4 O'CLOCK EDITION

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 22, 1880.

TELEGRAMS.

A Fatal Boiler Explosion in Delaware.

Run Over and Killed by a Railway Train. Protesting Against the Canada Pacific Railway Contract—Mlle. Bernhardt in Canada.

WILMINGTON, Del., December 22.

The boiler of the tug Maxess, lying in the Christiana River, exploded this morning, almost destroying the boat, and instantly killing Theodore Miller, the engineer.

Canada Pacific Railroad.

WINNIPEG, MAN., December 22.

Mr. Hay, leader of the Opposition in the local House, has introduced the following resolution: "That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor General praying that the Pacific Railway Syndicate's terms proposed may not be entered into, inasmuch as they will not be found acceptable to the people of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories."

Run Over by a Train.

FREEPORT, L. I., December 22.

James Watson, of Hempstead was killed this morning, having been struck by an engine at Merrick. He was carrying some candles in his arms across the track, and did not see the engine.

Suicide.

ITHACA, N. Y., December 22.

Hyram B. Hayden, a resident of Ithaca for many years, and at times insane, hung himself this morning.

Boundaries of Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, December 22.

A bill has been introduced into the Manitoba Legislature, evidently on the strength of a preliminary understanding with the Dominion Government, for the enlargement of the province. The eastern boundary is by the bill made to coincide with the western boundary of Ontario, wherever that may be hereafter fixed. The western limit is placed a short distance east of the meridian of Fort Ellice, at the junction of the Qu'appelle and Assiniboine rivers, while the northern boundary approaches to a corresponding northward to include the whole of Lake Winnipeg.

Shipwreck and Suffering.

LONDON, December 22.

A portion of the crew of the bark Brisiellan, wrecked at Anticosti on the 22nd ult., arrived here last night and told a fearful tale of hardship. The vessel left port on November 19. Everything went well until next day. Shortly after the pilot left the vessel at Bic, nasty weather set in, with rain, snow and sleet, accompanied by terrific gales. This lasted until the evening of the 22nd, by which time the vessel had become a complete iceberg. The ropes were frozen in the blocks and the sails would not bend, so that the ship became unmanageable. A fearful gale blowing from the northwest, when, about 9 P. M., the vessel struck the ground. Prior to this, about 8 P. M., Seaman Thomas Smith, aged 19, had been washed overboard and lost. Soon as the vessel struck the rest of the crew made themselves fast to the rigging, expecting every moment to be their last. They were wet through and benumbed with cold. There was no fire on board, nor any means of making one, the vessel having previously had her decks swept and the galley and cook house shifted out of their positions. About 11 P. M. the vessels stern began to weak upon, and it was with difficulty managed to take up a position in the forward part of the ship, where they stowed themselves in their wet clothes, exposed to the terrors of the night. During the interval John Evans, of Carnarvon, aged 22, a Scotchman, and D. McQuiken, a lad of 16, succumbed to the cold and were frozen to death. Nearly all of the remainder of the crew were more or less frostbitten, but managed to weather the night. When day broke it was found that the vessel was two miles from land, half way between Biscie River and English Bay. The weather was still rough and intensely cold. At 11 o'clock they set about launching the only boat they had, the others having been carried away by a heavy sea. They were successful, but unfortunately the boat filled with water. They, however, managed to get in, and they landed out the boat as they towed ashore. On landing they were in a terribly exhausted condition. Noticing a man's footsteps on the ground they followed the tracks for about six miles. Evans, the cook, now showed signs of failing, and died at the foot of an old tree. He was 42 years of age, and has a wife and family living at Liverpool. The remainder then resumed their journey, and shortly afterward sighted the dwelling of Mr. Gamache, where they were hospitably received and their needs attended to. They remained there ten days, and they speak in loud praise of their host, for his unwearied kindness. At the end of that time, having gained considerable strength, they started to walk to Ellis Bay, eighteen miles distant. Captain Clements, however, was too ill to walk, and was hauled along on a hand sleigh. His feet and hands are badly frozen.

At Ellis Bay they embarked in two schooners for Gaspe. Three of the crew, H. Cogley, William Dunn and William Calcott being too badly frozen, were left on land. Captain Clements remains at Gaspe until he has fully recovered. The names of those who arrived here are Andrew Silbock, master; John Jameson, carpenter; George Nash, Robert Blackett and John Brown, able seamen. They have been taken in charge of by the shipping office and sent to Mrs. Doherty's boarding house in Champlain street.

Vermont's Liquor Legislation.

MONTPELIER, December 22.

Governor Farnham has signed the Masonic bill and it will become a law. Its effect is most stringent against liquor dealers.

Dwellings Burned.

LEWISTON, Me., December 22.

A fire at Auburn, Me., this morning, destroyed four houses occupied by eleven families, causing a total loss of $6,000; insured for $3,000.

Mlle. Bernhardt in Canada.

MONTREAL, December 22.

Sarah Bernhardt will arrive here this afternoon, and a special train will meet her at St. Albans. The Police Commissioners will meet this afternoon to discuss what shall be done in order to prevent a breach of the Christian sight; the City Attorney, in answer to the question, "Have we the power to close the theatres on Christmas day?" says we cannot go farther than the charter of the city directs. This gives power to the council to protect the Lord's Day from violation, but nothing more.

It is quietly whispered that some Aldermen, who made most of the outcry against Mlle. Bernhardt, have tickets in their pockets, purchased with the intent to go and see her play. The Roman Catholic, Episcopal and Methodist pulpits in Montreal have already denounced the actress; so that her coming has been duly heralded.

Obituary.

VICTORIA, B. C., December 20.

Spencer Thompson, member of the Dominion Parliament for Cariboo, died to-day.

British Columbia.

VICTORIA, B. C., December 22.

Lightning has destroyed one of the cables between Victoria and the mainland and communication is now carried on by steamers.

The semi weekly *Colonist* has an article favoring secession in case of the failure of the syndicate bargain.

The shipment of coal is increasing. Eleven deep water ships and three steamers were loading with coal at Wellington, yesterday, for San Francisco. The demand exceeds the supply, and prices are advancing.

Obituary.

ATLANTA, GA., December 22.

Hon. A. R. Akerman died at his home in Centerville, Ga., last night, after a week's sickness from inflammatory rheumatism. He was Attorney during President Grant's first term, and was leader of the Republican party in Georgia.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 22.

For the Middle States, clear or fair weather, northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer, and in the southern portion a slight rise in temperature.

RECORD OF THE THERMOMETER.

The following is the record of the thermometer as kept at the BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE OFFICE:

2 A. M.	32	10 A. M.	29
6 A. M.	27	2 P. M.	34
6 A. M.	27	6 P. M.	33
10 A. M.	27	10 P. M.	31

Average temperature to-day 31½
Average temperature same date last year 43½

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Physicians Volunteering Their Services as Inspectors.

The statement made by Health Commissioner Crane, to the effect that the public health was likely to suffer by the late dismissal of so many employes of the department, has induced several physicians of this city to volunteer their services as inspectors—that is to say, they are willing to perform the duties of inspectors without salary.

The names of these gentlemen are withheld from the press, although Dr. George Mears, of 258 Grand avenue, is one and Dr. William A. De Long is another. It is not to be expected that a physician will, without salary, pay the same attention to work as men who receive a regular stipend from the city. Yet from the fact that the authorities are so scrupulous about withholding the names of gentlemen willing to act as volunteers, it is to be supposed that they fear the time will come when there will be a scarcity of sanitary inspectors at all and when will find their occupation gone.

SICK AND DESTITUTE.

A Family on the Verge of Starvation.

Through information furnished to the police of the Thirteenth Precinct, the Charities Commissioners were to-day apprised that a family numbering five living at No. 624 Hudson avenue, had been reduced to the verge of starvation. The head of the family, which consists of man and wife and three children, has been sick three months, and, consequently, incapacitated for work. Until last week the eldest daughter was the only one earning any money, and her small resources gave out ultimately. The girl worked at low wages in a cordage factory, but when her father's condition became worse she was compelled to stay at home to aid her mother in attending upon the invalid and in household work. Sundry articles of furniture the family once possessed have been sold piece by piece as the family wants demanded, so that now the two small rooms occupied by the McDevitts contain the barest assortment actually needed. Dr. Greenlee, one of the county physicians, decided that the sick man would have to be removed to the Flatbush Hospital. The remainder of the family will endeavor to get along on the earnings of the eldest daughter.

MUNICIPAL.

An Alarming Story.

Chief Engineer Van Buren Reports a Water Famine Imminent—The Authorities Unable to Meet the Increased Demands of the City Unless Consumers Shall Cease the Waste—Condition of the Sources of Supply—Commissioner French to the Public—The New Fire Alarm Telegraph.

According to Chief Engineer Van Buren there is a prospect that there will be a water famine in Brooklyn during the present Winter. The daily consumption during the recent severe weather was considerably greater than the supply, and it is a little in excess now, even though the cold has moderated. With the recurrence of the severe cold weather the consumption will increase, and if the cold should continue long the supply will run short.

The consumption yesterday was 29,681,495 gallons, and on the corresponding day last year it was 31,330,413 gallons. The quantity pumped yesterday was 28,176,072 gallons, and the distributing reservoir has run down to 15 feet 8 inches. Chief Engineer Van Buren has sounded an alarm in a communication sent to Commissioner French this morning, as follows:

ENGINEER VAN BUREN'S ALARM.

John French, Commissioner of City Works:

SIR—I have no desire to unnecessarily alarm the people of Brooklyn about our water supply, but it is my duty to faithfully report the dangers of the present condition of affairs. A severe Winter has set in before our streams are filled and it seems very uncertain whether we will get any rains. I am unable to supply over five millions of water per day from the impounding works at Wall's and Springfield ponds, and if the consumption is to be kept up to over 29,000,000 or 30,000,000 of gallons per day, we will soon draw down our distributing reservoir, and serious trouble will follow. The extreme cold weather has delayed the completion of the new works, but we will continue to pump from the streams and wells, all the water we can get. There is an ample supply of water for all needs, but we cannot supply a reckless waste. In October last, the consumption was reduced to a little over 26,000,000 of gallons per day, a reduction of over 5,000,000 gallons per day over the consumption of October, 1879. There was no suffering or inconvenience resulting from the reduction. The streams are getting back to their minimum supply, and with the additional supply from the new works, we cannot meet a consumption above 20,000,000 of gallons daily. I appeal to the consumers, and ask them to sincerely consider the question of waste, and to use the water as sparingly as necessity will allow. If every consumer will seriously consider this vital question, there need be no danger of a scarcity of water. The past season has been a most trying one; the Fall rains have not come to our relief, as anticipated, and I feel great anxiety in regard to the Winter supply. We cannot make any extensive additions to our supply now. The whole question has been delayed too long. I have for the past two years endeavored to secure some action upon the extension of our water works, but my reports and those of my predecessors have been considered as false alarms. Twenty millions of gallons per day is an ample supply for all the wants of the city. All above this is waste, and I think we should call upon the people to aid us in keeping down the consumption, as a reduction in the consumption can alone prevent a partial water famine.

Respectfully,
ROBERT VAN BUREN, Chief Engineer.

Commissioner French appreciating the serious aspect of affairs, this afternoon issued the following:

COMMISSIONER FRENCH TO THE PEOPLE.

BROOKLYN, December 22, 1880.

To the Consumers of Brooklyn Water Works:

The undersigned is in receipt of a communication from Robert Van Buren, Chief Engineer of the Department of City Works, containing statements concerning the present condition of the water supply for our city and the absolute necessity of preventing waste. Mr. Van Buren's letter is so explicit, and so clearly and roughly that I think it is my duty to submit it to the public the Chief Engineer's own language upon this important subject. I would say to the consumers of water that much credit is due them for the consideration given to the circulars sent them last Summer, when the reduction in consumption of water used was so great, as stated by the engineer, that we were able to come to the present time without any serious trouble.

The same zeal and interest taken through the Winter in the prevention of waste is absolutely necessary.

The press has been faithful in warning the people against waste, and has given the consumer to understand that the question of having water, or a partial water famine, was in their own hands. I have spoken of the line of the water works several times during the late scarcity of water, and can corroborate the statements of the engineer as to the very poor condition of the ponds. Never, I think, in the history of the water works have the ponds contained so low a water supply at a time. With a population increasing at a rapid rate. The necessity of care of the water at present and for a considerable supply for the future is very self-evident. It is the purpose of the Department to resume the inspection of buildings, using our water as soon as it can. Very much has already been accomplished through the efficient plan of the Purveyor, Mr. Milne. More than 20,000 buildings have been inspected; over 15 per cent of the number have been found to have faucets. The discontinuance of this inspection was caused by the necessity of thoroughly preparing the fire department against damage from the frozen water. Mr. Meade's speech produced a great uproar on the Right, particularly his statement that the question was one merely of school furniture. An order of the day was proposed by M. de Roziere (Republican) that the Senate, regretting the act which had given rise to the discussion, passes to the order of the day. This was passed by a vote of 159 to 35. Afterward the order of the day, pure and simple, was proposed by the Left and rejected by a vote of 150 to 124, and a milder censure on Mr. Herold's conduct was proposed by the Moderates, which was shelved by a similar majority.

To-day M. Herold tendered his resignation, and it is stated that Premier Ferry and M. Constans, Minister of the Interior and of Worship, have also declared that they will resign.

Switzerland.

LONDON, December 22.

A dispatch from Geneva to the *Times* says: The Leggisperth lake, near Wasen, in the Canton of Uri, on the St. Gothard line, has been completed. It is 1,000 metres long. It has been bored through granite entirely by hand. Owing to the absence of water power perforators could not be used.

Movement of Gold.

LONDON, December 22.

The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day (£20,000), is for shipment to Canada.

Colliers' Strike.

LONDON, December 22.

The Oldham and Ashton colliers have rejected the masters' proposal to refer the question of an advance of wages to arbitration, and 4,000 colliers will strike immediately.

Marine Disaster.

LONDON, December 22.

The British bark Fanchon, Captain Clendinning, from Charleston, November 12, for Cette, was abandoned on the 9th inst., having been dismasted. The crew landed at Belfast.

Hanson & Co.'s Failure.

LONDON, December 22.

The liabilities of Hanson & Co., the bankers of Constantinople, who have suspended payment, are stated at £250,000. Their losses are chiefly due to advances made to the Porte. The failure principally affects Manchester. The associated London house of Henry Hanson, Great Winchester street, has also failed.

Failure of Bankers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 22.

The old established English banking firm of Hanson & Co., have suspended payment. Their liabilities, as far as their banking business is concerned, are believed to be small.

Brazil.

LONDON, December 22.

Advices from Rio de Janeiro, dated the first inst. says: "In the Chamber of Deputies the President of the Council, replying to the interpellation of Senator Duarte respecting the American Minister's attendance at an anti-Slavery banquet, on November 20, said the Government was resolute in its noninterference with the gradual extinction of slavery, and had nothing to do with the abolition agitation as long as it was kept on legal grounds. He said he considered Mr. Hilliard's connection with the question as merely individual, but they were certain the opposition would rally round the Government should any foreign government seek to intervene in the internal affairs of Brazil.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, December 22.

The White Star steamer Baltic, Captain Parsell, from Liverpool for New York, sailed hence to-day.

LIVERPOOL, December 22.

The British steamer Orator, Captain Jones, from New Orleans December 2, has arrived here.

QUEENSTOWN, December 22.

The Cunard line steamer Hecla, Captain Hill, from Boston December 11, arrived here at 7 P. M. Tuesday, the 21st instant, on her way to Liverpool.

WELL STOPPED.

A Fire in Washington Street.

About 6 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the basement of the three story brick building at No. 205 Washington street, owned by B. Wolf and occupied by Peter Weigel and Solomon Michels. The servant had left the room in which the fire broke out only a few minutes before it was discovered, and the origin of the fire is a mystery. The flames spread with such startling rapidity that the occupants of the house were obliged to make a hasty retreat, without making any effort to save their property. The firemen, however, put in a prompt appearance, and under the well directed exertions of Chief Engineer, the fire was got under control in a few minutes, the flames being confined to the basement and first floor of the building. The loss on the building was $1,000, and Mr. Weigels and Mr. Michels' loss were $150 and $300 respectively. All the losses are covered by insurance.

THE MANSION HOUSE HOP.

The residents of the Mansion House, on Hicks street, a year ago would hardly recognize the house now. Since it has passed into the hands of the New Amsterdam Club it has undergone a great deal of expended in altering and refitting, and now it is one of the most homelike and pleasant hostelries in the State. The new condition of affairs was in a manner celebrated last evening by an opening reception and hop given by the proprietor, Mr. Harry W. Lord, and his guests of the hotel, and the affair proved to be one of the pleasantest social events of the season. The assembly was large and fashionable. Papst's orchestra furnished excellent music, and the programme of dances covered eighteen numbers, opening with the usual march and closing with an old time Virginia reel. The floor management was under the direction of the following committee: Thomas Scott, J. G. Wells, A. C. Boredict, T. P. Cooper, F. O. Moodey, J. R. Leeds, Harry W. Avery, Miles O'Reilly, J. W. Smithers, J. P. Rappolyea, D. F. Lewis, G. A. Recknagel.

The social side of the affair was cared for by the Ladies' Reception Committee, composed as follows: Mrs. Elbon Jackson, Mrs. T. J. Strong, Mrs. C. Crapo, Mrs. S. L. Brown, Mrs. M. K. Moodey, Mrs. Horatio C. King, Mrs. R. T. Rich, Mrs. J. W. Wilson, Mrs. P. H. Wing, Mrs. C. M. Battie, Mrs. D. F. Lewis, Mrs. J. P. Rappolyea, Mrs. J. K. Butts, Mrs. S. V. Lowell, Mrs. J. W. Sands, Mrs. G. A. Recknagel, Mrs. A. Lewis, Mrs. C. A. Avery.

James McLaughlin, aged 21 years, a long-shoreman employed at Harbisch's Stores, had his little finger badly mashed yesterday by a barrel of beef falling on it. He was attended by Ambulance Surgeon Drake and taken to his home, No. 63 Bridge street.

SKELETONS.

The Law Dragging Them from Family Closets.

THE HEMPSTEAD PEST HOLE.

Sick Cows Turned to Swill to Feed Their Surviving Sisters.

Acting under instructions from Superintendent Hatfield, of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Officers Clark and Evans, representing the society in this city and Long Island, yesterday visited the farm of Sydney W. Hendrickson near Hempstead, which had been reported by Dr. Bogardus as containing cattle sick with pleuro pneumonia. The officers arrived about 12 o'clock at the farm where every facility was afforded them for making a thorough and strict investigation. They found seventy-seven cows all of which were suffering from pneumonia. The food furnished them was totally unfit for use, and much of it consisted of swill. One of the cows that had died had been boiled down and mixed in the swill. Hendrickson was arrested and taken before Justice Clowes of Hempstead, and was held in $300 bail pending examination. The swill tubs were seized and many of the cattle were killed. The people of Hempstead express much satisfaction at the clearing out of this pest hole.

THE ROOSEVELT FERRY BOATS.

The attention of the New York Board of Health was directed to-day by a communication from the Roosevelt Ferry boats, by a communication from the Brooklyn Board of Health, asking the Health Commissioners to direct such examination and enforce such remedies for the evils complained of as may be in their power.

KISSING.

Followed by Exercise With a Razor.

An Italian who Attempted to Avenge an Insult to his Wife, but who was Chased Down Union Street in Lively Style—The Case Before Justice Ferry.

Justice Ferry will to-morrow morning begin his examination into the complaint of Robert Balsamino, an Italian, of No. 86 Union street, who alleges that Benedetto Valla, aged 32, living at the same house, tried to kill him with a razor. The parties occupy a three story tenement house near the foot of Union street, the residents of that section of the city being for the most part sons of sunny Italy, who in times past have caused much trouble to the police. The present Italian difficulty, however, is the first that has occurred in the Third Precinct for months, as prompt committals to jail have had the effect of calming the troubled surface of events. Balsamino lives on the top story of the tenement while Valla holds undisputed sway in a barber shop on the ground floor. The former is married to a wife about 25 years of age, who is recognized by her countrymen as being one of the most prepossessing women in the neighborhood. A short time ago, while Balsamino was absent from home, Valla, it is alleged, visited his apartments and kissed his wife. The woman was much incensed at the insult, and when her husband returned immediately informed him of what had happened, taking occasion to say that Valla had been very violent in his osculatory demonstration. Balsamino became enraged in an extraordinary degree, seized a razor and proceeded downstairs determined to wreak a most summary vengence. It was Sunday and the barber shop was not open. So the incensed husband broke in the door of Valla's apartments and began to

FLOURISH HIS RAZOR.

But the tables were turned, and eventually the hunter became the hunted. Valla's room contained an abundant supply of razors which he had no use for in his store below, and consequently, when the bloodthirsty husband made his appearance, Valla, his son and a young man named Lorenzo Janeiro, seized the weapons and surrounded him. Seeing that he was caught in a trap Balsamino beat a hasty retreat, but did not avoid injury. The door of the Valla homestead had been broken open, and the representatives of the family thought proper to make Balsamino pay the penalty of his supposed rash conduct. So the three men chased him down stairs, flourishing their razors, and shouting for gore.

Terrified and pursuers passed out into Union street, and then a chase began that will be memorable those who witnessed it. Balsamino dashed along with the speed of a deer, but his pursuers were at his heels. Block after block was traversed until Henry street was reached, when Balsamino dashed up on his intended victim and gave him a slashing cut on the head with his razor. Balsamino fell insensible, the blood streaming from his wound, while Valla and his camarade made their escape. The injured man was then taken to his home, where he lingered on

IN A CRITICAL CONDITION

for a few days, but finally recovered. Detective Cornelius Mahoney of the Third Precinct, had the case brought to his attention, and with customary energy, soon succeeded in effecting the capture of the three men who had chased the would be avenger of a wife's wrongs. Against Valla a complaint of assault with intent to kill was lodged, and against those associated with the latter, who were placed in the position of being obliged to answer to a similar charge. When questioned as to why they did this, they replied that they had understood from the lips of the officer who had arrested Valla that the witness testified that he was once in the circus business. He was present in Baltimore when the accident to the female equestrian occurred, and, strange to say, the performer's hip between his jaws and making the valiant beast tamer swoon by taking a ball half passed through his brain, notwithstanding the heavy paddling with which his limbs and body were protected.

Mr. Balsamino was not acquainted with the plaintiff began in 1847 or 1848, when she lived at Hester and Chrystie streets. One Lulum, who beat the big drum in the circus, was introduced to the lady by a friend about that time at night. On knocking at the door, a lady responded and admitted them into the private apartment of the *circus plaintiff. Meade was introduced and hung up* his hat. The plaintiff then had a son aged 16, and a daughter aged 14 years. She took his name and introduced him as her husband, and he took her home to Putnam County and introduced her as his wife. When they removed to Second avenue, they left the upper part of the house to one Whittemore, whose son afterward married Caroline Scott's daughter. She went by the name of Meade up to 56 or 58. Meade lived with her from seven to ten years. He first saw Scott in '49, when a friend introduced him. Meade was then out a job of for supporting her wife and children," Meade said, in a serious tone. "I have no wife," Scott answered.

The plaintiff asked Meade for money after he had left her and he told her to go to Scott. She replied, "I have no claim on Scott."

Judge Moreno offered to show that after Meade left the plaintiff he sent her money, just as Scott had done; and that in Meade's case it was blackmail.

It was ruled out.

ADMITS HE WAS IN THE POLICY BUSINESS.

Mr. Meade's belief was that from 1849 to 1853 he saw Scott at least once a week. Mr. John McKeon took Mr. Meade in hand, but the witness was equal to the occasion. He was as open as the day and responded with great good nature.

Q. What is your business? A. None for the last three or four weeks. Before that I was a clerk in the street cleaning department in New York for three years. Before that I was in the hotel business at Jefferson Valley, Westchester County, and then at Empireville.

Q. And before that, Mr. Meade? A. I kept a discount and exchange office at 86 Broome street, New York.

Q. Was that what you call a policy shop? A. I kept an exchange office.

Q. Did you keep a policy shop? A. I kept a lottery office—Well, I was in the policy business, if you like.

Q. When did you first go into the policy business? A. The Spring after I was acquainted with the plaintiff.

Q. And before you went into the policy business what did you do? A. I traveled for two years with Van Amburgh & Sands' menagerie and circus business; before that I was a farmer in Putnam County, where I was brought up.

Q. How old were you when you went into the circus business? A. Seventeen or eighteen; I was nineteen or twenty when I first met Mrs. Scott.

Q. Were you ever married to Mrs. Scott by any ceremony? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Why do you decline to answer? A. I have a wife and family; and it might subject me to prosecution.

AN ANSWER BUT NOT THE RIGHT ONE.

Q. When Lumm introduced you to Mrs. Scott, what did he call her? A. He called her Caddy. (Laughter.)

Q. Did you never call her Caddy? A. I don't know that I converted her at all (laughter); she took my name; I went to church with her and introduced her as my wife to my friends.

Q. After you came to be married to her you held her out as your wife? A. I didn't say I was married.

Q. Did you not say that you lived in the policy business? A. Yes, and a good deal more.

Q. Did you ever throw a bottle at the plaintiff? A. I never threw anything at her.

Q. How long did you live with her? A. I left her permanently in '53 or '54.

Q. When were you married to your present wife? A. In 1858; I told my wife when I married her the trouble I was in.

Q. Did you know Big Judge Connolly? A. Very well; he is quite fresh in my memory.

Q. He issued a warrant against you? A. Yes, for abandoning Caroline Meade, and there was a trial.

Q. Did you say she had another husband? A. I don't recollect.

Q. Did you pay anything on the abandonment? A. No, it was dismissed.

Mr. McKeon dismissed the witness. The plaintiff laid hold of Mr. McKeon's coat, pulled him toward her and whispered to him. Mr. McKeon recalled the witness.

Q. Did you ever throw a tumbler at the plaintiff? A. Never; I pushed her away once, when she followed me, and she was drunk.

Q. You first saw Mrs. Scott in '47 or '48. Were you introduced as her husband? A. I decline to answer that. Not to my recollection; but I decline to answer any question about my marriage relations.

Q. Will you swear that you did? A. I was a young and foolish boy and did wrong; otherwise, I should not have been captured by this woman.

Mr. McKeon spoke again, and Mr. Bowman obtained the floor. He then spoke in the severest terms against Messrs. Weaver and Sparks, and designated their offense as heinous, "a pothouse brawl," "a gambling house quarrel" and "a barroom row." He spoke of the high dignity of the House, and said that if they had been boys they would have been locked up over night and brought before a public court in the morning, but they were Congressmen, and law could not touch them for yesterday's doings.

Mr. Bowman's resolution proposes the expulsion of both the members. He had the record containing the objectionable words of the two gentlemen read from the clerk's desk.

When it came to the discussion of the point regarding "fighting weight" much merriment resulted, both Weaver and Sparks joining in.

Mr. McLane asked why Mr. Bowman had that portion of the record read, and was answered that he intended to show that neither had offended less than the other and both had grossly insulted the dignity of the House, and were thereby unfitted for membership.

Mr. Brown, of Indiana, offered a substitute to appoint a committee to investigate the matter and report to the House at once.

A running debate went on between Messrs. Bowman and McLane, and the House became impatient.

At the suggestion of Mr. Belmont Mr. McLane's resolution was amended so as read that the offending gentlemen be permitted to apologize to the House.

Mr. Harris made a stump speech on a point of order that other business had progressed since the offense was committed, and was with difficulty put down by the Speaker. A number of the members who had spoken caused a hubbub around the House that made the assemblage seem at times like a lot of unruly boys.

Mr. Brown's substitute to refer the matter to a committee was adopted by a vote of 90 to 33, the votes coming evenly from the two sides.

Mr. Weaver then said that it was due to the House that he should apologize for his part in the proceedings of yesterday, which he considered wholly unjustifiable. He apologized for his part with some reluctance, and sending for relief.

The train which left Flatbush avenue at midnight for Jamaica and Hempstead got to the former place at daybreak and laid up.

WASHINGTON.

The House in a Commotion Over Weaver and Sparks.

Hot Discussion of the Unseemly Disturbance of Yesterday—Proposed Expulsion of the Offending Members—Apologies Offered and Accepted, and Peace Restored.

[Special to the Eagle.]

WASHINGTON, December 22.

Although they had all night to sleep over it, and everybody supposed the scenes of yesterday in the House would be remedied or smoothed over somehow, there is no good feeling exhibited among the members to-day. General Weaver opened up the question by moving that the *Congressional Record* be corrected; his idea being to expunge from the record everything concerning yesterday's disgraceful disturbance.

Objection was made, when General Weaver said he did not want any technical objection to the correction of the *Record* in this matter.

It was soon evident that the House did not intend to let the offenders off so easy.

Mr. McLane obtained the floor and without describing the scene of yesterday referred to it as something well understood, and demanded that an apology be made to the House. It was due, he said, to the dignity of the House, which had been offended and insulted by both the gentlemen.

Mr. Conger interrupted, saying that it was not a question of privilege. They should be compelled to apologize to the House.

Mr. McLane said that that was what he proposed.

Mr. Bowman, of Massachusetts, interrupted, and offered, what he called, a substantive proposition in the form of a resolution.

After some sparring between Messrs. McLane and Bowman, the latter claiming the floor the former was again recognized. He offered his resolution and spoke to it, charging that nearly every member of the House in Committee yesterday was responsible for the scene.

Mr. Fernando Wood said it was the most shameful spectacle ever witnessed on the floor of the House.

Messrs. Harris and Ford and others got in an occasional thrust. Mr. Haskell, of Kansas, spoke strongly against naming only Messrs. Weaver and Sparks. He wanted others named, because more were responsible for the affairs.

Mr. McLane spoke again, and Mr. Bowman obtained the floor. He then spoke in the severest terms against Messrs. Weaver and Sparks, and designated their offense as heinous, "a pothouse brawl," "a gambling house quarrel" and "a barroom row." He spoke of the high dignity of the House, and said that if they had been boys they would have been locked up over night and brought before a public court in the morning, but they were Congressmen, and law could not touch them for yesterday's doings.

Mr. Bowman's resolution proposes the expulsion of both the members. He had the record containing the objectionable words of the two gentlemen read from the clerk's desk.

When it came to the discussion of the point regarding "fighting weight" much merriment resulted, both Weaver and Sparks joining in.

Mr. McLane asked why Mr. Bowman had that portion of the record read, and was answered that he intended to show that neither had offended less than the other and both had grossly insulted the dignity of the House, and were thereby unfitted for membership.

Mr. Brown, of Indiana, offered a substitute to appoint a committee to investigate the matter and report to the House at once.

A running debate went on between Messrs. Bowman and McLane, and the House became impatient.

At the suggestion of Mr. Belmont Mr. McLane's resolution was amended so as read that the offending gentlemen be permitted to apologize to the House.

Mr. Harris made a stump speech on a point of order that other business had progressed since the offense was committed, and was with difficulty put down by the Speaker. A number of the members who had spoken caused a hubbub around the House that made the assemblage seem at times like a lot of unruly boys.

Mr. Brown's substitute to refer the matter to a committee was adopted by a vote of 90 to 33, the votes coming evenly from the two sides.

Mr. Weaver then said that it was due to the House that he should apologize for his part in the proceedings of yesterday, which he considered wholly unjustifiable. He apologized for his part with some reluctance, and sending for relief.

The train which left Flatbush avenue at midnight for Jamaica and Hempstead got to the former place at daybreak and laid up.

The report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics for the week ending 18th inst., shows that there were 283 deaths in this city for that week. Of these there were 49 from diphtheria.

CAPTURED.

Two Dangerous Callers at Fulton Street Jewelry Stores.

A Highly Important Arrest by Detectives Folk and Rall—Two Young Men who Pretended to be Making Jewelry Purchases, and who had Two Slung Shots and Only One Cent in Their Possession—Their Examination Before Justice Walsh.

Detectives Folk and Rall, of the Central Office Squad, made a capital arrest yesterday afternoon, having brought in, after a long and patient "shadowing," two young men who were evidently bent on robbery, and who, subsequent developments showed, were ready to resort to extreme violence, if necessary, to carry out their purpose. The detectives were on patrol duty on Fulton street about 3 o'clock, paying special attention to the crowded thoroughfare between Tillary and Johnson streets, where the large jewelry stores and dry goods establishments are located, and where an immense business is done in these Christmas times. Two young men excited the suspicions of the detectives by their singular movements. They were smart, wiry looking fellows, were gold watch chains, but were not dressed in a particularly elegant style. The suspicions of the detectives reached a white heat, when they saw that the jewelry stores seemed to be the special objects of the attention of the young men, who in turn called at Wise's, at No. 239 Fulton street; Tice's and Hart's, at the opposite corners of Fulton and Johnson streets, and at other stores. Sometimes both would go into the stores together, but for the most part one of them remained outside. The most expensive style of jewelry was asked for, but no purchases were made. In Tice's store, one of them asked Mr. Young, one of the salesmen, to place a lady's chain and locket aside for an hour and that he would return and purchase it. The eye of the detective watched the young man closely all the while, and had they attempted to steal anything they would have been caught in the act. After leaving Hart's store, which was the last place visited, they turned round the corner, but had not reached the corner of Johnson and Washington streets, when Detectives Rall and Folk quickly stepped up behind them, and placing their hands on their shoulders, INVITED THEM TO STEP TO THE STATION HOUSE close by. Neither of them appeared to be much surprised, and accepted the invitation of the detectives. On reaching the station house, they were taken separately to the captain's private office, and subjected to a careful search. The result went to fully justify the suspicions excited in the detectives' minds, for on each of them was found a small sling shot or billy, one of which was covered with black and the other with yellow leather. More dangerous and dangerous weapons cannot be imagined in the hands of desperate men. They were convenient to carry and to use. Although the pockets of the prisoners were turned inside out, only one cent was found in them. Their watch chains had only keys attached. The prisoners gave the names of James Watson and John Smith respectively, and refused to give any further particulars of their pedigree other than that they belonged to Chicago. The detectives with their important capture, proceeded to headquarters, where the prisoners were subjected to a severe and searching questioning at the hands of Superintendent Campbell:

"Why had they come from New York? Only to look around the jewelry stores and purchase some Christmas presents,"

"How many presents were you going to buy with one cent?"

"Well, we were going to look around, select the presents and then come back for them."

"And what were you going to do with these?" asked the superintendent, holding two ugly "billies" in his hand.

"Oh! we bought them in Cincinnati, just the same as a child would do, to have a plaything."

"And how were you going to get over the ferry, with only a cent between you?" inquired the superintendent.

"We would have got over, you may be certain," said one of them, smiling suggestively.

The superintendent ordered them to be locked up, and charges of carrying concealed weapons were made against them. He recognized the great importance of the arrest, and expressed his belief that the prisoners intended to commit a robbery and use the "billies," if necessary. Their appearance and manners indicated that they have much practice in the business, in cracking a skull, if it were necessary to do so to get off with his plunder.

THE EXAMINATION BEFORE JUSTICE WALSH

took place this afternoon. There were two detectives from New York in the court room, but neither of them could identify the prisoners.

Detective Folk was the first witness, and related how he and Detective Rall had shadowed the prisoners, and being convinced that their object was to rob, arrested them.

The prisoner Smith took the stand in his own behalf, and made a long statement in a most cool and self possessed manner, and in a way which which clearly indicated that he was more than usually intelligent. "I live in Chicago," he said, "but in no particular street. I came over to Brooklyn yesterday about 2 o'clock and walked up to Main street. Went into a jewelry store in company with Mr. Watson and inquired the price of a locket. I was shown one and told the jeweler it was too much money he wanted for it. We then went down the street a little further to another jewelry store. My partner, Watson, went in alone; I stayed outside. I dont know anything about his business in there. We down the street a little further to a larger establishment, went in and priced a locket. I don't know whether I requested him to lay it aside or not. My partner came into the store when I was there and told me I had better let the locket go for to-day, that I could not afford to get it. I then went down the fourth and last store and picked out a lady's vest chain and gold locket and told him to lay them aside for me and I would be back in half an hour. We went round the corner and two strangers came up and took my partner and myself prisoners. The whole affair then went on to describe what took place after his arrest, how he was searched and conducted to the Superintendent's office.

Justice Walsh—Where did you get this slung shot?

Prisoner—I bought that on Walnut street, in Cincinnati.

Justice Walsh—What did you buy it for?

Prisoner—I bought it just the same as a child might buy a toy. I had no intention of using it. I wanted it as an article of defense and not offense.

Justice Walsh—When did your partner get his slung shot?

Prisoner—He bought it at the same time I bought mine, so that I might satisfy myself with a feeling of security.

The other prisoner at the close of the examination said that there was no use in his taking up the time of the Judge, as Smith's statement fully covered the ground. "I want to explain," he remarked, "My slung shot seems to have been used. I once broke some hickory nuts with it."

The prisoners then made voluntary statements as follows:

James C. Watson, aged 26 years, born in Cincinnati, reside in Chicago; occupation sewing machines and teaching art decoration; not guilty of the charge.

John Smith, aged 24 years, born in Cleveland, Ohio; reside in Chicago; farm bank dealer and art decorator by occupation, and not guilty.

Both were held to await the action of the Grand Jury, and having been handcuffed together were taken to jail in the Station.

The arrests are considered the most important which have taken place in this city for some time.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

DeWitt Clinton Commandery, No. 27, K. T., is making arrangements to hold a reception. A committee, consisting of Sir Knights Samuel T. Waterhouse, John N. Guthrie and George P. Hamilton, have been appointed for the purpose.

The brewers are harvesting the ice which forms on the large pond near Rochester avenue, on Atlantic. It is miniature representation of the gathering of ice on the Hudson, and it attracts crowds every day.

Under the auspices of the Literary Society of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Rev. George Lansing Taylor, D. D., delivered his poem, "Elijah, the Faith Hero," in Association Hall, last evening, before a large and app