THE SPITZER COLLECTION.

JEWELRY, EARRINGS, AND CRYSTALS WERE SOLD YESTERDAY.

Total Sales of the Day, $35,899—Two Cups and a Ewer, All of Rock Crystal, are Bought by Duveen for $4,000 Each, and Will Probably Be Brought Here.

PARIS, May 27.—The attendance at the Spitzer sale to-day was small, but the bidding was more spirited than it had been on the two days preceding. The total sale amounted to $35,399. Jewelry, earrings, and crystals were sold.

A sensation was caused by the announcement made at the close of the sale that M. Darcel, a curator of the Cluny Museum, had died to-day. Among the jewels sold was a collar (1860) of enamelled gold. It is composed of twenty-seven pieces, and is decorated with diamonds, rubies, and pearls. It is of German make in the sixteenth century, and sold for $1,320. It is eighteen inches long.

NO. 2,632—A CRYSTAL EWER—$4,000.

A small cup of enamelled copper (1,862), decorated on the interior and exterior with arabesques and branches of leaves in gold on a ground of green enamel, sold for $2,520. On the base is enamelled a group representing the adoration of the Magi. It measures 5 inches in diameter.

The next was a pendant of enamelled gold (1,863), made in Germany toward the end of the sixteenth century. It is in the form of an oval medallion, framed in gold, studded with rubies. On one side of the medallion is a bust of Elenora, Duchess of Saxony, and on the reverse is a profile bust of William, Duke of Saxony. It is 4 inches long by 1 4-5 broad, and sold for $890. No. 1,867 was another pendant of enamelled gold made in the seventeenth century in Germany. It is in the form of a medallion, enamelled with a bust of the Archduke Maximilian surrounded by the arms of Austria. It is 4 inches high, and sold for $1,100.

NO. 2,633—A CRYSTAL CUP—$4,000.

A carved wood box (2,224), ornamented with iron work, sold for $960. It is of German make, and decorated with elaborate carvings in Gothic style. It measures 6 by 7 3-5 inches.

Another box of carved wood (2,225) is mounted in iron and carved with figures of animals and flowers. It measures 7 4-5 by 12 inches, and brought $900.

A medallion of stone (2,231) in a frame of carved wood shows two figures in relief supposed to represent the judgment of Paris. It is 4 2-5 inches in diameter and sold for $640.

The first of the clocks sold (2,631) is of jasper mounted in enamelled gold. It is triangular and surmounted by a figure of a flying Cupid, who holds an arrow in his hand. The base is of jasper and the clock is oval in form. It is French work of the sixteenth century and sold for $1,200.

NO. 2,634—A CRYSTAL CUP—$4,000.

A crystal ewer (2,632) is mounted in enamelled gold. It is in the form of an inverted cone, and rests on an oval base carved with leaves. The neck is formed by the figure of a woman, and on the cover are the heads of dolphins whose bodies are traced on the bowl. The handle is ornamented with figures of a woman, two eagles, and a lion. The eyes of the dolphins on the cover are made of rubies, and the base is studded with cameo stones. The piece is 9 3-5 inches high, and sold for $4,000.

No. 2,634 is a cup of rock crystal enamelled and mounted in gold studded with precious stones. The stem is of gold and the bowl of rock crystal, heavily engraved. It brought $4,000.

The three preceding pieces were bought by Duveen Brothers, and will probably be brought to New York.

A reliquary of crystal, 2,638, mounted in enamelled gold, brought $3,500. It is oval in form and contains a plaque of glass painted with a scene representing the annunciation.

Young Schaeffer Hasn't Followed Up His Advantage.

Albert Schaeffer, the young market gardener who rescued his sweetheart, Mary Goodenough, from her obdurate parents while they were in the court answering a summons which he had procured, has not followed up the advantage thus gained by marrying the girl.

After leaving the court room, Schaeffer hurried to the house of Mary's grandmother at West Farms, where the girl had taken refuge. He found her in a highly nervous condition, and they concluded to wait a few days before getting married.

Mary's grandfather says she can have a home in his house as long as she wants it, and that he will see that her father does not interfere with her until the wedding.

THE CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS.

They Will Now Get Nearly $3,000,000 Which President Harrison Held Back.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Mr. Cleveland's approval this week of the releases given by the Choctaws and Chickasaws of their claims upon certain lands in Oklahoma was alone necessary to secure to those tribes the appropriation of $2,991,450 made by Congress for their benefit more than two years ago.

His predecessor fought this claim with great persistency for more than two years. After the appropriation had been made he postponed paying the money, on the ground that the claim had no basis in law and justice; that corruption in its management by attorneys was alleged; that it contained one unquestionable mistake. Congress was, in fact, compelled to rectify that mistake, thereby saving the United States $48,800. Finally, when both branches of Congress voted that his criticisms on the appropriation should be overruled, he objected to the form of the deeds or conveyances given by the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and thus carried the whole matter beyond his term into that of Mr. Cleveland.

It has sometimes been suggested that he wanted to save the $3,000,000 from going against the account of his Administration, in the existing condition of the Treasury. But, with over two billions voted away by the two Congresses of his term, a little matter like $3,000,000 was relatively not very serious. Besides, President Harrison's opposition to this claim began when there was no great stress for money, and before the Fifty-second Congress had rivalled its predecessor in outlays and had become a billion Congress in its turn. It was founded, too, on obviously sincere objections to the whole transaction.

The appropriation of $2,991,450 in the act of March 3, 1891, had been for the extinction of the claims of the Choctaws and Chickasaws on lands occupied by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and now constituting a part of Oklahoma. To begin with, President Harrison learned that the Choctaws had agreed to give a commission of 25 per cent. and the Chickasaws a commission of 10 per cent. to their attorneys for any money thus secured. The Choctaws, who were entitled to three-fourths of the appropriation, would thus have to give nearly $561,000. One of these attorneys, having had trouble with his associates, made an affidavit that this agreement had been procured from the Choctaw Council by the use of corrupt methods, notes for various sums of from $2,500 to $5,000 having been given to members. The President, in a message to Congress, said that, apart from the protection of the Choctaws from such a contract, it "seemed to convey implications," since it could hardly be presumed that "the expenses and services of a committee of three persons to represent this claim before Congress could justly assume such proportions." However, Congress concluded not to act on this latter hint, while it also evidently thought that the question of fees to the attorneys was a matter for the Choctaws to settle for themselves. Finally, since the agreement with the attorneys had since been pronounced by the Choctaw authorities contrary to law, and repudiated, it did not seem necessary to do anything further on that score.

Next, as to the $48,800 which needed to be refunded from the appropriation, this mistake arose in regard to the allotments in severalty made to the Choctaws and Cherokees, and both Houses provided that the sum should be refunded, so that the main appropriation was no longer vitiated.

But the chief reason given by President Harrison for exercising his right to suspend the appropriation and ask further instructions from Congress was that it seemed unjust. He had vetoed it, simply because it came to him not as a separate measure, but as a part of the general Indian Appropriation bill submitted for his approval in the last hours of the session. It appeared that under the treaty of 1855, the Choctaws sold all their lands west of the 100th meridian, and that the Choctaws and Chickasaws also thereby leased their lands west of the 98th meridian to the Government, for settling other tribes and bands thereon. The sum paid was $800,000. In 1866 a second treaty ceded absolutely to the United States for $300,000, as he interpreted it, this same territory west of the 98th meridian, which had previously only been leased. Hence Mr. Holman argued, following the President's interpretation, that the land for which it was now proposed to pay nearly $3,000,000, had already been acquired in fee simple by the treaty of 1866.

The argument of the friends of the appropriation was that the $800,000 of 1855 was wholly for the lands west of the 100th meridian, aggregating over 6,000,000 acres, the lease being only a privilege that was added. As to the $300,000 mentioned in the treaty of 1866, it was given wholly, they said, in consideration of an agreement that the Choctaws and Chicasaws would adopt their freedmen, and give them tracts of land for homesteads, the money otherwise going back to the Government.

The opinion of Congress seemed to be, that taking the enormous acreage acquired, and the small amount of money paid, even both the $800,000 and the $300,000 would hardly represent a fair price, and that this would still less be the case on accepting the view put forward by the Indians as to what the $300,000 was really paid for. Perhaps the general sentiment was expressed by Mr. Culberson, in saying that it appeared that for the lands themselves only $800,000 had been paid, so that the United States would really have a very good bargain even in giving $3,000,000 more to complete and render unquestionable the title to the lands.

After Congress had come to this conclusion, and had expressed by a joint resolution its opinion that "there is no sufficient reason for interference in the due execution of the law referred to," the President objected to the language of the conveyances which the Indians proposed to make. He had anticipated in his message, future trouble and large additional appropriations. But now, at last, all obstacles are removed, and the Indians will have their money.

PRIZES FOR ART STUDENTS.

Diplomas and Gilts of Money Awarded at the Metropolitan Museum.

The closing exhibition of the students' work during the past year was held yesterday at the Metropolitan Museum. Henry G. Marquand congratulated the museum and the city on having produced the artists and architects who have erected buildings at Chicago that are the admiration of art critics. Parke Godwin spoke at length on the future of American art.

The diplomas were distributed by Prof. W. R. Ware. The prizes awarded were as follows: Painting, Hill Life, prize $25, presented by W. L. Andrews to Florence N. Shafer; Painting, Life, first mention, Miss M. M. Woodward; Modelling, Mrs. M. A. McCahill, first mention; Life Drawing, prize $10, presented by D. O. Mills to Flora Kendrick; Advanced Antique—First prize, $50, presented by D. O. Mills to Mr. Melvin Nichols, Jr.; second prize, $25, presented by J. W. Pinchot to Miss Laura M. Keene. Antique—Miss A. L. Underhill, first mention. Architecture—Willard J. Randolph, first mention.

A Chesterfieldian Congressman.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The people about the capital are almost as gravely agitated over a point of moral etiquette as our best society people are. When the Princess Eulalia went to visit "the great white joint at the other end of the avenue," as a Cincinnati man called it on one occasion, she was, of course, escorted by Commander Davis, who is her official cicerone in these parts. While going through the building a distinguished Congressman, no matter who he is, except that he is known as one of the Chesterfields of the House, approached the Captain of the Watch in the Capitol and said to him that he (the M. C.) had always been very anxious to meet Commander Davis, of whom he had heard so much in praise, &c., and would the Captain introduce him. The Captain, naturally thinking a Congressman was about the biggest thing on earth, said he would only be too glad, and, knocking royal etiquette galley-west, he steered the M. C. against the visiting party, and introduced the Congressman to the Commander, the Commander at the same time having the royal Princess on his arm. Any man, commander, corporal, admiral, or marine, would be embarrassed with a Princess on his arm and a Congressman on his hands, and it is not necessary, therefore, to say that Commander Davis was embarrassed; nor is it necessary to say he did not present the M. C. to H. R. H. Etiquette forbade that emphatically, but the Congressman hung on and walked shoulder to shoulder with the Commander, until the Commander, in self-defence and in defence of the inalienable right of royalty, was compelled to inform the Congressman that he was barking up the wrong tree, or words to that effect. The Congressman retired in discomfiture, and it wasn't long after that until the Captain of the Watch heard how the Congressman had been received, and he hastened at once to apologize for the Commander's conduct. But the Congressman was far and above any feeling of resentment.

"Don't mention it, my dear captain," he said, with Chesterfieldian grace and Christian forgiveness; "don't mention it. These naval officers haven't got a d— bit of manners, anyhow."

WON'T MARRY THE WIDOW.

DR. JOHN SHRADY SAYS HE NEVER PROMISED HER.

He is Rich and Each is 60 Years Old, and She Has Him Arrested in a Suit for $20,000 Damages—He is a Distant Cousin.

Dr. John Shrady, who is sued by Widow Sarah J. Monroe for $20,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage, was taken to the Sheriff's office yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Wolgering on the order of Judge McAdam of the Superior Court holding him in $5,000 bail. Dr. George F. Shrady, his brother, and Charles A. Marsh, a druggist of 125th street and Madison avenue, went on his bond, and he was released.

Mrs. Monroe, who is a widow of 60 years, which is about the age of the defendant, says that the defendant has been calling on her for the past six years and had agreed to marry her. He had asked for time when she suggested that a day be named. In March, 1890, he said he would marry her before the end of that year. She says she was put to much expense to have a suitable residence to receive a man so prominent in social and professional life and to be attired in a way meet for his prospective bride. She and Dr. Shrady are distant relatives, said to be third cousins.

While his bond was being made out in the Sheriff's office, Dr. Shrady said:

"This may have occurred to any physician. She was a sort of distant relative of mine. I went first to see her during the grip epidemic. It was a professional visit. I continued going to see her at intervals of several years. Sometimes I called professionally and sometimes socially. I had no idea of marrying her. She is 60 years old. I never gave her reason to think of marriage. I visited her simply as a relative or a physician. She began to throw out hints of matrimony and I began to draw off from my visits. It is one of those cases of infatuation, with money at the bottom of it. I don't want to use any harsher term. According to her statement it was not me, but my home and money she was after. Things have, indeed, reached a pretty pass when a physician cannot call to see a patient without being sued for breach of promise of marriage."

"What about your offer to settle the case?" he was asked.

"It was made merely to avoid the unpleasant notoriety of a suit. Her lawyer said I had better settle, and asked what I thought I ought to pay. I said $500 would about pay the expenses and trouble Mrs. Monroe had been put to. When I would not pay more, they threatened to sue. My defence will be a denial of the promise of marriage." At his house later Dr. Shrady said:

"I will tell you frankly that I never proposed to Mrs. Monroe. The propositions always came from her. I admit that I visited her rather frequently, but as a member of my family, she being my third cousin. Had I married her I feel sure in saying that such an action would have militated against the happiness of my own family. My whole life would have had to be, as it were, started all over again. A man very often visits a lady and finds out after a while that there are many things, seemingly trivial in themselves, in which his nature and hers do not sympathize. I do not mean anything unkind or condemnatory in this, only that small matters frequently make a discordant ring in a household. When a man finds that such is the case all he can do is to cease his attentions to the lady. I have not visited Mrs. Monroe since the middle of last October. I cannot say I am at all worried about the affair, but since the action has commenced I intend fighting it out to the very end. Fortunately a man has some rights, and does not have to marry some one for whom he does not care."

Regarding Mrs. Monroe's statement that she had expended a considerable sum for dresses, gas, and fuel whereby to more cheerfully welcome him, Dr. Shrady said, with an undisguised smile:

"Well, you know when one plays a game of chance one must put something in the pot."

Jacob and William Shrady, brothers of the defendant, of 90 Nassau street, are his counsel. Jacob Shrady said he had seen the plaintiff only once. It was several years ago, when she came to get her daughter a position as a typewriter. Her counsel, Ingersoll Lockwood, wanted more than $500 to settle. A few days ago Mr. Lockwood said he could get an order of arrest in the case, but disliked to. He wanted $3,500 in settlement.

Lawyer William Shrady said they were going to fight it out.

Lawyer Lockwood said that Dr. Shrady, who is a widower, has four grown children, two being daughters, one of whom is married. The other, Jennie, 22 years, is travelling in the West in a private car with the Goulds. Edwin Gould married Dr. George F. Shrady's adopted daughter. He, according to Lockwood, is worth $250,000.

THE NEW GUNBOATS.

Secretary Herbert Directs that Two of Them Be of the Composite Type.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Secretary Herbert, after mature consideration and full discussion with the Board of Bureau Chiefs, has directed that two of the three 1,200-ton gunboats authorized by Congress be constructed of the composite type.

For many years the construction bureau of the department, and notably Capt. Hichborn, the assistant chief of the bureau, have urged upon the department and upon Congress the advisability of sheathing the cruisers intended for service in foreign waters, particularly those that would probably be sent to tropical waters, where the marine growth is incredibly rapid upon the bottom of steel vessels. But because of the larger first cost of sheathing steel vessels, Congress has made it impossible to carry out this idea by limiting the appropriations very closely. In the case of the small gunboats there was one resort, and that is the one which Secretary Herbert has adopted to-day in directing that two of the new vessels be constructed of the composite type. That means that the frames of the vessels and part of the structure above the water line be made of steel, but that the hull be covered with wood planking. This wood planking, in turn, will be sheathed with copper, and thus the vessels will be enabled to make long cruises in tropical waters without going through the expensive process of docking and scraping. The cost of the composite type is not likely to be in excess of the cost of a steel vessel of similar size.

The return to the use of wooden hulls in this day of steel and iron ships appears at first glance to be out of the line of progress, but, as a matter of fact, Secretary Herbert has fully satisfied himself that the composite vessels will prove to be more efficient than all-steel vessels for the purposes for which these small gunboats are needed, and that the new move is distinctively in the direction of economy.

As much of the three vessels will be built of steel throughout, there will be fair opportunity to compare the respective types. Data prepared at the department, which may have influenced the Secretary in coming to the decision he reached to-day, show that the British navy is now building many of the composite vessels for foreign cruising purposes. At present that navy includes in its list vessels of this construction to the following extent: Six cruisers of 2,120 tons each, seven cruisers of 1,420 tons each, fifteen sloops of 1,130 tons each, twenty gunboats of from 800 to 1,000 tons each, and thirty-six gunboats of from 400 to 800 tons each.

The general dimensions of the new composite gunboats will be as follows: Length, 220 feet; beam, 36 feet; draught to bottom of keel, 11 feet; displacement, 1,200 tons; horse power, 1,750; estimated speed, 14 knots; coal supply, normal, 150 tons; full capacity, 300 tons; sail spread, 5,780 feet. The armament will consist of eight 4-inch, rapid-fire, breech-loading rifles, four 6-pounders, two 1-pounders, and one torpedo tube. The coal capacity of the all-steel boat, which is intended mainly for service in Chinese rivers, is slightly larger than in the case of the composite boats.

The construction bureau will proceed immediately to prepare the designs in detail for the construction of the vessels, and Chief Wilson believes that they will be completed in 120 days. Secretary Herbert has given strict orders that the plans be prepared in the greatest detail, and in such form that alterations in the designs will be unnecessary.

He has found that the first cost of new vessels is much increased by the adoption of suggested changes as the building of the vessels goes on. He has determined to economize in this respect and expects that a considerable saving in time will also be effected by allowing the contractors to proceed uninterruptedly under the original plans.

The Burtsell Committee Goes to Washington.

The case of the Rev. Dr. Burtsell will be brought to the attention of Mgr. Satolli this afternoon on a petition to restore him to the pastorate of the Church of the Epiphany, in Second avenue near Twenty-first street. The petition will be presented at the Catholic University in Washington by a committee of the parishioners, who left for the capital last evening.

The committee consists of Major Edward Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Joseph D. Creeden, Samuel Goodwin, Sr., Thomas McGrath, Patrick H. Clowe, Thomas J. Walsh, Michael Joyce, B. Berry, John Bergen, E. P. Clarke, and John Fitzsimmons.

The Rev. Dr. O'Gorman will present the committee. Major Duffy will make an address in English, and Mr. Creeden will make one in Latin.

SACRED PARTY HARMONY.

This Reminds Mr. Platt of Old Man Manning and Mick McGinnis.

A distinguished out-of-town Republican burst into ex-Senator Platt's office in lower Broadway yesterday afternoon on a mission. He came from afar off, and the minute his train stopped he clambered into a cab and was rattled off to the Tioga chieftain's office. Out of breath after climbing the stairs and scarcely waiting to grasp Mr. Platt's hand, the visitor began to censure Mr. Platt for his remarks about Senator John Sherman.

It will be recalled that Senator Sherman, in speaking of New York State politics, said that it was merely the toss of a copper between Tom Platt and Tammany Hall. Mr. Platt waited a decent time for Senator Sherman to retract the statement and then he scientifically carved the Ohio statesman.

"You should not have given out that interview, Senator Platt," cried the Tioga chieftain's visitor yesterday afternoon. "It was all wrong. It will affect the harmony of the party. It will cause trouble. You should not have done anything that would hurt harmony."

"Harmony be blamed," replied Senator Platt. "I have been battered and berated long enough, and I propose to answer back."

"Ah, but, my dear Senator," said his visitor in a sepulchral whisper, "but the harmony of the party!"

"Look here, my friend," replied Senator Platt as he sat back in his chair and stroked his beard, "I have been in a peculiar position for a number of years. It has reminded me of an experience that old man Manning of Owego had one winter's night. Old man Manning was a neighbor of mine in the old days, before they had coal stoves. It was a terribly cold winter, and old man Manning had a big wood pile just back of his house. It took a heap of wood to keep the house warm, but he noticed that the back of his wood pile, as well as the front, was being depleted rapidly. He couldn't understand it, and he decided one night to keep watch. So the old man hid himself and nearly froze until 4 o'clock in the morning, when a sleigh drew up at the back of the wood pile, and Mick McGinnis, a handy old Milesian of the town, began to load up the sleigh with the old man's wood. He'd got the sleigh pretty well piled up when the old man, almost frozen, pounced out upon him, and cudgelled him within an inch of his life. He got him down and pummelled him and jumped upon him. Mick lost his senses for a moment, and then he jumped up and swaggered up to old man Manning and yelled:

"'Ach, ye murtherin' ould divil, I've found yer out at insht. Yez are always quarrellin' wid yer neighbohrs, ye testy ould villain. Yez a foightin' all the toime; nobody in the town can live wid yez.'

"But old man Manning got back his wood, and his wood pile wasn't disturbed any more that winter."

THINGS JOHN C. NEW SAYS.

Gladstone Is Selfish and Vain and Knows Home Rule Has No Chance.

The Hon. John C. New, Consul-General to London under the Harrison Administration, arrived on the Paris yesterday with his family and is at the Gilsey House. Mr. New had many visitors yesterday afternoon. His family will leave for Indianapolis to-morrow. Mr. New will remain in town most of the week. He will take a flying trip to Baltimore and Washington meanwhile. Mr. New told a SUN reporter how he welcomed Gen. Patrick A. Collins, his successor, and how Gen. Collins returned the cordiality when Mr. New started for home. Gen. New added that Gen. Collins will undoubtedly be very popular in London.

"I came back more of an Ameridan than ever," continued Gen. New. "I have no adulation for the English people, and neither have I any critical comment to make upon them. I was well treated for four years by them. But to be very candid, I am of the opinion that the English people as a nation do not like America or Americans. They are envious of our progress. They are stolid and slow to accept innovations. They have observed our rapid development, and are not at all pleased with it. Remember, I am speaking of the English as a nation. It would require a surgical operation to make them understand the progress we have made, and how many more surgical operations to get them to follow in our footsteps."

The reporter asked Gen. New for his opinion of Mr. Gladstone as a statesman and the prospects for home rule for Ireland.

"On those questions I will be just as frank as I can be," replied Gen. New. "And I tell you that, outside of the lower half of Ireland, and one or two districts in Liverpool, and an odd district scattered here and there in other parts of England, nobody cares a copper for home rule. Gladstone himself is a selfish and vain statesman. The home rule issue was but a stepping stone to satisfy his ambition for a return to the Premiership. Gladstone has a majority of about forty in the House of Commons for the Home Rule bill, but it can never pass the House of Lords, and therefore Gladstone and his followers remind me of the French King who marched up hill with his army only to march down again. I repeat to you that Gladstone was ambitious more for the Premiership than for home rule in Ireland. I repeat to you that he is a selfish and vain statesman. His ambition has been satisfied now, and he knows that there's no more chance for home rule in Ireland than if he'd never been born."

MEMORIAL SERVICES IN BROOKLYN.

They Will Be at the Martyrs' Tomb and the Lincoln Monument.

Preliminary exercises to the regular Memorial Day services will be held in Brooklyn today. In the morning there will be services at the Martyrs' Tomb at Fort Greene, under direction of delegations from several veteran posts and the Society of Old Brooklynites, and in the afternoon at the Lincoln Monument on the Prospect Park plaza.

Committees of Grand Army men will visit the various cemeteries during the day and decorate the graves of their dead comrades, and in the evening there will be memorial services in a score or more of churches.

The Niagara State Reservation.

NIAGARA FALLS, May 27.—The first meeting of the new Board of Commissioners of the Niagara State Reservation was held here today. The report of the treasurer showed a balance in the fund for reservation improvements of $3,843.01. Much work had been done during the past winter in improving the drives about the park and islands, and plans were submitted for a new building at the front of the incline railway at Prospect Park.

Reservation Engineer Radford and Landscape Architect Vaux of New York were, by resolution, dismissed from the employ of the Commission, and in the future all work of this kind will be done by any one the Commission approves of.

The construction of a stone arched bridge was ordered between Goat Island and the first Sister Island, which will be of rustic design and about eighty feet long, and embody an arch sixty feet in length.

Won't Arbitrate on Railroad Rates.

CHICAGO, May 27.—President Hughitt of the Northwestern Railroad has refused to act as arbitrator in settling the Western rate trouble on the ground that his road was largely interested in some of the rates. This leaves matters exactly as they were, and on Monday the $37.50 Colorado and $17.50 Missouri River round trip rates will be made.

There is a mistaken impression that President Reinhart of the Atchison agreed to arbitrate the whole matter. His agreement was to let Mr. Hughitt act as arbitrator, provided he heard the case and made his decision before Monday night, otherwise the reduced rates were to become effective. Mr. Hughitt's refusal to act wipes out the agreement.

Mr. Ottendorfer Presented $12,000 to the City.

"I have been in the Finance Department since 1857," said Deputy Comptroller Richard A. Storrs, yesterday, "and in that time have known of but one instance where a city official refused to draw his salary. The exception was Oswald Ottendorfer, who was an Alderman in 1873-74. His entire salary was covered back into the city treasury, where he cannot get it now should he reconsider his determination not to take it, for his claim has been outlawed by time."

The salary which Mr. Ottendorfer refused to accept amounted to $12,000. He said he had not earned it.

A Fracas on Broadway.

C. E. Ashton, a Philadelphia salesman, had a row with William Hennig, a jeweler, of 153 West Thirty-sixth street yesterday afternoon at Broadway and Thirty-fourth street. Ashton picked up a paving stone and threw it at Hennig. Then he ran down Broadway, followed by Hennig, who was bleeding profusely from a wound in the head. Policeman Hulse took both men to the West Thirtieth street station. An ambulance was called and Hennig was taken to the New York Hospital. He became unconscious just before the ambulance arrived, and the police thought he was seriously hurt, but the surgeon said not. Hennig left the hospital after having his wound dressed. Ashton was looked up.

MRS. DUBOIS IS ACQUITTED.

SHE AND HER GRANDDAUGHTER CONGRATULATED IN COURT.

Mrs. Margaret Cooney, Who Accused Them of Attempting to Poison Her and Her Family, Shakes Her Fist and Threatens.

Tears of joy filled the eyes of many spectators in Justice Noble's police court in Long Island City yesterday on the dismissal of the charges of attempted poisoning made against Mrs. Martha Dubois, a well-to-do widow of Sea Cliff, and her sixteen-year-old granddaughter, Miss Lillian Dubois Treadwell. Mrs. Dubois wept while her friends pressed around to congratulate her. Miss Treadwell's eyes were moist, and she appeared at a loss to know whether to laugh or cry. Among the first to grasp the hands of the two women were her lawyers, James C. Clord and William M. Thacher. From the rear of the happy circle, Mrs. Margaret Coney, who made the accusation, gazed with blanched face and clenched teeth.

When the case was opened yesterday morning the benches were well filled with prominent residents of Sea Cliff, who all went there to testify in Mrs. Dubois's behalf. Among them were the Rev. C. T. Wilson of the Sea Cliff Methodist Church, E. Reinhart, superintendent of the Sunday school; Charles E. Hadden, President of Sea Cliff village; Police Justice Webber of Sea Cliff, and Justice Frederick A. Crandall of Glen Cove.

Mrs. Cooney, who made the complaint, kept constantly moving about in the court room, her eyes glaring angrily. She is about 47 years old. Her husband is an insane asylum. The alleged attempted poisoning, according to her sworn statement, occurred on July 11 of last year, when Miss Treadwell gave her a pot of coffee, which Mrs. Cooney swears contained arsenic. She was at the time living in Mrs. Dubois's barn, an object of charity. In her testimony yesterday Mrs. Dubois positively contradicted the important points in the evidence given by Mrs. Cooney. She permitted Mrs. Cooney to stay temporarily in her barn until she could find other quarters. Finally Mrs. Cooney refused to leave the premises, asserting that she owned half the place. The first Mrs. Dubois heard of the charges was on the night she was arrested.

Miss Treadwell gave corroborative testimony.

Justice Crandall then testified that Mrs. Cooney called on him for warrants for Mrs. Dubois's arrest on various charges, but he declined to issue them. After she was dispossessed from Mrs. Dubois's barn she showed him a bottle and a glass containing carbolic acid, which she said had been used by Mrs. Dubois in "poisoning the barn" while she (Mrs. Cooney) lived there with her family. The Justice also testified that Mrs. Cooney informed him that her diamonds and money had been stolen from between two mattresses the day she was ejected from the barn.

Justice Noble decided that it wasn't necessary for the defence to produce witnesses to testify to the high standing of the accused women, and he forthwith dismissed the charges on the ground that the evidence was insufficient.

As the happy throng moved out of the court room Mrs. Cooney shook her hand threateningly after them and said:

"I'll not rest. I'll go before the Grand Jury with this."

It is said Mrs. Dubois's lawyers will bring an action of some kind against Mrs. Cooney.

MARION PRENTICE THOMPSON.

Miss Alice Stone, a Trained Nurse, is Adopted by a Brooklyn Woman.

Mrs. Jane Thompson of Brooklyn, a niece of the late millionaire John H. Prentice, recently adopted Miss Alice Stone, a pupil in the Training School for Nurses in Waltham, Mass. One of Mrs. Thompson's relatives was a patient at the institution, and it was while visiting her that Mrs. Thompson became deeply interested in Miss Stone.

Miss Stone was regularly adopted as Mrs. Thompson's daughter, and she assumed the name of Marion Prentice Thompson. Last week Mrs. Thompson returned to Brooklyn with her adopted daughter, and remained at 60 State street until yesterday morning, when they started on a visit to Place Farlie. Mrs. Thompson denied stories which followed her from Salem to Brooklyn, intimating that her relations with Miss Stone were very distasteful to the family of the latter, and that she had left some unpaid bills behind her at Salem. There was no truth whatever, she said, in either of these stories. Mrs. Thompson is wealthy, and has no children of her own.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 34 | Sun sets.... 7 21 | Moon sets. 2 54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 27 | Gov. Island. 7 01 | Hell Gate.. 8 50

Arrived—SATURDAY, May 27.

Ss Campania, Haines, Liverpool.
ps Paris, Pandle, Southampton.
Ss Massasoit, Evans, Bristol.
ss Hollistide, Thompson, Maracaibo.
Ss Scottish Prince, Dobson, Carthagena.
Ss Draco, Kendrick, Boston.
Bark Saerimner, Harvey, Columbo.
Bark Carl Linck, Zeplen, Pilau.

[For later arrivals see First Page.]

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Augusta Victoria, from New York, at Hamburg.
Ss Exeter City, from New York, at Bristol.
ss New York, from New York, at Southampton.

SIGHTED.

Ss H. H. Meier, from New York, passed Southampton.
Ss Aurania, from New York, off Brow Head.
Ss Egyptian Monarch, from New York, off Scilly.
ss La Champagne, from New York, off the Lizard.
Ss Mandarin, from New York, passed Gibraltar.
ss St. Enoch, from New York, passed Kinsale.
Ss Waesland, from New York, off the Lizard.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Noordland, from Antwerp for New York.
Ss Berlin, from Southampton for New York.
ss Bourgogne, from Havre for New York.

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS.

Ss Pinefields, from Baltimore for New York.
ss Herman Winters, from Boston for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail Tuesday, May 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aller, Bremen		9:00 A. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
City of Para, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Habana, Havana	7:00 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
Jason, Honduras		

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-day.

Alisa	Jamaica	May 20
Cachemire	Gibraltar	May 13
Rugia	Havre	May 16
Alaska	Liverpool	May 20
Circassia	Glasgow	May 18
La Bretagne	Havre	May 20
Mohawk	London	May 17
Trinidad	Bermuda	May 25

Due Monday, May 29.

Bohemia	Stettin	May 14
Ems	Bremen	May 20
Nomadic	Liverpool	May 19
State of California	Glasgow	May 19
Saratoga	Havana	May 23
Weimar	Bremen	May 18

Due Tuesday, May 30.

Adirondack	Kingston	May 25
Caracas	La Guayra	May 24
Persian Monarch	London	May 16

Due Wednesday, May 31.

Havel	Bremen	May 22
Noravia	Christiansand	May 17
Newport	Colon	May 25
Westernland	Antwerp	May 30
Yumuri	Havana	May 27

Due Thursday, June 1.

San Marcos	Colon	May 24
Sorrento	Hamburg	May 18

Due Friday, June 2.

Columbia	Hamburg	May 25
Germania	Liverpool	May 20
Lahnecke	Antwerp	May 20
Maasdam	Rotterdam	May 20
Neustria	Gibraltar	May 20
Servia	Liverpool	May 20
Wieland	Havre	May 23

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232 and 234 BOWERY, COR. PRINCE ST.

KRAG-JORGENSEN RIFLE ADOPTED.

Decision in Favor of That Rifle for the Armament of Our Army.

CHICAGO, May 27.—American soldiers are to use the Krag-Jorgensen rifle unless the Secretary of War interposes. The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, in session at the World's Fair grounds, has reached that decision. They declare that American inventors have not yet made a magazine rifle which can compare with this model of foreign skill. If approved by the Secretary of War the decision will settle a controversy that has lasted nearly two years, and as a result $400,000 will be expended in the national armories in the manufacture of these rifles, the royalty, of course, going to the foreign inventors.

Hoboken's Tax Rate.

The Board of Tax Commissioners of Hoboken yesterday fixed the tax rate for the coming year at $20 per thousand. This is a reduction of $1.90 from last year's rate.

Business Notices.

A wife's duty to her family should lead her to give Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam for all throat ailments. All druggists. Trial bottles, 10 cents.

The most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite is DR SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS. Beware of counterfeits.

DIED.

FALK.—On Friday evening, 26th inst., at his residence, 319 West 58th st., Isaac N. Falk, in the 29th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at Temple Beth-El, 5th av. and 76th st., at 9 A. M., Monday, 29th inst., to which relatives and friends and the members of America Lodge, No. 410, I. O. B. B., and Beth-El Society of Personal Service are invited. Interment private. It is most earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

DONOVAN.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Saturday, May 27, 1893, James Donovan, a native of Ireland, aged 83 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Edward Joyce, 169 McDonough st., Tuesday, May 30, to the Church of Our Lady of Victory, McDonough st. and Throop av., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

HENRY.—On Thursday, May 25, John F. Henry, aged 59.

Funeral services at the South Congregational Church, Court and President sts., Brooklyn, Sunday, May 28, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at Waterbury, Vt.

HUYLAR.—On Friday, May 26, Martha M. Huylar, widow of Dr. E. P. Huylar, in the 55th year of her age.

Interment at Birmingham, Conn., on Tuesday, May 30.

McTAGUE.—On Friday, May 26, Thomas McTague of Englewood, N. J.

Funeral Sunday, at 3 P. M., from St. Cecelia's Church. Interment in Mount Carmel Cemetery, Hightwood, N. J.

OBREITER.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, May 26, 1893, Edward, only child of William and Margaret Obreiter, in the 12th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 638 Park av., Monday, May 29, at 2 P. M.

PEIRCE.—At Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, May 27, Gertrude Moore, wife of John Peirce.

Notice of funeral hereafter. Connecticut and Maine papers please copy.

POWERS.—At his late residence, 463 11th av., on the 25th inst., Joseph M. Powers.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend