TILDEN AND VANDERBILT.

Is the Sage of Gramercy Park Seeking to Supplant the Railroad King?

KNOWING ONES IN THE DARK.

Something More About the Project to Establish a New Trunk Line to the West.

The answer to the question why W. H. Vanderbilt parted with a big block of New York Central stock suggested in the HERALD yesterday seems more and more plausible on further investigation. There are many reasons for thinking that Samuel J. Tilden has been attempting to get the better of the New York Central through a proposed rival line to the West, and that Mr. Vanderbilt has been sufficiently alert to anticipate the move by letting the Wabash interest into the direction of the New York Central, at the same time securing and monopolizing a Western connection and extension. The Wabash road, having its terminus at Toledo, passes through one of the most prosperous sections of country in the United States; and the Eastern line, receiving the business that would naturally accrue to it there, will bring in handsome returns to its owners. The loss of that business to the New York Central would probably have been formidable. That Mr. Tilden figures prominently in the movement to equip a rival road to the West appears from statements on good authority that he owns a controlling interest in the Hudson Connecting Railroad Company, the terminal company; has a large interest in the New Jersey Midland, and, from all that can be learned, is a large owner in the Oswego Midland Railroad. The certificate of incorporation of the Oswego Midland, which is to be approved next month, will show that this road is incorporated under the name of the "New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company," and that Conrad N. Jordan, president of the Hudson Connecting Company and the intimate friend of Mr. Tilden, is chairman of the committee of bondholders.

"AN INTERCHANGING ARRANGEMENT."

A gentleman acquainted with the inner workings of the scheme against Mr. Vanderbilt said to a HERALD reporter yesterday:—"Before an agreement was made by which Vanderbilt was induced to part with his New York Central stock, the Wabash road had an interchanging arrangement with the Great Western of Canada and the Grand Trunk, so that an alliance between the Wabash and New York Central breaks up that combination. The Grand Trunk's only possible entrance to New York is by the Lewiston Bridge over the Niagara River, using the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg and the Oswego Midland and New Jersey Midland or the New York and Greenwood Lake to New York. Now, Tilden owns a controlling interest in the Hudson Connecting Railroad Company, the terminal company, a large interest in the New Jersey Midland, and what his interest is in the Oswego Midland Mr. Conrad N. Jordan can inform you better than anybody else. I understand that this New York connection is a *sine qua non* in the plans of the Oswego Midland people. The sale of New York Central by Mr. Vanderbilt, you see, prevented a combination between Mr. Tilden and the Wabash. This road taps one of the richest and most prosperous sections of country in the United States. Its development has been remarkably rapid. It concentrates at the Wabash terminus at Toledo, and the Eastern line that secures that business obtains a traffic that is simply enormous, and the loss of which the New York Central could ill afford. The carrying out of a scheme by means of which there was a co-operation between the Wabash, Great Western and Grand Trunk roads, reaching New York over the Midland roads, would make their properties immensely remunerative and would have been a heavy blow to the New York Central."

"Then Vanderbilt was forced into the sale of New York Central as a protective measure?"

"He was, most decidedly. There was, however, another motive that influenced him to sell. There were on the one hand these railroads that were paying immense profits and needed a New York outlet, and, on the other, Vanderbilt, who wanted a share in the profits growing out of the Southwestern system of roads. If the freight controlled by the Wabash system of roads should be taken from the New York Central it would be questionable whether it could continue to pay its eight per cent dividend. Vanderbilt was frightened into the sale; but if he didn't at the same time get a 'shake' in the Southwestern securities he didn't improve his opportunities. If he only sold New York Central dollar for dollar he has forfeited his claim to being the railroad king of America, and somebody has got the advantage over him. The return of good times had greatly improved the Southwestern securities and Vanderbilt was not in a position to get a share in their profits before this sale, while New York Central, not having been overdepressed, had not reacted to an extent that would afford him so handsome a profit. Vanderbilt was, moreover, frightened by Tilden's scheme, as I have said."

A VERY "STILL" HUNT.

"But why should Mr. Tilden continue to work at this plan so quietly now that the New York Central sale has taken place?"

"Did you ever know him to work in any other way? He forms his own conclusions as to the value of investments, and when he thinks they are selling too high he sells too, and when their price in the market in his judgment is too low he buys them in. The world to him is only a game of chess, in which men are pawns and knights. He plays his game and gets his results."

"Will the new line to the West be a successful rival of the New York Central?"

"That depends largely on the money it has to expend. The assessment on the junior securities of the Oswego Midland is from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. If it has a Western connection insuring it a large amount of business it will in time be a successful rival of the New York Central. Its make-up compares favorably with the Erie. When Vanderbilt made an alliance with the Wabash he left the Grand Trunk and the Great Western out in the cold, so that the latter would naturally combine with the Midland roads."

N. A. Cowdrey, secretary of the committee of reorganization of the Oswego Midland, said it was the intention of the owners of that road to establish an independent trunk line from New York to Chicago, and whether or not Mr. Tilden was interested in the scheme, he would say that they propose to get help from whatever sources were available. He did not know but what the Oswego Midland was bought in Mr. Tilden's interest, but he would not state that such was the fact. "I am only one of thirteen who are interested," he continued, "so I cannot speak for all; but I believe that we shall have an independent line, and that from Middletown an Eastern extension will be built. We shall build a road from Ellenville across to Poughkeepsie, availing ourselves of the bridge across the Hudson, and shall travel with the New Jersey Midland if we can do better than we could with Erie. We shall not have a dollar of debt, but will have from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 in the treasury. I think we shall compare favorably with the New York Central, for our road will cost only $20,000 a mile from New York to Oswego, while the New York Central cost over $200,000 a mile. Whether we have the New Jersey Midland depends upon the bargain we can make."

THE CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

The certificate of incorporation of the reorganized Oswego Midland will not be approved until after the sale is confirmed, probably early in January; but the HERALD reporter yesterday was shown a copy of the certificate, that will undoubtedly be approved, by a gentleman from whom the following facts were gleaned:—The reorganized New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company is called the "New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company." The certificate states that Conrad N. Jordan, who has associated with him the undersigned, has, and they have, acquired by purchase all the property real and personal and the franchises of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company at a judicial sale made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, by virtue of a decree of foreclosure and sale entered October 2, 1876. The railroad premises purchased are described as follows:—

All the main line of railroad of the late New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, extending from the city of Oswego, through the counties of Oswego, Oneida, Madison, Chenango, Otsego, Delaware, Sullivan and Orange to the State line of New Jersey; also the Cortland branch, from Cortland by way of Truxton and De Ruyter, through the counties of Cortland, Madison and Chenango to Norwich upon the aforesaid main line; also the New Berlin branch, from New Berlin through the county of Chenango to the aforesaid main line. Also the Delhi branch, from Delhi through the county of Delaware to the aforesaid main line. Also the Ellenville branch, from Ellenville through the counties of Ulster and Sullivan to the aforesaid main line. Also all side tracks, depots, stations, turntables and other appurtenances of said New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company. Also all equipments, rolling stock, engines and cars of the said New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company.

Also all other property (real, personal or mixed) of the said New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company appurtenant to, or connected with, any of the aforesaid railroads, or which was purchased or acquired by the receivers appointed in said cause by said Circuit Courts of the United States. Also the rights of said New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company to the telegraph poles, instruments and wires, erected and used along the line of the said railroad. Also all the franchises of the said New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, including the franchise of being a corporation.

The certificate goes on to state that the maximum amount of capital stock of the corporation is $50,000,000, with the right to increase the same as may be authorized by the laws of New York. The capital stock is divided into shares of $100 each, of which $2,000,000 is preferred at six per cent per annum, as shown in the agreement. The remainder of the capital stock is common stock, and is deferred to the preferred stock, as is also shown in the agreement. The corporation is to be managed by thirteen directors, of whom the preferred stockholders are to elect eight and the common stockholders five, until such time as the company shall have earned and paid a dividend upon the common stock, upon the happening of which event the directors shall be elected by a majority of both classes voting at any election. The names of the persons selected to act as directors the first year are:—Conrad N. Jordan, Englewood, N. J.; Henry Amy, Edward Livingston, Edwin Parsons, Theodore Houston, William C. Whitney, O. S. Williams, Clinton, N. Y.; William H. Fenner, Jr., Providence, R. I.; N. A. Cowdrey, L. H. Meyer, Horace S. Taylor, C. F. Young, Honesdale, Pa., and William S. Bartlett, Clinton, N. Y. The Committee of Bondholders is:—C. N. Jordan, Henry Amy, Frederick P. James, Edward Livingston, Theodore Houston and Edwin Parsons. The Committee of Receiver's Debtholders is as follows:—William H. Wickham, Thomas Dickson, William C. Whitney, William H. Fenner, Jr.; J. Davenport, Jr.; William O. McDowell and O. S. Williams. The gentlemen composing the former committee, together with William C. Whitney, O. S. Williams and William H. Fenner, Jr., are named as signing the certificate of incorporation on "this —— day of December, 1879."

MR. JORDAN RETICENT.

Conrad N. Jordan, as may be seen, figures most prominently in the purchase of the Oswego Midland, and he is supposed to have made the purchase in the interest of Mr. Tilden, with whom he enjoys confidential relations. He is also president of the Hudson Connecting Railroad Company, in which Mr. Tilden has a controlling interest. The reporter called on him yesterday at the Third National Bank, of which he is cashier, and asked him whether Mr. Tilden was not interested in the Midland roads.

"You had better ask him," he replied good naturedly. "He is the only man that can give you any information worth two cents."

"Are you not his representative in the purchase of the New York Midland?"

"I am only the custodian of the bonds of the bondholders. I am not a director. There are no directors, in fact, because the certificate of incorporation has not been approved, nor will it be until after January 1, when the sale of the road has been confirmed."

"Is it not true that you don't own a dollar's worth of the New York Midland, and that you are only acting for another person?"

"It is."

"Will you state who that person is?"

"I decline to do so."

"Please tell me whether the New York Midland has been purchased with reference to equipping a new line to the West?"

"I cannot give you the plans of the company; it is not yet organized."

Ex-Mayor George Opdyke, formerly president of the Oswego Midland, said that the purchase of that road might have been made in the interest of Mr. Tilden, although he would not say so himself. He did not think the rise in value of New Jersey Midland was of sudden growth. He held some of the second mortgage bonds last summer at about fifteen and had sold them recently at twenty-two and a half, which he did not consider a remarkable rise. The first mortgage bonds had sold at forty-five on June 1, and the rise since then he did not think was as great as that of other railroad bonds. "When I was considerably interested in the New York Midland," he continued, "it was intended to use the line in a measure as a rival to the New York Central. We proposed to extend it from the western terminus to Buffalo, and we would have done it if the panic had held off. When the New York Midland is reorganized then the owners will see what they can do with it. It is possible that a connection with the Erie will be found to be advisable. As a bondholder I am more largely interested in the New York Midland than in the New Jersey Midland. The leasing of the Greenwood Lake road has been talked of, but nothing has been done so far."

MR. FIELD "KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT IT."

Cyrus W. Field, whose prominent part in the negotiations with Mr. Vanderbilt in the sale of New York Central is well known, returned to this city yesterday morning from Cuba, where had gone for recreation soon after the big sale.

"When Mr. Vanderbilt was persuaded to part with New York Central," said the reporter, "was there any trading of securities between him and gentlemen interested in South western securities?"

"There was no talk of anything of the kind."

"In your judgment, and from the part you played in the negotiations for the sale, do you think Mr. Vanderbilt was afraid of a line that would rival New York Central?"

Mr. Field smiled and then said he didn't know anything about it.

"As you are interested in the Hudson connecting road, can you tell me whether it will be utilized in the new line to the West that Mr. Tilden is thought to be working up?"

"I wish I could tell you, I assure you, but I don't know anything about it. I only own some bonds in that road, and I don't know of any new line to the West or what Mr. Tilden is doing. I have just arrived from Havana, and you can hardly expect me to be posted on that," and Mr. Field again smiled graciously.

CHARGED WITH MALPRACTICE.

STARTLING STORY TOLD BY A BROOKLYN GIRL AND HER LOVER IN A NEW YORK POLICE COURT—"DR." FAYEN AND "MME." ECKERT ARRESTED ON HER AFFIDAVITS—THE COMPLAINANT ACCUSES HERMOTHER OF INFANTICIDE.

At Police Headquarters yesterday morning it became known that Inspector Murray had arrested a woman for alleged malpractice on the complaint of a young girl who stated that she had been made a victim. It was also rumored that other arrests were to follow. Later in the day the Inspector appeared in Essex Market Court, accompanied by Sergeant Young, Roundsman Cosgrove and Policemen Reidesdoll, Butcher and Edsal, of his staff. In their custody was a young girl eighteen years old, named Minnie Pape, the daughter of a lager beer saloon keeper, of No. 253 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn; William Clements, whose father is an oyster dealer, of No. 251 Atlantic avenue; Annetta Eckert, seventy-five years old, said by the police to have been mixed up in a great many cases of infanticide; and "Dr." Fayen, an alleged confederate of her's. Miss Pape is the complainant. William Clements she charges with being the father of her child and "Mme." Eckert and "Dr." Fayen are the defendants. The Inspector and his men refused to give any particulars regarding the case. The facts came out later, however, in the affidavits made by the girl and the young man. The story as they tell it is as follows:—

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

Minnie Pape resides with her father at the corner of Boerum street and Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. Over a year ago she made the acquaintance of Clements, who attends the fish market of his father, which is next to the saloon. They became intimate, as they state, about six months ago, at a time when they were engaged to be married. When it was learned that the young girl was about to become a mother she visited, with the consent of Clements, as she alleges, a place in this city where an operation was performed on her. This was followed by other operations, resulting in infanticide. The young girl then made known her story to the police of this city and the arrest followed. Miss Pape is a rather pretty young girl, with a decidedly German cast of countenance. She says in her affidavit that on the 15th of last May she saw advertised in a German paper of this city, "Mme." Eckert's business as that of doctress, at No. 34 Stanton street. The advertisement read, "The best of care taken of women patients." The affidavit then goes on to state that when Miss Minnie saw the advertisement she was about to become a mother. She called, she says, at the house indicated and had an interview with Mme. Eckert, who, she alleges, gave her some medicines. These proving futile, she was, she alleges, placed in care of "Dr." Wilhelm Fazen, who, after using instruments several times, told her he could "do no more" for her. Three days later the child was born. The young girl told Justice Duffy that she heard the screams of her child, but that her mother threw it in the sewer and she (Minnie) knew nothing more about it. Clements, in his affidavit, says that he went with Minnie Pape to Mme. Eckert's. The least named told him that she could destroy the life of the child, but that it would cost him $20 for her services. He paid her that amount. During a subsequent visit Mme. Eckert said that she would have to try another plan, which would cost $70 more. He paid her this sum also. Then she told him she had failed, but would turn the patient over to the "Doctor," who finally said he could not compass the desired result.

THE PRISONERS IN COURT.

The prisoners were then arraigned, the affidavits read to them and they were asked if they had anything to say. Colonel Spencer, who represented Mme. Eckert, demanded an examination, said that his client would prove her innocence. She admitted administering medicines but claimed that they were harmless. "Dr." Fayen denied the charge and said that he wanted to go before the Grand Jury at once. An examination in the case was set down for to-day. The prisoners were locked up in the court prison. Miss Pope and Clements, who is a stout young man of medium height, and wears small side whiskers, were sent to the House of Detention.

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.

A special meeting was held last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by the New England Society for the purpose of nominating officers to be voted for at the annual meeting to be held at the same place on the 15th inst. The following were the nominations made:—President—James C. Carter. First Vice President—Josiah M. Fiske. Second Vice President—Benjamin K. Phelps. Directors—Charles H. Isham, Cornelius N. Bliss, Horace Russell and George P. Rowell. Treasurer—J. Pierpont Morgan. Secretary—L. P. Hubbard. The seventy-fourth annual dinner of the society will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on December 22.

"ALWAYS WITH YOU."

The HERALD has received from A. B. $5 for Mrs. Pillard Valies, and $5 for the widow of Thomas Mooney, who was recently killed on the Sixth avenue "L" road.

BIRD AND DOG.

MEETING OF THE EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB AT ROBIN'S ISLAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MATTITUCK, L. I., Dec. 10, 1879.

The last meeting previous to the running of the dogs entered for the prizes offered by the Eastern Field Trials Club was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the offices of the *Turf, Field and Farm*. A few entries were taken and an adjournment was had to the train, which left Hunter's Point at half-past three for Cutchogue, the nearest railroad station to New Suffolk, which was the village where the visitors located themselves previous to the trials of their dogs in the different stakes. A company of about fifty gentlemen left at that time, and an equal number are to follow to-day. Upon arriving at Cutchogue last night an abundant number of teams were at the station to carry all without delay to New Suffolk. During the evening a meeting was held at Macnish's Hotel, and the entries for the Puppy and All Aged Stakes closed. We noticed at this meeting some of the most prominent sportsmen of New York and its vicinity. Of those who are best known were Mr. C. Dubois Wagstaff, of Babylon; Dr. H. F. Aken, Messrs. Thomas A. Howell and W. Monroe, of Brooklyn; Dr. William Jarvis, of Claremont, N. H. (owner of champion Irish setter Elcho); Mr. Charles H. Raymond, of Morris Plains, N. J. (owner of the Laverack, Pride of the Border, Fairy, Guy Mannering and Young Laverack); Mr. J. O. Donners (owner of Ranger Second); Messrs. Tallman and Aldrich, of Providence, R. I.; Mr. L. H. Billings, United States Navy; the Messrs. Bassford, of White Plains, and a host of others, all as well known as those we mention. At the meeting spoken of the following rule of the National American Kennel Club was adopted. This was passed to avoid the difficulties which had occurred at the trials recently run at Patoka, Ill. The new rule reads as below and was unanimously agreed to:—

The dogs shall be drawn in braces by lot, and run in heats, the beaten dogs to be retired (except as hereinafter provided) and the winner to be drawn and run again. The dog winning the final heat in the first series of heats shall be declared the winner of first prize. Then the judges shall select from among the dogs which have run with the winner of the first prize such dogs as they think possess sufficient merit to entitle them to a chance of winning second or third prize and run them against each other; the winner among these shall then compete with the dog that ran the final heat with the winner of first prize. The winner of this last heat shall be declared the winner of second prize and his last competitor shall be declared the winner of third prize.

After some minor business the question of the running of the Brace Stakes came up, and on motion it was unanimously resolved to hold the Brace Stakes open for entries until the close of the running of the All Aged Stakes, which would probably be Friday noon. It was also decided to run the puppy class first, and for this there were four entries, a much smaller number than had been anticipated, and which left but little chance for competition. These entries were for the First Annual Trials, under auspices of the Eastern Field Trials Club, Puppy Stakes—First prize, Chicago *Field* $100 silver cup, with $25 added by the club; second prize, $40; third, $20. J. O. Donners' Bessie, orange and white, aged ten months, by Donners' Ranger II., ex Maillard's Belle; S. Fleet Speer's Banquo, black and tan, one year, by Fleet Speer's St. Elmo, ex Flora; E. A. Spooner's Daisy, orange and white, pedigree unknown, fourteen months old; John B. Goodwin's Grouse Dale, orange and white, by D. P. Waters' Grouse, ex Daisy Dale.

This stake was confined to puppies of eighteen months old or under, which operated rather hardly on the entries of Dr. James, of Claremont, N. H., as his brace were but two weeks over the specified time, and so were forced into the All Aged Stakes.

The entries for the All Aged closed immediately afterward and comprised the number of twenty-three dogs, by far the largest number that have ever been entered at a field trial in this country, and had in the list the best and most widely known field dogs of the Eastern States.

ALL AGED STAKES.

First prize, *Turf, Field and Farm* silver cup, value $100, with $50 in cash added by the club; second prize, $50, cash; third prize, $25. The names of the entries were H. S. Blydenburgh's Best, orange and white, by Howe's Dash, ex Daly's Fan; G. B. Raymond's Bruce, orange and white, by Shipman's Joe, ex Morford's Nellie; Dr. William Jarvis' Raleigh and Lorna, both red Irish, by champion Elcho, ex Rose; Dr. S. Fleet Speer's St. Elmo, black and white, by Raymond's Pride of the Border, ex Herzberg's Jessie; same gentleman's Romeo, black and tan, by Gypsum, ex Daisy; same's Sid, black and white, pedigree unknown; same's Maida, black and tan, by Dr. Speer's Dick, ex Yates' Clio; Lincoln and Hellyer's Arlington, red Irish, by Pratt's Dan, ex Hobart's Ruby; William Stanley's Belle, black and tan, bred by Robert Lithgar, of Lanarkshire, Scotland, by Wakefield's Jock, of Eastwood Park, Scotland, ex Williamson's Gordon bitch, of Lawer's Abernchile Castle, Scotland; Thomas A. Howell's pointer Shot, orange and white, by Sensation, ex Psyche, and pointer bitch Daisy, litter sister to Shot; W. Tallman's setter bitch Jennie, black and white ticked, by Lothrop's Dick, ex Huntington's Gypsy; C. H. Raymond's orange and white Floy, by Lincoln, ex the Laverack bitch Fairy; Abraham Lansing's Max Harkaway, orange and white, by Guy Mannering, ex Quimby's Rosie; C. H. Raymond's Lemonade, orange and white, by Valentine's Glen, ex Quimby's Nelly; L. H. Morris' Kitty, red and white, by Plunket, ex Bierbower's Kitty; L. H. Billings' (United States Navy) Fred, orange and white, by Ponto, ex Diana; Ira B. Tuthill, Jr.'s, Ned (pointer), liver and white, by Maitland's Dick, ex Hudson's Fan; G. W. and A. Bassford's Chris, black and tan, by Rodman's Dash, ex Pentz's Nellie; Justus von Lengerke's Jersey Dash, liver and white, pedigree unknown, and J. Halsey's Sport.

Never was a finer lot of hunting dogs seen together. The only thing to be regretted was the almost total absence of pointers. Especially commented upon was the absence of Sensation, the crack dog of the Westminster Kennel Club, and said to be a capital dog in the field. The absence was noticed also of the pointers Bow and Faust, belonging to the St. Louis Club, and which dogs had been promised for competition by the officers of that club. Perhaps, however, their want of success at Patoka had something to do with their absence here.

The weather was not clear this morning, being slightly overcast, but of a good description for the running of the dogs. The wind was heavy from the southeast and blowing, as an old salt would say, "a ten-knot breeze." The fishing smack Little Emily left the wharf at New Suffolk for Robin's Island at half past eight and landed all after a twenty minutes' sail.

The judges for the day were Messrs. C. Dubois Wagstaff, of Babylon, L. I.; Washington Coster, of Flatbush, and T. F. Anderson, of Newton, N. J. Mr. Forman Taylor, of Colt's Neck, N. J., had been selected, but not putting in an appearance Mr. Wagstaff most ably performed the onerous duties entailed upon such officers.

The surface of the island is of the best character for the purpose of field trials, and the selection of the Committee upon Grounds was commended by all as soon as they came upon the grounds. All details having been arranged the puppies' names were put in a box, and the first two drawn to run were the Banquo, of Dr. Fleet Speer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Grouse Dale, of Mr. J. G. Goodwin, of Norwich, Conn. No time was lost in turning them down. This was at 9:45, and was in the open field, lying along the northeastern shore. These were drawn blank, and the puppies passed from here into thick cover. Grouse Dale showed the best of the two by far, having more pace, ranging and quartering well. Passing through the cover a patch of scrub oak was struck, alternating with bayberry bushes and black plum trees. This also proved a blank, save that the feathers of a quail were found where some hawk had made a meal. Four such instances occurred during the day's running. After this an extremely bad piece of blackberry vine, both high and running bushes; but this was also hunted without a find. While drawing this a flock of thirty wild geese passed over head and occasioned a good deal of excitement among the sportsmen by their vigorous hawking.

Soon after this episode the spectators, coming a little closer, flushed a small bevy of birds. Marked to the scrub oak, they were followed, and Grouse Dale nosed, but did not locate, the birds. Banquo, running speedily, flushed a couple of birds which were close to him. Dropping to wing as they got up the dog had hard luck, for but a second after a bird got up before him wild and pitched to cover. These birds were marked down closely and the dogs were ordered after them. Crossing a patch of sumac Grouse Dale flushed a wild, hawk-like bird which he had failed to locate, while his handler, Tallman, a second after, flushed another. Grouse Dale was steady to wing at command of handler. Another bird was then flushed by your reporter, which had lain like a log not ten feet from his heels. Another was flushed about the same time by one of the judges. These were again marked down and followed up. Banquo, going fast in the lead, flushed once again. He then ran up to Grouse Dale, who had located a bird, passed the point and acted badly. A moment after this Banquo pointed, but unsteadily, and was nicely backed by Grouse Dale. The bird ran and got up wild. Another bird was located by Grouse Dale and killed by order of the judges. The dogs were steady under fire, and at command of Tallman pointed dead finely. This brace was now taken up, and Mr. J. Otto Donner's Bessie and E. A. Spooner's Daisy ordered down. Both of these gentlemen from our city turned down at a wheat fallow of 100 acres in extent. Some of the finest ranging ever seen was done by Bessie. She is one of the fastest and most stylish bitches ever seen. Crossing a bad patch of briers Daisy located a bird, but flushed it badly not a dozen feet from her nose. She, however, did some good work through a piece of rough cover a moment afterward, but no bird was found on a point, which scored a false one to her credit. Hardly had she moved ere the bird whistled up wild 100 yards in the rear. This bird was marked down and the dogs ordered to the spot, being about twenty yards apart. The bird got up wild between them, but with no fault to either animal. At this time the sun came out and made it unpleasantly hot for all. From here the dogs passed into scrub cover, and Bessie did some exceedingly fine work. A bevy was started by the spectators and marked down closely. The dogs were taken there, and Bessie pointed stanchly. Theo. Tredmore here handled, and was ordered to kill, which on the flush he did well. At the report Daisy broke short, and, added to that fault, also chased badly, which put her at once out of the race.

It was now five minutes to three, and the brace being taken up Bessie and Grouse Dale were ordered up to decide which should have first prize. In three minutes Grouse Dale located a bird and made a good point. Bessie drew up, caught scent of the same bird and pointed equally as well as the dog. The spectators were called up to view what was, so far, the feature of the day. The sight was a beautiful one to those interested in such matters. Ordered to flush, Tredmore found the bird in scrub oak, not a foot above the ground. This he had killed on the previous order to kill, at which time he had supposedly missed with first. Soon after this good work Bessie pointed an American sparrow, and on its moving made a flush, which gave first to Grouse Dale. The second prize was awarded to Bessie. For third prize Banquo and Daisy were ordered up at once, as the day was waning. Turned down in a patch of salt grass and on planted birds they did some fair work. A flush was scored to each, and while Daisy was the steadier Banquo had by far the best nose. After running an hour, by order of the judges, the prize was divided between the trio.

During this run an episode occurred of the most singular character. A flushed quail left the mainland and flew out to the bay. He dropped into the water 200 yards from shore and remained there all of a minute. He was given up for a drowned quail, but to the astonishment of all it raised from the water and flew to the shore to all appearances as strong as when he left for his sea voyage.

To-day the All-aged Stakes will commence at eight in the morning, so as to close by Friday night if possible.

HANLAN LOOKING FOR SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 10, 1879.

Hanlan, the oarsman, went to New York to-day to see Mr. Blaikie relative to the $6,000 prize. Mr. Soule has been here for several days, but declines to say anything about the matter further than that, if Mr. Blaikie says Hanlan is entitled to the prize, he will probably pay it. He has no intention of trying to bring the men together again.

SPORTING NOTES.

Messrs. M. Soula and C. Jackson shot a fifty-bird match, 25 yards rise, 5 traps, 5 yards apart, English rules, at Waverly, N. J., yesterday afternoon, for $100 a side. Soula won, killing 43 to Jackson's 39.

M. Johnson and L. Benjamin shot a match of 100 glass balls each at West End, N. J., yesterday. The conditions were $25 a side, three traps, Bogardus rules, 21 yards rise. Johnson won, breaking 87 balls to Benjamin's 82.

At Centreville, N. J., yesterday afternoon, Messrs. H. Thomas and S. De Long shot a pigeon match against Messrs. C. Woods and M. Laird, the conditions being 20 birds each, 28 yards rise, $100 a side and English rules to govern. Thomas and De Long killed 32 and their opponents 30.

The Kensington Gun Club held its regular quarterly shoot at the New Hunting Park, Philadelphia, yesterday, afternoon. The contestants had eight birds each, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, and Rhode Island rules to govern. W. Brierly, with a clean score, won the first prize, and W. Belcher, with six killed, took second prize.

In the final competition for the Ballard rifle at Camden, N. J., yesterday thirteen marksmen from New Jersey competed. The best score was that of C. H. Meddlezworth, 41 out of a possible 50, at 200 yards, 10 shots, standing. Meddlezworth having been the winner on three occasions the rifle becomes his absolute property.

A pigeon match will take place at South Amboy, N. J., to-morrow between Miles Johnson, of New Jersey, and Richard Wood, of Philadelphia. The match will be for $200, 25 birds each, find, trap and handle for each other. The purse is contributed by members of the New Jersey Gun Club to test the merits of these well known marksmen. At the same meeting a pigeon gun will be offered as a prize for a sweep of ten birds.

THE GREAT MINES OF THE WEST.

WHY A SCORE OF MINERS ARE NOW IN NEW YORK—SOME TALK ABOUT THE MARVELS OF SILVER DEPOSITS.

The Sturtevant House, at all times a resort of Western men, has become lately a resort especially of miners. They are not the traditional miners with red shirts, high boots and slouch hats, but mine owners, and the lobby of the hotel of an evening might be taken for a mining exchange. Yesterday it was remarked that about twenty prominent gentlemen from California, Arizona, Utah and the Black Hills district, all mine owners, were registered, and a HERALD reporter called to learn the reason of the gathering. "It is no especial gathering," said Mr. Leland; "that is, there is no one particular thing that brings them. It is simply the mining interest that is growing to such an extent that representatives of different mines have to be here. Bless you, I couldn't begin to say how many millions are represented among them. They don't know themselves. Nobody knows how much a mine is worth till it is exhausted. But, it's a big figure, undoubtedly. There's the Father de Smet Mine alone worth no one knows how much. Certainly millions, when it is developed."

Mr. Charles Roberts, who, with Mr. Archibald Borland, is here to represent this mine, said in reply to queries that he was not anxious to advertise the mine. Mr. Borland had paid $600,000 for it and had then proceeded to put it in a proper condition for working. This he had succeeded in doing, and there was now in that mine more ore exposed to view then in an other in the world. He was especially sanguine about the prospect of mining in the Black Hills, and declared that the people in the East knew almost nothing about the true nature and extent of the mines in the West. He agreed that this was largely owing to the fact that when silver mining was a new thing in the country many spurious mines were sold. He had been shown stock in a company which was formed to develope a mine which he was sure did not exist.

EFFECT OF CALIFORNIA'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Roberts thought the new constitution in California would have a tendency to drive capital out of the State by its excessive burdens of taxation on corporations. Companies would be formed outside of the State for the purpose of mining within it. As to the extent of the undeveloped wealth, he said, no man could estimate it. He knew of hundreds of quartz mines that could be worked at a good, fair profit; but no one developed such mines, because everybody was looking for something bigger—something that would yield enormous returns in proportion to the outlay. As to the Leadville district and the tremendous excitement over the soft carbonate discoveries he spoke somewhat conservatively. He said that of course there was no disparaging the richness of the yield, and he had no desire to disparage it; but that among practical and experienced miners there was a question as to whether the developments would continue to be as astonishing as they are now. The rocky formation of the Leadville district was entirely different from that in other countries, and when the vein already discovered was worked there was a question whether anything more would be found.

Mr. Moffat, the cashier of the First National Bank of Denver, and one of the owners of the Little Pittsburg mine, was pointed out to the reporter as the "Ralston of Colorado." He seemed quietly amused at the question whether there was any likelihood of reaching the end of the wealth of the Leadville district. "The country is made in layers, like a jelly cake," said he. "There's a layer of porphyry, then a layer of pay ore, then limestone, then porphyry and then pay ore again. I've got a diamond drill going down now at the rate of twenty feet a day, and we've struck four or five layers of the ore already. I took Professor Raymond and Professor Chandler out there some time ago in a special car to investigate the thing, and they examined it carefully and agreed that when we had worked down to the limestone we had got through with the mine. Well, I took the report. I've got it now. It's all wrong. I made up my mind I'd see what there was under the limestone, more out of pure cussedness than anything else, I guess, and I found these layers I spoke of."

BORING THROUGH PORPHYRY.

"I've got one mine," he continued, "that I paid $2,500 for. I drove that down through 350 feet of porphyry. People called me a fool for doing it, but I wanted to see what there was under the porphyry. They didn't call me a fool after I got through the porphyry. Mackey offered me $700,000 for the mine then. Nobody knows how much it's worth. It's my idea that when we get to the bottom of the jelly cake I told you about we will strike gold. It's certain that the country is rich in surface gold. We strike nuggets there bigger than a butternut. Now, that gold must have come from somewhere."

"The country seems to have gone crazy oner the soft carbonate discoveries in the Leadville district," said a bystander.

"Yes, and there is justification for it in the bullion that is sent out from there every month," said Mr. Bela S. Buell, of Colorado. "The developments have upset the geologists completely. Why, there's one place there where they find boulders from the size of a nail keg to that of a man's head. They break open these boulders and find silver ore in them like the meat in a nut. Now what kind of geology is that?

"I should think they would go crazy over it," said Mr. Leland, "when the Little Pittsburg alone pays dividends of $100,000 a month."

A number of others, all interested in mines at one place or another, talked with the reporter. Their views of localities naturally differed, and their theories of mining differed curiously; but all were agreed that the mining interest was the greatest in the country, and that its extent was beyond the wildest conjecture that has yet been put forth.

THE CATTLE SHOW.

New and interesting features have been introduced in the Christmas Prize Cattle Show at Madison Square Garden. Fifty sheep of the real Southdown breed arrived from Southern Ohio last night. They weigh 250 pounds each. The display of cattle attracts a great number of people, and to the amateur visitor the most remarkable feature is their entire docility.

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

FORMATION OF A NATIONAL ASSOCIATION—ITS OBJECTS AND METHODS OF WORK.

About one hundred and fifty delegates, representing fourteen States and the District of Columbia, met in convention at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday for the purpose of organizing a national agricultural society. Among those present were Dr. George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, president of the New England Agricultural Society; Dr. Flint, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; ex-Governor Hyde, of Connecticut; T. S. Gold, secretary of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture; John C. Mead, superintendent of the Agricultural Department, Vermont; Professor J. R. Ledoux, of North Carolina; E. A. Carmen, chief clerk United States Department of Agriculture; J. Erastus Lester, Commissioner on Agriculture, Rhode Island, and J. B. Grinnell, ex-member of Congress from Iowa. Delegates were also present from Texas, Alabama and Arkansas.

The origin of the Convention dates back about three months, when a committee of gentlemen met at the American Institute to consider the formation of a national agricultural society. The result was the appointment of an executive committee of five, and of which Mr. J. R. Reall, of this city, was chosen chairman. This committee has since been actively engaged preparing for the Convention of yesterday, in sending out letters and circulars to leading men in agricultural circles in all parts of the country. Having received a large number of favorable responses, the committee called the present meeting in order to complete the work of framing a constitution and electing officers.

IN SESSION.

Shortly after ten o'clock the Convention was called to order by the chairman of the Executive Committee, who delivered an address, in which he stated that the aims of the society are as follows:—The general dissemination of knowledge relative to the best methods of agriculture, systematic testing of competing agricultural implements, scientific investigations into diseases of animals, the technical education of veterinary surgeons, tenants and landowners; exposure of frauds in the sale of inferior or adulterated manures, feeding stuffs and seeds; embodiment of such information contained in agricultural publications as may be proved by practical experience to be useful; to encourage men of talent in their attention to the improvement of agricultural implements, the construction of farm buildings and cottages, the application of chemistry to the general purposes of agriculture, the destruction of insects injurious to vegetable life and the eradication of weeds. The association is intended to be somewhat similar to the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

On motion, Mr. Nelson M. Curtis, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., was appointed temporary chairman. The report of the Executive Committee was read and the constitution framed by them submitted to the meeting. It declares that the name of the organization shall be the "American Agricultural Association," and its objects "to protect, promote and develop the agriculture of the whole country in all its branches, and the interests of those engaged therein and closely connected therewith." The fee for ordinary membership is $1, on payment of which and agreeing to abide by the constitution and bylaws, the member shall be admitted to certain rights and privileges of the society. The payment of $50 entitles to life membership and presence at the meetings of the council, at which meetings members shall have a voice but no vote.

THE ASSOCIATION'S WORK.

General meetings of the association shall be held annually, and such other meetings will be held as may be provided for at the general meeting. The officers of the society shall be chosen by ballot, and shall consist of a president and senior vice president, whose term of office shall be one year, and who shall be ineligible for office for two years thereafter; four directors, who shall be elected for three years and be ineligible for one year thereafter.

During the afternoon session the constitution was taken up in sections, and after some slight amendments its adoption as a whole was deferred for action until to-day. A committee on organization, composed of one delegate from each State represented, was appointed to select permanent officers and report to the Convention this morning. At the evening session Dr. Albert R. Ledoux