WALTON DWIGHT.

Will of the Binghamton Philanthropist.

WISE BEQUESTS

Grateful Remembrance of Friends, Relatives and Employes.

CHARITABLE GIFTS.

Annual Banquets for the Press and the Fire Department.

RESULTS OF A BUSY LIFE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1878.

Judge Clark, of Owego, probated the will of the late Colonel Dwight, in the presence of proper witnesses, in this city this afternoon. The will reads thus:—

I, Walton Dwight, of Windsor, Broome county, New York, being of sound mind and memory, and considering the uncertainty of life, do, therefore, make, ordain, publish and declare this to be my last will and testament.

PAYMENT OF JUST DEBTS.

First—I direct as soon after my death as practicable that all debts made by me and unadjusted since May, 1877, and in no way including debts in bankruptcy (excepting from said bankrupt debts as specified in the schedule hereto attached), shall be paid in full from my estate. In addition I direct that the amounts, with interest, specified in schedule A shall also be paid, unless discharged by me prior to my death. These amounts of indebtedness were made by me to the within named creditors after I had put up to the First National Bank of Binghamton and other creditors all the securities possessed either by myself or by my wife at that time, when we gave up everything we had in the world to our secured creditors, and they, by forcing sale of said securities in the most depressed of times, and thereby not realizing one-half the value of the property. I consider that I have done all that was required of me either as a Christian or a gentleman; that I am not required morally or otherwise to make up a deficit caused by the ill-judged and illiberal action of my several creditors, and that the laws of our land discharge an honest bankrupt, and it is right they should. To those who were unsecured I feel an honest obligation, and direct that the debts shall be discharged as above provided, unless I pay them prior to my death.

REMEMBERING UNSECURED CREDITORS.

Schedule A referred to in the foregoing:—

James Dillon	$9 00	Newton & Davis	$16 36
Almeron Johnson	7 85	Lawyer Bros	55 10
John O. Campbell	2 63	T. P. Goodrich	1 80
John Kelly	26 94	John D. Ames	1 60
A. W. Carl	1 00	D. W. Whitney	4 85
D. L. & W. Express Co.	5 99	S. W. Barrett	2 00
		Benson & Gillespie	12 95
William Kress	2 40	P. H. Meagley	20 05
Seth Marvin	4 20	Charles W. Sears	21 10
Geo. B. Hollister	9 44	Binghamton Gas Light Co.	237 20
Otis & Brother	26 00		
Mason, Pratt & Co.	1 75	Thomas Johnson	32 40
F. B. Hearmlee	6 00	Reynolds & Townsend	13 63
Holland & Bros	90 63		
D. L. Brownson	261 88	Dr. T. L. Brown	8 72
John Franey	101 00	R. A. Ford	30 50
Christ Church, Binghamton	37 50	L. D. V. Smith	30 00
		Bartlett Bros	18 20

BEQUESTS TO PERSONAL FRIENDS.

Second—I will and bequeath to my friends, Hon. O. W. Chapman and Hon. C. E. Martin, in part recognition of their substantial favors and more than brotherly kindness toward me in the days of my travail, as follows:—

O. W. Chapman....$10,000 Celiora E. Martin...$5,000

Third—I will and bequeath to George F. Lyon, of the city of Binghamton, as a slight testimonial to him for unvarying courtesy and kindness to me for a series of years while doing business in the office with which he is connected, the sum of $1,000.

Fourth—I will and bequeath to George B. Edwards, as a recognition of his faithfulness while in my service and as a mark of kindly remembrance, the sum of $1,000. This bequest is provisional—that is to say, the said George B. Edwards shall receive the same if he is so circumstanced at the time of my death that he can hold the said $1,000 for his own use and benefit. If it cannot be paid to him so that it will be applied to his personal use and benefit I direct my executors hereinafter named in their discretion to hold and invest the same and apply the income thereof to his personal use and benefit.

Fifth—I will and bequeath to Neri Pine, as a mark of kindly esteem for his promptness in aiding me when I needed friends, the sum of $1,000.

Sixth—I will and bequeath to Ellen Cormady, in recognition of her faithfulness to us and as a mark of friendly regard, the sum of $1,000.

Seventh—I will and bequeath to William Roberts, the Episcopal clergyman of Windsor, in recognition of his earnest Christian work in my native town, and in the belief that he more needs practical assistance than any other clergyman in the county of Broome, owing to the small parish over which he labors, the sum of $1,000.

Eighth—I will and bequeath to Dr. Titus L. Brown, as a mark of kindly regard, $200. I also will and bequeath to my little friends Gerry and Edith Jones, children of General E. F. Jones, the sum of $150 each.

BEQUESTS TO RELATIVES.

Ninth—I will and bequeath to my uncle, Chester Dwight, provisionally—that is to say, to direct and for his own use and benefit, if he is so circumstanced at the time of my death, that he can hold the same for the sole benefit of himself and family. Should he be hampered with indebtedness, or otherwise, so that this bequest would not go as designed, then I direct my executors and executrix to invest and pay over the said legacy in such a manner that said Chester Dwight and family may have the full benefits as intended, the sum of $2,000; and to my cousin, Hattie Dwight, in kindly remembrance, $500.

Tenth—I will and bequeath to my aunt, Mary Dwight, of Condersport, Porter county, Pa., for her sole use while living, and to be paid over to Orson Dwight or to his wife or children (in case of his death) at her death, or so much thereof as may be left, the sum of $1,000.

Eleventh—I will and bequeath to my uncle, Orson Dwight, of Allegheny, Potter county, Pa., the sum of $2,000, for the sole use of his family, and this bequest is to be governed by the same provision as contained in the ninth subdivision of this will, and I direct that the money be received and invested by my friends, Uncle Norman Dwight, of Hebron, Potter county, Pa., and Hon. A. T. Olmstead, of Condersport, Pa. And I direct also that my said two friends—Dwight and Olmstead—last named invest the said $1,000 herein bequeathed to my Aunt Mary Dwight in such a manner as shall best promote the comfort and future well being of my said uncle and aunt, mentioned in said subdivisions ten and eleven of this instrument. Also, I will and bequeath to Julia Whitford $1,000, and make chargeable on my estate to furnish her father and mother with a house and garden, rent not to exceed $100 per annum, for their lives.

Twelfth—I will and bequeath to John Dusenbury, of Portville, N. Y., the sum of $750, in recognition of his kindly and practical assistance in my days of need.

Thirteenth—I will and bequeath to Edgar Dusenbury, of Portville, N. Y., the sum of $750, in recognition of kindly assistance and as a mark of my regard.

Fourteenth—I will and bequeath to my brother, Ward A. Dwight and wife, of Chicago, Ill., the sum of $3,500, as a mark of my brotherly regard, and in return for practical help given me when first starting after my financial misfortunes. I can never forget this kindness. And I also will and bequeath to them one-half interest in my burial casket patent, unless disposed of by me prior to my death.

Fifteenth—I will and bequeath to my brother-in-law, Seymour Coleman, and my sister, Mrs. Seymour Coleman, the sum of $1,500, in recognition of their practical kindness and assistance toward me when friends were valuable, and in brotherly regard; and I will and bequeath to them also one-half interest in my burial casket patent, unless disposed of by myself prior to my death.

Sixteenth—I will and bequeath to my brother-in-law, William Ayer, and to my sister Sarah, his wife, the sum of $500 as a mark of brotherly remembrance.

Seventeenth—I will and bequeath to my brother-in-law, T. P. McDonald, and to my sister Bessie, his wife, the sum of $500 in brotherly remembrance. I also will and bequeath to George Pratt, Cashier First National Bank of Binghamton, N. Y., as a mark of esteem and kindly remembrance of our long and pleasant business and social relations, the sum of $1,000.

GIFTS TO MRS. DWIGHT'S FAMILY.

Eighteenth—I will and bequeath to my father-in-law and mother-in-law, George and Ruth Dusenbury, the sum of $500 (in case they may survive me), more as a mark of deep and earnest regard to them for their unvarying kindness to me and mine than from other motive. In case of their decease before mine then this bequest to be void, as it will not then serve my purpose, which is simply to put on record my deep obligations to and my earnest respect for them.

Nineteenth—I will and bequeath to my brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law, as a mark of kindly remembrance, as follows:—

To Whitmore Dusenbury and wife, $500.
To John H. Dusenbury and wife, $500.
To the three children of Kate Rose, deceased—viz., Mary, George and "Nan," $500.
To Edgar Dusenbury and wife, $500.
To Ruth Owen and her husband, $500.
To Sally Osborn and husband, $500.
To William Dusenbury, $500.

FOR EMPLOYES AND OTHERS.

I will, also, including these bequests, the following legacies to persons not related to me:—

To my little friend Helen Mallock, of Binghamton, N. Y., the sum of $500, to be invested by her mother for her use should my death precede her becoming of legal age.

To William T. Chadbourne the sum of $250, in kindly remembrance and as a slight testimonial of his honesty and faithfulness while in my employ.

To Mary Hart, wife of Henry J. Hart, in kindly remembrance and as a mark of respect for faithfulness and devotion to my interest while in the employ of the Dwight House, $250.

To Jack Armstrong, colored, in kind remembrance, $50.

To Isaac Jenkins, colored, in kindly remembrance, $50.

To my little friend Bailey, son of Henry and Addie Smith, to be held for him by his father, unless of legal age at the time of my death, the sum of $250.

To my little friend Marie Sears, daughter of Charles Sears, in kindly remembrance, to be used for her in the purchase of some little keepsake to remember the donor by, $250.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Twentieth—I will and bequeath to Hon. O. W. Chapman and Hon. Celora E. Martin and Egbert A. Clark the sum of $10,000 in trust for the use and benefit of the deserving and needy poor of the city of Binghamton, the said $10,000 to be paid by my executors to the said trustees, who shall invest the sum in perfectly safe farm mortgages, and the interest or income thereof shall annually, on the 1st of December in each year, be paid over to a committee, to be appointed by all the clergymen, ministers and priests who are residents of and in charge of a church or congregation in the city of Binghamton, or a majority of them, embracing all denominations in the assembly. The said committee shall expend or apply the interest or income of said legacy as follows:—They shall provide and see that every needy and poor family living in the city of Binghamton be provided with a good and substantial Christmas dinner, confining this charity to no particular race, creed or color, but for the once in the year making God's poor happy with a full belly. Should the interest or income on said bequest be more than is required for the above specified purpose then the committee shall expend the surplus in their discretion for the comforts that will most benefit the deserving poor. And the said trustees shall see that the said committee annually appointed by the committee in assembly as aforesaid, faithfully, honestly and impartially discharge the duty imposed upon them as above specified. To the persons who shall be pastors of the four churches in Windsor, my native town, at the time of my death, I give the sum of $1,000, to be used by them for Sunday-school books or for such other purposes as they deem will best serve their respective churches. To wit:—

To the Methodist Episcopal Church, $250.
To the Presbyterian Church, $250.
To the Free Methodist Church, $250.
To the Episcopal Church, $250.

To Hon. William B. Edwards, Hon. C. E. Martin and Stephen C. Millard, Esq., I give and bequeath the sum of $7,500, in trust for the use and benefit of the Binghamton Library Association. I direct said trustees to expend $2,500 as soon after this bequest is paid to them as practicable for such books as in their judgment are most needed; the balance, $5,000, to be invested by them, and the interest, annual or semi-annual (as the case may be), to be expended for library purposes in the discretion of the said trustees.

AN ANNUAL BANQUET FOR THE PRESS.

To the press of Binghamton, $1,000, in kindly recollection of their always earnest efforts to assist me in the promotion of any project that would work to the future interest of the city, and I appoint Abram W. Carl, of the *Leader*; Peter D. Van Vradenburg, of the *Republican*, and George Lawyer, of the *Democrat*, as trustees for such fund, the annual interest to be used for a yearly banquet or dinner for the editors, foremen and such other guests as they may choose to invite, with the hope that the same may tend to promote a kindly spirit toward each other and a pleasant recollection of the donor.

To the Fire Department of the city of Binghamton, in friendly remembrance of their always kindly acts toward me and mine, at all times and on all occasions, the sum of $3,000; and I hereby appoint Tracy R. Morgan, Nerihiah Seitz and George F. Lyon trustees to take charge of such fund, to be safely invested by them, and the annual interest to be paid over to a committee of the Fire Department and devoted to an annual dinner or banquet for the whole department, with hope on part of the donor that such meetings may tend to the unity and happiness of the recipients.

HIS ONLY SON PROVIDED FOR.

Twenty-first—To my much loved and only son, Frank Dwight, instead of bequests, I have caused my life to be insured directly to him in the sum of $50,000, and I propose to increase the said amount to $75,000. I desire and direct that in case of my death while my son is under legal age that his mother, Anna N. Dwight, shall be appointed his general guardian, with full power to act for him, having full control of his property and person until he becomes of legal age. I also desire and request my friends Orlow W. Chapman and Celora E. Martin to act as advisers and counsellors to my wife and boy, and would suggest as investment of his estate sound farm mortgages or registered government bonds. Safety in his case will be more desirable than large percentage, and a sound and practical bringing up of my boy is more desirable than any frothy brilliancy of style. That he may grow up to be a man, in the broad acceptation of the word, has always been my earnest wish.

THE WIFE'S PORTION.

Twenty-second—To Anna N. Dwight, my darling wife, the best and truest of women, in addition to about $12,000 insured directly to her on my life, I give, devise and bequeath to her everything of which I die possessed, both real and personal, after deducting from my estate the bequests made in this will, from subdivisions one to twenty inclusive, for her own use and disposal, absolutely and forever, provisionally—that is to say, if my wife, Anna N. Dwight, at the time of my death, is free from all indebtedness or has not a greater amount than the said $12,000 insured on my life direct to her will discharge, or if she under the laws of our land in bankruptcy gets a discharge from all indebtedness, or if by compounding or settlement directly giving her creditors everything of which she is possessed prior to my death she can wipe out and fully liquidate all claims against her, then the bequest made in the forepart of this subdivision to Anna N. Dwight shall be of full force, and she shall have and hold the same for her own use and benefit. But in case my wife, Anna N. Dwight, is unable to make full and complete settlement with her creditors by giving up all of which she is possessed prior to my death, or is unable to obtain her discharge from the same in the bankruptcy courts of our land, then the bequest made to Anna N. Dwight in the fore part of this subdivision shall be null and void and of no force, and I direct that the portion of my estate covered by the said bequest, less the $12,000 on my life to her, shall be paid over to my son, Frank Dwight; if not of legal age, I direct that it be paid over to his guardian, and held for him until he arrives at legal age or until such time after his legal age as, in the judgment of his guardian named and her advisers and counsellors herein named, it shall be best for him to receive the same. If owing to the failure of Anna N. Dwight to get her legal discharge as aforementioned and this bequest aforementioned should go to my son Frank, in accordance with this will, I charge my son Frank to always so treat this bequest that his mother will never have cause to regret the change in the disposition of the bequest. As he hopes for happiness here or hereafter I, his father, so charge him. In the case of the death of both my wife and son prior to my own, then I direct that the balance of my estate, after first doubling all the bequests, shall be held by a committee, formed of three leading lawyers of the city of Binghamton, to be appointed by the General Term of the Supreme Court, to use for purely charitable objects for the city of Binghamton; or, at the option of the said committee, one-half of said amount may be used to increase and enlarge the library of the Binghamton Library Association.

INSTRUCTIONS TO EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

Twenty-third—I desire and do hereby constitute and appoint my wife, Anna N. Dwight, and my friends Hon. Orlow W. Chapman and George F. Lyon, of Binghamton, N. Y., to be executrix and executors of this my last will and testament, and that, after my estate is duly settled, that either or both the executors and my friend, Hon. C. E. Martin, shall always during their lives act as advisers and counsellors to my wife and boy.

Twenty-fourth—In case of the death of any person mentioned in Nos. 1 to 20 prior to my own, and such persons shall leave neither wife nor children, then in each such case the bequests shall be null and void, and shall not be paid, but pass to the remaining legatees, my intention being to go no farther than the wife and children; therefore, beyond such legal heirs are not included. In case of all bequests the expenses of guardians or trustees (in caring for my son Frank in case he is not of legal age at my death or has not received the bequest in accordance with this my will, and in investing and taking care of said funds) shall be paid (her or them) from the income of said funds, such amounts for services for each year as shall be agreed upon by my executrix and executors, or a majority of them, and shall seem to them a fair compensation for services so rendered. In all acts of my executrix and executors I contemplate the legality and binding force, provided there is always the action of one executor in connection with the executrix. In case guardian, executor or trustee should die before me or decline to serve, then I direct that such vacancy shall be filled by appointment by three Judges of the Supreme Court of this district, and such appointees shall have as full power as those named in this will.

A RETROSPECTION.

Twenty-fifth—This, my last will and testament, is made on the basis of the present value of my estate in the case of death. At this date my estate is made almost entirely of life insurance, which amount I do not propose to ever materially lessen. I have lived to that age and have been subject to such experience that I have no further ambition for myself beyond leaving my family comfortable and with sufficient means to enable them to live as they were in the habit of being heretofore, and also in making such friendly bequests to those who are endeared to me from association and kindly acts as will leave pleasant memories behind me when I start on the long journey. I find, in looking over the past of my business life, while working and doing business for profit I averaged upward of $30,000 a year. My home or Binghamton enterprise was not started or executed for profit, but with a view of doing something worthy of the city and myself. It resulted in financial failure and the loss of all my accumulations for years. Since my failure in this enterprise, with no capital worth mentioning to start with, I have averaged over $10,000 for twelve months. Judging from this and from the past I apprehend no difficulty in a return from $10,000 to $20,000 a year for my work when acting strictly for gain. I have, therefore, made this my last will and testament, fully believing that I can keep the premiums up on the present amount of life insurance I am carrying, and that my estate will not lessen in the future from its present value. If, however, sickness or any other cause should destroy my ability to pay my life insurance premiums and thereby lessen the present value of my estate, then all the bequests mentioned in this my last will should be scaled down in exact proportion to the difference as between the present value of my estate and the value of the same at the time of my death; but no increase of my estate on account of increase by accumulated profits on life policies or an increase of insurance shall increase any bequests. And I direct, in the final execution and settlement of this, my last will and testament, that the foregoing shall govern the size of the bequests—namely, if my estate has not lessened from its present volume at this date at the time of my death, then the bequests aforemade to be paid in full; but in case of the lessening of the estate at the time of my death, then the bequests to be governed by the exact ratio they bear to the estate then as now, to be scaled down accordingly.

BURIAL AT BINGHAMTON.

Twenty-sixth—I desire that my body shall be buried in our lot in the Spring Forest Cemetery, Binghamton, N. Y., and that in whatever part of the country I may pay the debt of nature this my request shall be fulfilled if practicable. My most disinterested business efforts in life were made for the good and well being of the city of Binghamton, and whatever the results may have been I believe that a large majority of the good citizens appreciate my good intents, even though resulting in partial failure. I therefore wish to rest among them.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal this — day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1878.

WALTON DWIGHT.

As witnesses of the above, in the proper form, were signed the names of B. N. Loomis and Charles W. Loomis.

THE HUNTON-ALEXANDER FEUD.

INDICTMENT OF THE VIRGINIA CONGRESSMAN PROBABLE—LAW OF THE DISTRICT ON DUELLING—READINESS OF THE CHALLENGED PARTY TO TESTIFY—MODERN METHOD OF MEETING A CARTEL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1878.

The public will doubtless remember the quarrel between Mr. Epps Hunton, Representative in Congress from the Eighth Virginia district, and Mr. Columbus Alexander, of this city, which grew out of a statement alleged to have been made by General Hunton at a public meeting in Alexandria, Va., to the effect that Mr. Alexander and others approved of the law relating to the Special Tax Enforcement act. This assertion Mr. Alexander contradicted and the result was a spirited correspondence between them. Mr. Alexander replied caustically and Mr. Hunton retorted with a challenge.

Mr. Alexander was asked if he knew anything of a report to the effect that at the meeting of the Grand Jury after the holidays the question of indicting General Hunton would be considered. Mr. Alexander replied:—

"I understand that such action will be taken, and the present indications are that that body will take some notice of it immediately on their assembling. It is their duty, according to their oath, to indict him.

THE CHALLENGE.

"General Hunton, on the evening of July 16, 1878, sent me the following:—

I ask that you will indicate some place beyond the reach of the District police where a demand for the reparation which Virginians accord in such cases can be made upon you.

"This is clearly a challenge, and section 840 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the District of Columbia, says:—

In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be administered to the Grand Jury in the District they should be sworn faithfully and impartially to inquire into and true presentment make of all offences against the law prohibiting duelling.

READY TO TESTIFY.

"I am ready," continued Mr. Alexander, "to answer any summons from the Grand Jury when called. They have full knowledge of the challenge through the HERALD, where the correspondence was published in full, and afterward published in the Washington newspapers. There is no way for the Grand Jury to evade indicting him. The law is plain on the subject. Section 1,165 of the Revised Statutes says:—

If any person shall give or send or cause to be given or sent to any person in the District any challenge to fight a duel or to engage in single combat with any deadly or dangerous instrument or weapon whatever, or if any person in the District shall accept any challenge to fight a duel, or to engage in single combat with any deadly or dangerous instrument or weapon whatever, or shall be the bearer of any such challenge, every person so giving or sending, or causing to be sent or given, or accepting such challenge, or being the bearer thereof, and every person aiding or abetting in giving, sending or accepting such challenge, shall be deemed guilty of high crime or misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor in the Penitentiary for a term not exceeding five years, in the discretion of the court.

THE LAW REGARDING POSTING.

"You see," said Mr. Alexander, "the law is plain. This is not the only violation of the law made by Hunton in that connection, but he violated section 1,166 of the statutes, which set forth that:—

If any person shall post or publish any writing charging any such person so declining or refusing to accept any such challenge to be a coward, or using any other opprobrious or injurious language therein tending to degrade and disgrace such person for so declining or refusing such challenge, every person so offending, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by confinement to hard labor in the Penitentiary for a term not exceeding three years in the discretion of the court."

In the face of the above, General Hunton, July 18, 1878, posted the following:—

I have thus given the individual the opportunity to show that he is a gentleman and a man of courage, but he has not done me the justice of the one, or been willing to accord me the redress of the other. He refuses to come from the protection of the police; he affects to despise, and I cannot reach him without exposing friends to the Penitentiary. I therefore proclaim him a malicious liar, a vulgar blackguard and an irresponsible coward.

MR. ALEXANDER'S EVASIVE ANSWER.

Mr. Alexander was asked if he refused to accept the challenge and he replied that he neither declined nor accepted. The language of his reply to Hunton's challenge was:—

You seem to have an ungrounded fear of our district police, though you ought to know that it is under the control of your radical Ring friends, who will certainly see that no harm shall be done to you. Is that you have even the advantage over me, as that very police stood guard over and directed the hired burglar to my house on the night when the Ring scoundrels lay their infamous conspiracy to ruin me and my family. No, you need not fear our police!

THE CONGRESSIONAL PRIVILEGE.

"Some people," said Mr. Alexander, "have the idea that he (General Hunton) being a member of Congress protects him. Article 6 of the Constitution of the United States says:—

Senators and Representatives shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses and in going to and returning from the same."

"With all this staring the Grand Jury in the face," said Mr. Alexander, "there can be no possibility of their failing to take action on this very important matter. It should be done as an act of justice to the public. Hunton should receive no favors and an example should be made of him. He is a lawmaker and also a lawbreaker. The correspondence and one of the posters will be submitted to the Grand Jury as soon as they again meet and they will have a fair opportunity of giving the matter an impartial consideration."

AMERICAN WHEAT IN SPAIN.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST CARGO IN BARCELONA—INTEREST FELT IN THE EVENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1878.

According to a despatch received at the Department of State from the American Consul at Barcelona, the first cargo of American wheat ever received in that city arrived about the middle of November. Great interest was excited in Barcelona thereby. Samples were freely and interestedly handled on the Exchange on the day of arrival and it was immediately recognized as equal to Black Sea and Hungarian wheat. The cargo consisted of 72,000 bushels, and sold at nineteen francs per fifty-five kilogrammes, or about $3 70 per 120 pounds. This first cargo was brought to Barcelona in an English steamer. The freight upon the same amounted to $18,000, and the same steamer was again chartered to bring another cargo of wheat from New York. The Consul know of one firm who have engaged three English steamers to bring three cargoes of American wheat to Barcelona, and it was thought that about twenty-five cargoes would arrive during the season, all in English steamers.

NECESSITY FOR AMERICAN STEAMSHIPS.

The Consul reiterates former opinions upon the great necessity of direct American steamer communication with Spain and the other countries bordering on the Mediterranean. With such communication now and important markets could be opened up to American products and manufactures. As it is now we are indebted to the fact that British steamers find it profitable to bring American wheat to Barcelona for this new development of our trade. Fifteen cargoes of wheat from the Black Sea were afloat for Barcelona on the day on which this first cargo of American wheat arrived.

KINDLING THE FIRE WITH POWDER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 30, 1878.

A despatch from Harrodsburg, Ky., says:—"At the village of Curdsville, in Mercer county, Mrs. Dickerson attempted last Saturday night to aid the kindling of a fire by throwing thereon a handful of blasting powder. The flash reached the keg and a tremendous explosion followed, enveloping her in a sheet of flame. She was so badly burned that she died this morning. Three of her children, who were in the room at the time the explosion took place, were also badly burned, and two of them are not expected to live.

DISTRESS IN BRAZIL.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING IN THE PROVINCE OF CEARA—FAILURE OF THE CROPS AND DEATH OF THE CATTLE—SMALLPOX AND STARVATION.

The latest advices from Pernambuco, Brazil, by the steamer Rio de Janeiro, confirm the HERALD'S telegram concerning famine and pestilence in the Brazilian province of Ceara. From the interior of the province the famished inhabitants have fled to the seaport of Fortaleza by thousands, swelling the population of that city from 11,000 to 200,000 souls. Fortaleza is the only prominent seaport town in the province, and offers the only outlet by which Rio Janeiro or Pernambuco can be reached. To this port the natives have fled to escape the inevitable starvation that awaited them, and then have fallen victims in great numbers to the smallpox. Pernambuco advices state that, with the pestilence and famine combined, the distress in Fortaleza is terrible, and daily on the increase, and unless an abatement of both is soon reported, threatens to destroy the greater portion of the population of Ceara.

LOCATION OF THE PROVINCE.

The province, or State of Ceara, is the most northeastern of the Brazilian Empire, and embraces an area about equal to that of the State of New York. It has a seacoast of about one hundred and eighty miles and several small seaport towns, the only one of considerable size being Fortaleza, which ordinarily has a population of 11,000. The southeastern, southern and seacoast parts of the country are mountainous, but the greater part of the province consists of vast prairies and plains. The population of the province, according to the census of 1872 was 700,000, which has rapidly increased since that time, and numbered in 1876, the date of the beginning of the present distress, nearly one million. The climate is mild throughout the year, resembling that of California, having a rainy season from May to August, and summer from August to January. The population is almost entirely Portuguese, which language prevails in the province. The religion is Catholic throughout.

PREVIOUS DISTRESS.

In 1876 the rain failed and a drought ensued which destroyed the crops of the eastern part of the province and caused the death of hundreds of thousands of cattle, the main support of the back country. In that year, as in this, the people from the interior crowded from the arid and barren plains to the seacoast. They swarmed into Fortaleza and the other seaport towns, leaving their surviving herds to live as best they could, and deserting their homes for the food and fresh air of the sea coast. The distress, which then culminated in the starvation of hundreds in the cities, was brought to the attention of the government. Ships were chartered by authority of the government at Rio Janeiro, and the greater portion of the inhabitants were removed from the provinces to Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco and Bahia. In its efforts to relieve the distress by this and the present famine the Brazilian government has expended $8,000,000, beside the contributions from the Provinces, England, France, Portugal, and the aid furnished by merchants of New York. A few merchants in New York in 1876 contributed $3,000, which was augmented by a donation of $25,000 from the business men of Liverpool, England, and various sums from other maritime nations, countries trading with the Brazilian Empire. The flight of the inhabitants from the famine-stricken district in 1876 left Ceara nearly depopulated.

THE PRESENT YEAR.

The government in 1877 aided vast numbers of the people to return and furnished them the means of living and planting crops for this year. The drouth of the past summer has, it seems, proved the culminating misfortune of the wretched population, and has brought them face to face with a famine equalling that of Persia and China. The coffee crop has failed entirely and the vast herds in the interior have died off, leaving the natives without subsistence or the prospect of living without aid from abroad. The province is so remote from the seat of government and the more populous parts of the Empire that, unless energetic and immediate steps are taken to relieve the famished and plague stricken people, it is probable that the death rate and the scenes of horror in Fortaleza and the other parts of the province will far exceed those of the yellow fever cities of the Southern United States. The smallpox, which is adding to the terrors of famine in Ceara was brought from Rio Janeiro by retiring refugees from that port to Fortaleza, and is of a type that has so far resisted the treatment of the native physicians. The death rate is great and constantly increasing. The small city of Fortaleza, which at best afforded but scant accommodations for its 11,000 people, is over crowded beyond description by the 200,000 that have sought relief and shelter in it, and the virulent plague is sweeping them off by the hundreds. There is no escape save by vessels from the port, which is avoided by all those knowing of the epidemic, and in the interior is nothing but the slower, though surer, death by starvation.

THE BRAZILIAN CONSUL.

A HERALD reporter yesterday called upon the Brazilian Consul, at No. 42 Broadway, for the purpose of ascertaining anything further regarding the calamity which is visiting the province of Ceara, Brazil. Señnor Salvador De Mendonca was found in his office, and, in answer to the inquiry, stated that intelligence received by him from Pernambuco confirmed and more than confirmed the HERALD'S telegram in regard to the famine and pestilence in Ceara. "The famine which is now prevailing in this northeastern province of Brazil," said Señor Mendonca, "is not a new distress, but is the prolongation of the famine of 1876, and has before been brought to the notice of the people of the United States. In that year the misfortune of the people of this unfortunate province, which is now increasing, received the prompt and efficient attention of the Brazilian government, which expended nearly $8,000,000 in alleviating it. The failure of the rains for the year 1876 and last year have proved mishaps beyond the resources of the people of Ceara, and the consequence is famine."

GOVERNMENT AID.

Senhor Mendonca stated that the Brazilian government was still tendering aid to the famished people, and would rapidly assist as many as possible to leave it until the rains had rendered it inhabitable and possible to cultivate. In regard to assistance from outside the Empire, the Consul said that although a delicacy would prevent him from publicly soliciting aid from the United States, and especially from New York city, whose merchants had already voluntarily contributed to the aid of his suffering countrymen, he would nevertheless gladly accept any assistance in behalf of the sufferers that should be tendered, as would the Brazilian Minister at Washington.

SPREAD OF THE PESTILENCE.

Papers from Pernambuco, received at the office of the *Novo Mundo*, give additional particulars of the ravages of the smallpox in Fortaleza and of the effects of the famine in the interior. The pestilence has reached the other seaport towns of the province, and vessels from the coast towns and Rio Janeiro have quit the ports, while others are warned off and do not touch.

LIEUTENANT TIFFANY.

RECORD OF THE YOUNG OFFICER WHO RECENTLY DESERTED FROM FORT KEOGH—LIVELY CAREER OF A SCION OF A GOOD SOUTHERN FAMILY—A FEIGNED DEATH AND A CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30, 1878.

Lieutenant Tiffany, of the Eleventh United States infantry, who recently deserted at Fort Custer, and for whose arrest an order has been issued, is a native of Baltimore, a son of George Tiffany, a well known citizen formerly of Rose Hill, a suburban villa. Mrs. Tiffany, mother of Lieutenant Tiffany, is now residing here, having resumed her maiden name after her divorce from her husband, some years ago. The latter has since remarried, and is now residing abroad, it is thought in Paris. The family is wealthy and of high social standing. Young Tiffany in his youth was raised in an extravagant manner; thus he never knew the value of money. Shortly before the war he was sent to Europe, and, after making the tour of the Continent, settled in Paris, where he led a fast life. When the war broke out he returned to this country and running the blockade joined Captain Clark's Confederate company of Maryland Guards, which rendered valuable service during the war in Northeast Virginia. Tiffany went to Richmond on furlough and never returned. It was ascertained that he had gone back to Europe.

A FEIGNED DEATH.

After the war he returned to Baltimore and lived recklessly. He wandered about the country from New York to the Mississippi, and when West he caused a notice of his death to be published in a daily paper. Some time after a gentleman from Baltimore recognized him in the person of the first sergeant of a company of United States soldiers in New Orleans. He stated that he had published the death notice in order that he might start a new life under an assumed name.

PROMOTION AND MARRIAGE.

His position was made known to his friends and the result was that he was promoted to a lieutenancy. While West last September he clandestinely married Miss Barrett, of Baltimore, at the Palmer House. A despatch from Bismarck, which announces his desertion while attending court martial at Fort Keogh, and states that he was driven to that step by the threatened disclosure of forged pay accounts, gives all that is known of his doings since and furnishes a natural finale to a wild and extravagant career.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The New York Elevated Road Opened to Harlem.

PALACE CARS FOR THE RICH.

Proposed Introduction of the European System of Travel by Classes.

OPPOSING THE SECOND AVENUE ROAD.

Rapid transit being just now the most important as well as the most widely discussed subject of interest to the people of this city, a representative of the HERALD called yesterday upon Mr. Cyrus W. Field, the president of the New York Elevated Railroad Company, whose Third avenue line was yesterday opened to Harlem. In the course of an extended conversation in reference to the various suggestions made by the HERALD to facilitate the enormous traffic of the line Mr. Field freely gave his views as to the measures proposed and the steps which the company must take in order to make rapid transit perfect.

"What is your opinion, Mr. Field, of the HERALD'S proposition to reduce your fare to a uniform rate of five cents?"

"I have thought the matter carefully over," Mr. Field replied, "and will gladly tell you what my conclusions have been in reference to fares. I think what we shall have to do to satisfy all classes will be to run trains of three cars—one car at fifteen cents, another at ten cents and a third at five cents fare. Every train, according to my idea, should have a five cent car, thus enabling all passengers who do not wish to pay over five cents to use the road at all hours of the day. The fifteen cent car, of course, would be a palace car in all respects, in which people who are indifferent to the slight increase of expense could enjoy a corresponding increase of luxury and privacy. Suppose you take a young lady out in the evening to the opera or to the theatre or to a dinner party, would you not often be glad to pay fifteen cents in order to avoid a crush and make the trip as pleasant and enjoyable as possible? Or, take the number of bankers and merchants who would be entirely indifferent to the small increase. I'm sure many would hail such an arrangement with pleasure."

"But, how could you prevent people getting into the wrong cars—the five or ten cent passengers, for instance, rushing into the fifteen cent cars?"

"It is done in England," Mr. Field replied, and, with a pride in his native land which will reconcile to him many of his assailants who have been exercised over his action in marking André's grave by a stone, Mr. Field sententiously exclaimed, "what can be done in England can be done here!"

"In England there is a law which punishes a passenger found offending in this respect."

"A law could be passed here. If we show our willingness to accommodate the people and carry them to Harlem in the manner I have proposed, at five cents—those who do not wish to pay any more—the Legislature, in return, will certainly not refuse us a law to protect us in a reform which is intended to benefit all classes."

THE CITY HALL TERMINUS.

"Do you agree with the HERALD'S proposition to bring your City Hall terminus down to the present terminus of the horse car line?"

"Entirely. I wish we only had the lawful authority to build our depot there. It would facilitate travel immensely, and, moreover, Postmaster James tells me that if the mail bags could be dropped into the cars from the second story windows of the Post Office, as they might be, half an hour would be saved in conveying the mails to each train, and in distributing the mails upon their arrival. Just think what a convenience it would be to the entire business community to have the mails for every train close half an hour later and received half an hour earlier! According to our lawyers, who are now studying up the subject, we must secure federal, and probably, also, legislative authority, before we can bring down the terminus of the road to the front of the Post Office, and as soon as we shall have obtained this requisite permission we shall at once build a very handsome terminal depot there. There might be three entrances to this depot—one from Broadway, one from Park row and one direct from the Post Office."

"Then your idea is not to stop at the rear of the Post Office?"

"It is—if we are not allowed to go any further." And Mr. Field added, humorously, "If we can't get champagne we must take lager in preference to bad water."

ADDITIONAL SIDINGS AND A THIRD TRACK.

"How about the additional sidings suggested by the HERALD, by which trains during the rush hours could start simultaneously from several stations either up or down town?"

"We shall undoubtedly be compelled to put in such sidings or 'pockets' at Hanover and Chatham squares; at Franklin square there is one already, and at Fulton street there is no room for one. But this, I can see already, will not be sufficient to relieve the tremendous rush during these hours. We shall have to put down a third track between the two existing tracks from Fifth street to Harlem, on which we can run exclusively express trains. From Fifth to 129th street we have a straight line of six miles and abundant room for a third track. In the mornings, when the rush of travel is to the city, express trains could be run from the Harlem and Yorkville stations down town, and in the evenings they could be run up town, making no stops, say until they reach Seventy-sixth or Eighty-fourth street station. Then during the heavy hours the trains starting simultaneously from the Battery, Hanover square, Franklin square and Chatham square could all transfer their through passengers at Fifth street to the express trains."

THE GRAND