, Mass., yesterday. The deckload of laths was thrown overboard by the crew and it is thought the vessel will be floated at high water.

James F. Wheeler, a veteran of the war, was a keeper in Sing Sing prison. Warden Brown discharged him. Wheeler applied for a writ of mandamus compelling the Warden to reinstate him on the ground that he is a discharged soldier. Judge Barnard decided that the law bearing on the case does not apply to State prisons, and the application was denied.

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*

OBITUARY.

James Augustus Hamilton's sudden death in the Union Club on Saturday night was a surprise to every one who had known him except, perhaps, his physicians. Although Mr. Hamilton was 77 years old he was a man of unusual vigor. He took long walks and much outdoor exercise. Mr. Hamilton was born in Broad street, when it was the fashionable residence portion of the city. His father, James B. Hamilton, was a member of the firm of Palmer & Hamilton, importers. Broad street was invaded by business, and Mr. Hamilton's family moved up town to Broome street. The city overtook them, and again they moved to Twenty-third street. Mr. Hamilton's residence of late years has been at 33 East Thirty-ninth street. For many years he was an importer of French goods, and he crossed the ocean thirty times in sailing vessels before steamships made their appearance. His wife was the eldest daughter of Thomas Suffern, who lived at 11 Washington square. For the past twenty years Mr. Hamilton had devoted himself to developing the Suffern estate in this city and Chicago