THE STAR ROUTE SCHEMES.

A FIRST STEP TOWARD CURTAILING MR. BRADY'S EXPENDITURES.

Long and Interesting Debate in the House—Brady's Practices Denounced by Men of his Own Party—Information Concerning the Post Office Department Withheld by Key.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Post Office Ring and lobbyists met with a Waterloo defeat to-day. The House, by an overwhelming majority, has set the seal of condemnation upon the corrupt administration of the Post Office Department as the initial step in reforming a great evil. It is true that $1,070,000 was appropriated, but its expenditure is so carefully restricted that a very considerable proportion of this amount must be saved. All the pay for increased speed, save a fractional amount, is lopped off, and the excessive pay allowed for additional trips will have to be reduced. A section of the bill, moreover, allows only $100,000 for increases hereafter, and in accordance with the terms of the first section; but the good work does not stop here. The allowances for expedition, as was clearly demonstrated in debate to-day, were obtained by fraudulent representation and by collusion with the department, and under section 4,057, Revised Statutes, must be sued for at once. The law is mandatory, and the proceedings are summary, and if the Postmaster-General does not do his duty, he is liable to be impeached. The debate to-day was interesting and animated.

Mr. Page of California began a defence of the Post Office Department, speaking particularly in behalf of contractors on the large routes in his State—the routes which have been increased over $5,000. Mr. Page called them the grand trunk star routes. The 10,400 smaller routes, which the committee's bill propose to retain intact, were of no importance. He denied that the star service was expensive. It was cheaper now per mile than it was fifteen years ago. Mr. Page did not say, however, that where fifteen years ago the star routes passed through a wild, uncivilized country, they now pass over good roads through a prosperously settled land. Mr. Page urged that only $107,000 more than appropriated in the committee's bill would be required to keep up the service. He presented a mass of figures given him by Brady this morning to sustain his argument.

Mr. Cannon said that the statement furnished Mr. Page by Brady was a false one. He offered to present a statement made by Brady under oath to contradict the untruthful statement furnished to Page, but the Californian declined to receive it.

Mr. Page argued that on each of the 107 routes which the committee proposed to reduce to the original contract price, the department would be required to give the contractors one month's extra pay. This statement was entirely false, as the increase on routes are no part of the contract, but simply orders of the department, which may be rescinded without abrogating contracts.

Mr. Berry of California spoke against the bill. It it was passed the great route that connects California with Oregon and carries about 2,000 pounds of mail daily would be cut down to once a week. There are fourteen routes in California which would be affected by the passage of the bill, and eight out of those fourteen routes were in his district.

Mr. Belford of Colorado said the receipts of the Post Office in Denver for the past three years amounted to several millions of dollars. The receipts from the Leadville office were very large. This bill would cut off the mails from a daily service to a single trip a week. The pioneers of the West were just as much entitled to their regular mails as the people of the East.

Mr. Baker sent to the Clerk's desk a substitute for the bill reported by the committee yesterday, which substitute was agreed to this morning by the Committee on Appropriations.

> [illegible]

Mr. Baker said that he simply wished to consider the facts regarding the deficiency as they exist, without any opinion as to the management of the Post Office Department. To carry on the service at the present rate to the end of the fiscal year $1,700,000 will be required. There were several methods by which the service could be maintained. Congress could accede to the demand of the Post Office Department. It could make a moderate appropriation, say $500,000, and allow the department to run on until the committee could conclude its investigation and report what legislation is necessary to remedy the evils complained of; or Congress can pass the bill recommended by the committee yesterday. He objected to that bill, because it put no check upon extravagance. He thought that the people were more particularly interested in the number of mails they received than in the number of hours required to deliver it. The mails, after the passage of his bill, would be delivered just as often as they are at present, but a longer time would be required to transport them.

Mr. Hiscock of New York said that he would say to gentlemen who argued that Brady had not violated the law that he had misconceived the letter and the spirit of the statutes. He read the sections of the statutes applying to the present case. Would any member of the House say that when a contract is signed for the expenditure of money in excess of an appropriation, the department simply retaining the right to violate the contract, that a contract had not been entered into? Would any lawyer say that? A square legal proposition was presented. Since last July the department has made contracts which, if carried out, would create a deficiency. The Government can only be relieved of them by paying the penalty—one month's extra pay to contractors. The Government had been involved. Gentlemen say that the department has not violated the letter or the spirit of the statutes. Mr. Hiscock said that they had.

Mr. Cymer repeated the facts and figures respecting the star route lettings, which have been printed so often, and he added that Congress was not responsible for this condition of affairs. The department alone was at fault. In the Postmaster-General's report to Congress in December no mention was made of any deficiency, save one of $150,000 for service of the prior year. By law Congress must be furnished every two years with what is known as the Blue Book, or official register. It contains a list of all the officers in the Government employ. In that book, which should have been furnished Congress on the first day of the session, there should have been published a statement of the entire Post Office machinery. For the first time in the history of the Government the statement of the Post Office Department was deliberately omitted. He would leave the gentlemen of the House to judge of the object for withholding this information. If the Blue Book had contained the department's statement, every member would have known of the deficiency. Gen. Brady next demands $1,700,000 to run the service as he had created it until the 30th of next June. He also said that if the service was to be all increased up to that time he must have $[illegible] more. Here was a deficiency of one-third of the amount of the total appropriation. It startled the country. The Appropriations Committee asked for power to make an investigation. They had not concluded their inquiry, and it had been decided to the testimony taken by them could not be referred to on the floor of the House. In a newspaper interview, which he would ask to have inserted in his remarks, the attitude of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General was shown. Gen. Brady said that he had a right under the law to spend the entire appropriation for star service in thirty days. [illegible] and his violation of law was the more wilful. A clerk in a department had dared to interfere with the mandates of the House. A clerk had proposed to strike at the authority of the House by lobbying, log-rolling, and threats of the destruction of the postal service. Had it come to this, that the American Congress was the slave of a Post Office clerk? Mr. Cymer knew the bill would be opposed. Everywhere he saw the agents of the Post Office syndicate. The contractors' Ring was too powerful. They would take routes at low rates, knowing that the pay would be increased. No honest man would compete against them. The mail contract system was a disgrace and a shame to our Government. The time might come when he could explain its inmost working to the House.

Mr. Bicknell of Missouri made his maiden speech in favor of the bill, and Mr. Conger opposed it. The latter thought that Democrats were trying to make a party fight against the Republicans.

Mr. Page offered as an amendment to the first section of the bill originally reported a substitute providing that Brady be given enough money to continue the service at the present contract prices until the end of the fiscal year. This amendment, if adopted, would give Brady all the money he desired, and be a complete victory for the contractors' Ring.

Mr. Blount offered as a substitute for the first section of the original bill the first section of Mr. Baker's bill, published above. He explained the reasons which induced the Committee on Appropriations to offer the substitute.

Mr. Haskell began a series of reminiscences of the postal service under Buchanan. He was interrupted frequently with shouts of "Vote," "Vote," from the Democrats, whose patience had been exhausted by the feeble defence Brady's champions were making.

Mr. Cox of New York said that his State had an interest in the postal service everywhere. New York pays for her own service and gives a surplus to the other States. She had never been a niggard toward the West or the South. He admired the West, the land of sunset [laughter], but the South should not be discriminated against. He read a statement showing that the cost of the star service in Nevada, California, Wyoming, Oregon, Colorado, Washington Territory, Idaho, Montana, Dakota, Utah, Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Arizona was $2,494,999, while in all the Southern and Southwestern States the star service was given $1,979,860. He did not want the Post Office Department to legislate for Congress. If department officers did not obey the law he wanted them penitentiarized. He favored any plan to restrict the discretion of the department, and he hoped that the investigation which had been begun would expose all the schemes and jobs in the department. They should be ripped up from the centre to periphery. If the House did not give the country good politics it should give good ethics.

On motion of Mr. Blount, the committee rose for the purpose of concluding debate. The House then went into Committee of the Whole again to consider amendments. Mr. Page's amendment to vote Brady all the money he asked for was first considered. Upon this amendment the contractors' lobby based all its hopes. It was defeated, 119 to 80. This vote was a test of the strength of the friends of Brady.

Mr. Blount's substitute for the first section of the bill originally reported by the committee was adopted on a division. The substitute received 153 votes, and its opponents did not remain upon their feet to be counted. Mr. Blount then moved as a substitute for the second section of the original bill the following:

> That the further sum of $100,000 be appropriated to enable the Postmaster-General to place new service as authorized by law.

The committee accepted as an amendment to this section offered by Mr. Dunnell, after the word law, to insert the words "or increase service on existing routes other than those reduced in the first section of this bill."

Mr. Cannon said that he was a Republican, but he had a voice in making the laws of the country, and he proposed to do his duty. He had heard a great deal about the great West, but he had yet to learn that half a dozen contractors formed the great West.

Mr. McMahon complained that the Democrats, when they proposed to save the country $1,700,000, were not met in the proper spirit by the Republicans.

Mr. Calkins said that the talk about economy in the mail service was all sham. He thought that as long as the members spent thousands of dollars annually in order to have their mails laid upon their desks in the House, they might have some consideration for the people of the West.

Mr. Page wanted Mr. Cannon to understand that when the contractors wanted money they went to the Appropriations Committee to get it, and did not come to uninfluential members like himself. He was simply fighting for his own State.

The committee rose, and the bill as amended was reported to the House and passed.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

The Introduction of the English System in New York Under Discussion.

A meeting was held in Municipal Hall in Madison avenue, last evening, for the purpose of discussing the question of introducing in this country the English system of coöperation among the working classes, or such other system as promises to reach the object desired. That object is to enable the working classes to purchase nearly all the daily necessaries of life at first cost price, and to give them an opportunity to save something besides. The meeting was held in response to a call signed by Parke Godwin, Joseph W. Drexel, J. Wheeler, Willy Wallach, H. E. Pellew, Charles L. Brace, James Gallatin, S. Hodgson, J. P. Cranford, Edwin L. Godkin, E. A Washburn, W. M. Taylor, J. H. Kramer, E. H. Chapin, R. Heber Newton, J. H. Rylance, Robert Collyer, Henry C. Potter, Benj. B. Sherman, Livingston Roe, Edgar W. Crowell, W. H. Sage, E. E. Barnum, John Gledhill, George W. McWaters, Edward Beecher, Fred. Law Olmstead, Bradford Rhodes, Felix Adler, E. V. Smalley, D. G. Croly, C. W. L. F. Marples, Samuel Morphis, and W. P. Libby.

Most of these gentlemen were present, and made short speeches.

Several Englishmen who have been engaged in the coöperative system adopted in England and Scotland explained the workings of that system. It was thought, however, that the English system would have to be modified somewhat before it could be successfully adapted to the different circumstances which present themselves in this country. The system proposed is to start branch societies in different parts of this and neighboring cities, with a central office in this city, through which all the buying would be done. The members of the various societies would pay in $1 per month until $50 had been paid, and they would be entitled to their share of the profits.

A gentleman who had lived in Philadelphia said that a coöperative system had been in vogue there for several years, and that incalculable good had come of it, as it not only saved much money for the people, but educated them by making business men of all who joined in it. This gentleman said it was a disgrace that the poor of this city had not long ago been enabled to enjoy the same benefits. He attributed the neglect to the "partisan government" of New York.

A gentleman from Brooklyn said he belonged to a society which had just started coöperation in that city. Their store had only been open ten days, and they were already assured of greater success than they had even hoped for.

Under the coöperative system as adopted in the English cities and in Philadelphia a business equal to that done by a large bank could be carried on for a year at an expense of only $400 or $500. Boston had, a few days ago, followed the example of Philadelphia. Already three coöperative stores had been opened there in which all the members and subscribers had a joint interest.

After a very full discussion it was agreed that a committee should be appointed to consider the different plans of coöperation and report to a future meeting the one which, in their opinion, shall be deemed best adapted to be put in practice in this city. It was also agreed to take measures to circulate full information among the people, so that they might see for themselves how much benefit the people of other cities have derived from coöperation.

MRS. STRECKER'S MONEY.

The Contest Over a Will that Made Bequests to Many Charities.

Mrs. Emma Strecker died about one year ago, leaving an estate valued at $500,000. In her will she gives $50,000 to a son of a deceased uncle, $5,000 to the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, and $10,000 to the Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty-ninth street, and makes small bequests to some friends and servants. The rest of her property is given to charitable institutions. She gives $10,000 each to the German Hospital, in Seventy-seventh street; St. Luke's Hospital; the Society of St. John Land, on Long Island; Five Points House of Industry; the House and School of Industry, in West Sixteenth street; the New York Institution for the Blind, in Ninth avenue; the New York Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; $2,000 each to the Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, the Orphans' Home Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Nursery for the Children of Poor Women, St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, the Shelter ing Arms, and the Free Training Schools of the Women's Educational and Industrial Society. The rest of the estate is to be divided among the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Home for Incurables, the House of Rest for Consumptives, the Deaconess's Institution of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, the Church Mission to Deaf Mutes in Seventy-third street, the German West Side Dispensary, the Leake and Watts Orphan House, the Children's Aid Society, the St. Barnabas House, the Shelter for Respectable Girls in Twenty-third street, the Sheltering Arms, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York, the Woman's Hospital in Fiftieth street, and the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind.

James Reukhard, a brother of Mrs. Strecker, objected to the probate of the will on its presentation to the Surrogate, but afterward withdrew his objections. The will was admitted to probate in May, 1879. A few days ago Henry [illegible], a brother, and Mrs. Hunt, a sister of Mrs. Strecker, resolved to contest the will, and yesterday more than twenty lawyers appeared in the Surrogate's office and asked that a day be named for the trial of the contest. Surrogate Calvin examined his calendar and then named the 11th of September.

One of the lawyers suggested that a collector of the estate be appointed to serve during the contest. The Surrogate said that there might be nothing to collect after the lawyers were paid. The twenty lawyers smiled, and the applicant for a collector withdrew his suggestion.

A Child's Suicide.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 26.—Sarah Alice Weaver, 13 years old, had been living with her aunt since her mother's death, eight years ago. Two weeks ago her aunt told her that she could not support her longer; that she must go to live with her father and stepmother. Last week the girl bought five cents' worth of arsenic. On Tuesday last she was taken sick and she died at midnight. The post-mortem showed that she had taken enough poison to kill twenty persons. On the day before the girl was sent to her father's house she dropped a piece of paper on the floor. Her aunt picked it up, and found the following written on it:

MY DEAR AUNT: When you find this I will be no more, to do wrong or to give trouble. I have given you trouble enough. With love to all, I can say weep not for me when you stand round my grave. No more. Your niece, ALICE.

A Sure Remedy for Lung Diseases

And symptoms of consumption is Phillips' "Palatable" Cod Liver Oil, in combination with Phospho-Nutritive. Astonishing results. All druggists. Depot, 2 Platt st., N. Y.—*Adv.*

THE GAME OF FIFTEEN.

A PUZZLE OVER WHICH PERSONS ARE SAID TO HAVE GONE CRAZY.

Invented by a Deaf Mute who did not Know its Commercial Value—Ravaging Boston and Invading the Metropolis—A Calculation.

A deaf mute in Hartford, Conn., is said to have invented the notorious game of fifteen. Among all those engaged in the manufacture and sale of the puzzle, this story of its origin is current. The deaf mute's name is apparently unknown to any one here. D. F. Maguire, the Boston newspaper man, who introduced the game in this city, knows the most about it, and he credits the story. Two ladies that knew the inventor were astounded at the sensation the toy created in Boston. They told Mr. Maguire that the deaf mute cut out a few sets of the wooden blocks and distributed them among his friends as gifts. A Mr. Rice, a wood turner, in Wareham street, Boston, himself an invalid, began the manufacture of the numbered wooden lozenges on a large scale. To the minds of the Bostonians there was something more than a mere puzzle in the game; it was a mathematical study, and its solution a science. Mr. Rice made an elaborate apparatus. The cardboard box containing the blocks was lined with dark hard wood. The lozenges were squares of stained wood and bevelled. They sold for half a dollar. The inventor did not patent the puzzle; nor did Mr. Rice. Thus it was that Mr. Maguire entered the field. He employed wood turners, printers, and paper-box manufacturers. Machines especially designed for making the puzzle were built, and a puzzle was produced that could be profitably sold for a quarter of a dollar. Boston took up the puzzle greedily, and the same popularity that has since been accorded it here was speedily developed there. Now there are many manufacturers of it in Boston.

In New York and its suburbs the Boston people carried the puzzle to the stores, depots, ferry houses and hotels, often leaving samples against the wishes of the salesmen, who perceived no merit at all in it. Directly it leaped into favor. To-day the men who sell it make the down-town streets noisy with their cries. It is worked upon and talked about everywhere. It is regarded as a nuisance in public schools, and as a source of joy in boarding houses. In the legislative halls at Albany, it is said, the people's representatives study its mysteries upon their desks. Mathematicians vie with each other in gigantic equations arising from it, and THE SUN receives daily a bushel of inquiries from persons who want to know a certain plan for its solution. Reporters, in their travels through the neighboring cities, report a similar condition of the public mind wherever they go. As there is less competition outside the great cities, the puzzle is more expensive at a distance from them.

There are three large dealers in this toy in New York. The members of a John street firm say they found a growing demand for a mysterious puzzle that was variously called the Boston, the Gem, the Rattler, the Boss, the Solitaire, the Buttercup, the Game of Fifteen, and by other names. They traced the game to Boston, procured a sample, and ordered 100 gross. After the goods were received the dealers were alarmed. They called the attention of the street peddlers to the thing, and presently their store was thronged as never before. The sales averaged fifteen gross a day. They began to manufacture the game for themselves, and even now the sales keep the workmen busy. These dealers say that they have heard of a German tailor in Troy who purchased the puzzle, trifled with it, became ensnared by it, sat up all night over it, threw it away, gathered its pieces, and the next morning adorned his shop window with a placard offering a suit of clothes to any man who would teach him a solution. They also tell of an Albany man who was belated at supper time, and who hurried home to find no preparation for supper, the fire out, the children roaming the house, and his wife locked in an upper room pondering over one of these puzzles, which she purchased of a peddler, who rattled the numbers into consecutive order, to show how easy it was.

A Broadway firm of dealers in five and ten-cent goods sold 230 gross of this puzzle in one day. A member of the firm invented a new form of this puzzle:

L	I	T	T
L	E	B	U
T	T	E	R
C	U	P	

He sent it out to dealers who ordered assortments of cheap goods. Nothing was heard from it for a time. Suddenly from Chicago, in holiday time, came a flood of orders. The numerical puzzle was not yet known—that is, not yet in vogue there. The puzzle is utilized for advertising. A Southern transportation company has ordered boxes of blocks, which, when properly arranged, will spell the name of the company. A sewing machine company has utilized it in the same manner. It is said that an up-town firm of jewellers has ordered 1,000 of these puzzles made of ivory blocks in fancy boxes. They are to retail for $4 apiece. Another firm is having the puzzle made in glass, with the numbers ground upon the faces of the blocks. These are to sell for 25 cents.

The puzzle consists of a square box, into which are fitted 15 wooden squares, numbered consecutively from 1 to 15. There is room for four rows of four in a row. The absence of the sixteenth block in the box affords room for the movement of the others. The game is to disarrange the blocks and then to bring the numbers into consecutive order by shifting them into place without lifting one off the bottom of the box. The intricacies of this apparently simple exercise are startling. A mathematician who reported the result of his calculations in THE SUN wrote that the number of possible movements is 1,307,674,368,000. There are said to be a number of combinations that are either very difficult of solution or, as some believe, impossible. One dealer solemnly assured THE SUN reporter that two unfortunate men in Boston who encountered these combinations are now insane and in an asylum. He says that a Mr. J. F. Rassen of 237 Pearl street offers $100 to any one who will extricate him from the tangle in which he became involved when he found the blocks in this order:

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	15	14	

The same dealer says that this is the combination that most frequently causes trouble. He says that he receives great numbers of letters from persons who want to know whether this combination can be surmounted. He says he overcame it, but it was accidental, and he could not recall the previous moves. He was awakened at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning by the clerk of the hotel in which he is living. The clerk said he had solved the problem and could do it again. Three or four of the boarders sat up during the rest of the night to see it done, but the clerk disappointed them. A broker who solved the problem ventured a heavy wager that he could repeat the solution. He lost, became hopelessly confused, and finally went to a manufacturer of the puzzle and offered him a handsome sum for the solution, saying that he could win his money back ten times over if he knew the method. A Boston man advertises to send the solution for two three-cent stamps. To those who write to him he replies: "Pick up the 15 and put it after the 14." It is said that a conductor on the Boston and Providence Railroad was seen to work out this combination, as well as another one in which the 9 follows the 10, with all the other numbers correctly placed. In overcoming the first combination he made 260 moves.

The members of the Academy of Science, at their annual meeting on Monday, discussed the puzzle. They said that the fifteen blocks can be placed in a trillion of combinations. "Supposing," said one, "that the blocks be placed on a chess board, on the alternate white and black squares. If the number that should be on a black square is on a white square, the solution by placing them in regular order is impossible, unless the misplacement is equalized by a white square number on a black square. Changes between squares of the same color will not bring about a solution."

By adding a sixteenth block, the game of thirty-four or the game of sixteen is produced. The object of the player is to so arrange the blocks that the sum of their numbers will be thirty-four when added horizontally, perpendicularly, or diagonally. The blocks may be taken out and changed in whatever manner the player chooses. This is the solution:

1	15	14	4
12	6	7	9
8	10	11	5
13	3	2	16

This puzzle is not new. On the library ceiling in what is called the "Castle," at the Schuetzen Park on Bergen Heights, the puzzle is in fresco. It is over the head of whoever lies on the lounge near the library window, and it is a favorite amusement of visitors there to lie and study it. Not only is the sum of 34 arrived at in all the lines diagonal, as well as horizontal and perpendicular, but 34 is also the sum of each of the sets of four numbers composing the four corners, of the corner numbers themselves, and, in fact, of every four numbers that form smaller squares within the main square.

Lizzie O'Brien's Father.

Lizzie O'Brien, a pale-faced, intelligent-looking girl of 16, charged her father, in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, with robbing her of all her clothes to obtain drink. John O'Brien, a stalwart man, glared at the Judge and his daughter. He carried a bundle of clothes.

Lizzie said the man had been supported by her and her brothers. It was hard to appear against her father, but he had taken everything from his children. The very bundle he then had in his arms was her cloak and dress, and this he was on the way to pawn for drink.

"You are more inhuman than a brute," remarked Justice Smith, as he sentenced John O'Brien to three months' imprisonment.

Killed by a Vicious Horse.

FLUSHING, L. I., Feb. 26.—Mr. J. A. Rapelye, a farmer of Bay Shore, died to-day from injuries suffered by being trampled upon by a vicious horse owned by him, and which he was attempting to harness yesterday.

ENGINEER MOORE'S ACCOUNT

Of What was Done an Hour Before the Fatal Broadway Fire Last Friday.

Just after the discovery of the fire last Friday evening at 386 Broadway, where Fireman Cassidy and Dougherty lost their lives, the engineer, John H. Moore, was narrowly rescued through a rear door which had been locked by order of the firm, and of which he did not have the key. Yesterday he told Fire Marshal Sheldon a story which the Fire Marshal thinks goes very far to explain the cause of the fire and the suddenness with which it gained headway. The firemen are convinced that the origin of the fire was in the front part of the store, because when they first arrived the heat was especially severe at that point. Engineer Moore explained that his boiler room was under the sidewalk of Cortlandt alley, in the rear of the store. "I first noticed," the witness continued, "a kind of haze floating around. I was then in the engine room. I smelled something like burned coke. The haze got thicker, and then it cleared up. I was satisfied that something was wrong. I entered the cellar, taking a hammer with me, intending to break the steampipe at the elbow and let the steam into the cellar, thinking it might check the fire. I had got in about eight feet when I met a volume of hot air, so hot I could go no further. I could see no fire. Everything was dark, but I heard a roaring noise, like a strong current of air. I dropped on my hands and knees and got back to the boiler room door. The draught of air had closed it. With some effort I got it open, and went into the boiler room. I then went up my rear stairs to the grating. The other stairs were in the front of the store. I broke off the locks of the sheet-iron door, and with the help of one of the chiefs of the Fire Department and of a policeman I got the door open. We had two gas meters in the cellar, one on top of the other. They were about ten or twelve feet from the front wall of the area way against the south wall.

"The gas pipes entered the basement and turned down to the cellar. Some three days before the fire complaint was made that the gas was leaking. I examined the pipes. The smell of gas was very strong. I found the connections not screwed up. I got two turns and a half on one coupling, and on the other one turn and a half. I then examined the connections at the T. I put my light up to it and got a light as big as a six-feet burner. The thread of the pipe was just caught and was crossed at that. There was about an inch and an eighth of the thread in sight. I puttied it up temporarily and sent to the gas company for gas fitters. They were to report to me on Friday morning last (the day of the fire) at 7 o'clock. I saw nothing of them until about a quarter past 5 o'clock in the afternoon. I did not know they were in the building until one of them came to me and said they had got the work done. I went and examined it. The connection with the T was smeared over thick with white lead. I objected to this, and said there was no need of the lead if the work was properly done. They said it was all right. They had examined all the pipes, and there were no leaks. I do not think they could have done the job properly without shutting off the gas, which was not done. I think the fire was caused by that leak in the gas pipe."

The two pipe fitters are to be summoned before the Fire Marshal.

BI-METALLISM IN GERMANY.

A Pamphlet that Re-echoes Bismarck's Sentiments Received by Judge Kelley.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Representative Kelley received in the mail from Germany, to-day, a seventy-page pamphlet, entitled "The Gold Standard—Its Causes, Effects, and Future," by Baron von Kandorff, who represented Prince Bismarck in the tariff discussion as leader of the Protestant wing of the Conservative party of the Reichstadt. It is an elaborate defence of bi-metallism on the basis of 15½ to 1. The appearance of the pamphlet is regarded as an expression of the opinion of Prince Bismarck on the subject, as Baron von Kandorff is one of the chiefs of his party. Accompanying the pamphlet was a letter from another distinguished German writer on finance, with whom Judge Kelley has been in correspondence for many years. The writer is largely engaged in the manufacture of iron, and is President of one of the largest coal companies in Westphalia. He says: "Your latest pamphlet on the subject is just making its round here. Bi-metallism is the order of the day at all public meetings, and I should think that in a couple of months an invitation to an international conference would be hailed by public opinion, in this quarter at least.

"That little pamphlet, 'Peel and Cobden,' which also contains your speech on the silver question, will soon require a second edition, and I intend to then add your paper on 'Bi-metallism,' and some passages of Mr. Cernuschi's pamphlet. I have lately come in contact with rather high personages, at in consequence of that little book, which is daily gaining ground, especially among public men. I see by the papers that the coinage of gold and silver is likely to be given free with you. Don't you think that unless silver be restored throughout the world to its money functions, at a fixed rate as compared with gold, say 15½ to 1, the present activity in commercial and industrial undertakings on your side is likely to be followed by a reaction, if not disaster? Things have taken a turn to the better here; but, as far as I can see, it is but in consequence of American orders, and I have prophesied that American orders will be stopped as soon as the United States can supply their home demand, which will be question of time, and a short one, too."

HARD FIGHTING WITH GLOVES.

Colored Champions of New York and England in a Desperate Battle.

The admirers of pugilism gathered in force, in a Houston street resort, yesterday, to see the glove fight between the giant colored champions, Morris Grant of New York and Dangerous Jack of England. Grant stands 5 feet 11 inches and weighs 180 pounds. Watson stands 5 feet 10½ inches and weighs 186 pounds. Grant was the first to enter the ring, and was greeted with loud cheers. A few seconds later Watson followed, and he, also, was received with applause. Both men were dressed in full ring costume. Henry Hill was master of ceremonies, and soon called time. After a little cautious sparring around the stage both men went at it in earnest. Grant, who was in the best condition, let fly his right hand on Watson's right eye, and got in another blow on Watson's nose. Watson struck Grant in the mouth, and stopped a dangerous counter blow. Grant threw Watson among the wings of the stage, and, contrary to rule of the prize ring, pounded him while down, amid yells and cheers from the crowd. Finally both got up.

Grant was first to the mark, and let go right and left, sledge-hammer hits, on Watson's body. The latter countered heavily with his right on Grant's face. Sharp fighting followed for two minutes. Then they clinched, swaying and punching each other all over the stage. Grant's friends cheered, while Watson's friends were in high glee. When Grant threw Watson with a thud heavily on the stage and began pounding him on the face and body, the spectators rose to their feet and great excitement prevailed. Some of the sporting men present rushed upon the stage, and it was with difficulty the men could be separated. When on their feet again they glared fiercely at each other, and both wanted to fight it out with their bare fists, rough and tumble. Through the interference of friends on both sides, the men were prevailed upon to quit the stage.

Other exhibitions with the gloves followed, concluding with three lively rounds between John Landers and Mike Coburn.

NEW BANKRUPT LAW.

Some of the Features that It is Proposed to Incorporate in It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The sub-committee of the House Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred for investigation and report the subject of a national bankrupt law, gave a hearing to-day to a delegation of Baltimore merchants, who expressed their desire to emphasize the efforts of trade representatives of Boston and New York looking to the passage of a National bankrupt law by Congress. The only suggestions made this morning as to the features of the proposed law were that it should be, as compared with the former law, more simple in its machinery, more uniform in its operation, and less expensive to those availing themselves of its provisions; also, that certain acts should be made to constitute a prima facie case of fraud, and that the burden of proof should be changed from the creditor to the debtor. The subject of homestead exemptions was discussed, and the point made that in many States the exemption covered so large an amount that creditors were virtually powerless to collect debts.

Edward R. Stoutenburgh in Jail.

Edward R. Stoutenburgh, who was on Tuesday convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Newark, on a charge of embezzling a $1,500 diamond from a ring owned by Mrs. Margaret [illegible] [illegible] ... [illegible] a clothing merchant as has been reported.

Killed by a Falling Tree.

WOODMANSIE, N. J., Feb. 26.—As Myron Cummings, a wood-chopper of this place, was driving this morning past a place where some wood-choppers were at work felling trees, a large tree fell across the road, killing Mr. Cummings and one of his horses.

Fine Silk Hats, $3.20, worth $5; nobby Derbys, $1.90, worth $3. 15 New Church st., up stairs.—*Adv.*

FIREMEN AGAIN IN PERIL.

RETREATING FROM A WOODEN BRIDGE ONLY JUST IN TIME.

Flames Destroying an Elizabeth Street Foundry that was Surrounded by Tenements—Excitement Among the Escaping Tenants.

Watchman Philip Isterling, a little before 6 A. M. yesterday, went into the rear five-story building at 87 and 89 Elizabeth street, to build the fires under the 100-horse power engine that supplies power for that and two adjacent buildings, when he fancied that he smelled smoke as though the building was burning. He decided that it was a fancy, and he built the fire under the boilers. On his way to the outer door he smelled smoke again, and on opening a door on the first floor saw that the interior was in a flame. Just beyond, and adjoining the building, were tenement houses with windows opening within two feet of the building that was on fire. The burning building was completely surrounded by machine shops and tenements. The only approach to it was on a bridge fifty feet long connecting the rear building with that fronting on Elizabeth street. The watchman gave an alarm, and Engines 9, 20, and 17 were quickly on the ground with Trucks 9 and 6. The building was a mass of flame when they arrived, and a second alarm brought Trucks 1 and 8, with Engines 31, 13, 12, 15, and 7. Finally, as the building was surrounded by other buildings so that the whole block was threatened with destruction, a third alarm was sent out, bringing Engines 27, 25, and 30, and Truck 10. The building was, in 1850, a sawmill, and the lots now occupied by the machine shops on Elizabeth street were a lumber yard. It was fifty feet front and thirty feet deep. It was so old and shaky that the firemen were in momentary danger of losing their lives. The Inspectors of Buildings long ago condemned it, and fire insurance companies made their own prices for risks in it.

The firemen's ingenuity was taxed to get at the flames. The tenants in the houses had to get out of their rooms so quickly that many of them lost all of their property by smoke and water. Firemen took possession of these rooms, and poked their hose through the windows looking toward the mass of flame. Other hose were pulled to the top of the adjacent buildings. In the space between the Elizabeth street building and the rear burning building were huddled together Foreman Hamlet and his men of Engine 12, Foreman Erb and his men of Engine 9, and Foreman Bradley and his men of Engine 31. Most of these were on the wooden bridge, fifty feet long and eight feet wide, covered with tarred paper, that was the only means of reaching the rear building from Elizabeth street. The walls of the building were trembling, ready to fall. Foreman Erb took his men and their pipe to the top of the building next toward the south. They who remained were on the very threshold of the burning building. The walls trembled again, and a mass of brick and mortar crumbled like cigar ashes from the top of the wall directly above them. They were warned by a cry, and they jumped back just in time to escape. The rubbish dropped where they had stood. Then the whole building fell suddenly, with a crash, while the walls fell outward. The firemen dropped their hose just in time to save their lives. Some lost their hats.

Among the families in the tenements on Mott street, in whose rear the fire was, the greatest confusion reigned. The tenants crowded each other on the stairs with pieces of furniture that they were trying to save. Capt. Brogan of the Fourteenth precinct sent a squad of policemen, who restored order. After the burning building fell, fire caught in the tenement house, but it was extinguished.

A tank of acid for pickling iron after it is cast flamed up after the building had collapsed, and the flame, without sound, arose to a great height. A cupola of heavy No. 8 sheet-iron surmounted the smelting furnace in the rear building, and projected fifteen feet or more above the lofty roof. When the building fell the cupola crushed against the rear of the building on Elizabeth street, and tore an enormous rent in the wall.

The losses are: On the first floor—Aug. Mietz, iron castings and foundry, $4,000; insured. Second floor—Fowler & Rockwell, baker's machinery, $1,500, uninsured, and A. Mahoney, machinist, $1,500, uninsured. Third floor—N. Erlandsen, machinist, $1,000. Fourth floor—C. Hammerstein's cider barrel manufactory, $500, uninsured, and William W. Houchin, machinist, $5,000 uninsured. Fifth floor—Wm. Honeien and Erlandsen, machists. J. B. Bailey owned the building and leased it to Johnson Brothers of 215 and 217 Grand street, who owned the boilers and engine in the basement. The building was fully insured for $8,000, and Johnson Brothers' machinery partly insured for $15,000. The building on Elizabeth street sustains a damage of $500. It is owned by A. Mirtz, and is full of machine shops. Fowler & Rockwell and Mr. Mirtz suffer damage in this building. The cause of the fire is unknown. The building has caught fire four or five times in the past year.

BAPTISM AT A FUNERAL.

Sprinkled with Water from a Vase that Rested on her Mother's Coffin.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26.—On Tuesday morning last Mrs. Jennie Renfrew died in her room in the third story of a house on Broadway. The doctor who was with her said that it was "as near a case of starvation as could be." Ten years ago she and her mother lived in Pittsfield, Mass., where they owned a little house, and her mother supported them by teaching school. After the daughter was married, her husband came to New Haven and brought his wife and her mother. Domestic trouble came, and Mrs. Renfrew obtained a divorce and the custody of her little daughter Minnie. The little money that Mrs. Renfrew and her mother had was soon spent, and Mrs. Renfrew went to work in a factory. She was taken sick, and the family suffered greatly for food and fuel before their wants were known. About a week ago their condition became known, but it was too late to save the sick woman. Before she died she said that it was her wish to have her little girl baptized before the mother's body was taken from the room.

The funeral was this afternoon. The attendance was chiefly made up of factory girls who had worked with the young mother. The emaciated body of the dead woman was in a neat coffin. On the coffin was a glass vase containing water. After the funeral service the Rev. Joseph Brewster of Christ's Church said that in accordance with the wish of the dead mother he would baptize her child. The little girl, neatly dressed in black, stood by the side of the coffin, her curly head not reaching to the level of the coffin lid. Her face was bright and intelligent; her eyes were filled with tears. The baptismal service was impressive. At the words, "I now baptize you in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost," the clergyman sprinkled water on the child's head from the glass vase that rested on her mother's coffin.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Asserting that the Isthmus Canal Must be Supervised by the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In the House Mr. Warner introduced a joint resolution, which was referred, reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, as follows:

> *Whereas*, In his seventh annual message to Congress, President Monroe asserted that "We owe it to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those (the European powers) to declare that we shall consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any part of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety;" and
>
> *Whereas*, The doctrine thus announced has been accepted by the American people, and has become a cardinal principle of our national policy; and
>
> *Whereas*, It is now proposed to construct, under auspices to be given by foreign Governments, a canal across the Isthmus of Darien; therefore be it
>
> *Resolved*, That the doctrine announced to the world more than half a century ago by President Monroe, and known as the Monroe doctrine, is, and the same is hereby reasserted. And in accord therewith, in behalf of the people of the United States, we affirm that the control of any interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien, whatever its terms and all nations equally good, in the interest of commerce and the world, be kept under the special protection of the United States.
>
> *Resolved*, That the United States, sensible of the importance to the trade of the world of having a water passageway between the two oceans, will cordially promote, by such means as may be deemed proper and judicious, such an undertaking.

August Ulrich's Missing Bride.

Three months ago August Ulrich of 26 Adams street, Hoboken, married Mina Cramod. Yesterday Mrs. Ulrich disappeared, leaving the following letter for her husband:

DEAR AUGUST: I hope you will not feel offended when you read this letter. I have made up my mind not to stay any longer with you. The accusations which you have made against my character, namely, that I have been on terms of intimacy with other men, compels me to take this step. I have never offended my honor. God knows that I loved you; but I do so no longer, because you won't trust me. I hope you will regret what you have done to me. Be forewarned. I write this letter to prove that I have loved you, and to assure you that I am your friend in future, but not your wife. MINA.

Washington's Statue in Wall Street.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day agreed to recommend the passage of Senator Vest's bill granting permission to a committee of citizens of New York to erect bronze statues of George Washington, Edward Livingston, Alexander Hamilton, and DeWitt Clinton or boundary upon the buttresses in front of the Sub-Treasury building in that city.

Hazzard—Eads.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—Miss Adelaida Eads, daughter of Capt. James B. Eads, was married to-day to Lieutenant John G. Hazzard, late of the United States army. The ceremony was at Capt. Eads's house. The bride and groom will start this evening for Providence, R. I.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales Feb. 26.

UNITED STATES, STATE, AND CITY BONDS (IN $1,000S).

3 U. S. 6s, '81, r.	105¾	60 U. S. 4s, r.	106⅝
6 U. S. 5s, '81, c., sm.	103⅝	30 U. S. 4s, c.	106⅝
2 U. S. 5s, '81, r.	103⅝	26 La. consol.	48@48¾
100 U. S. 4½s, '91, c.	108⅝		

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN $1,000S).

2 Alt. & T. H. 2d pf.	101½	104 Kan. & Texas 2d	65½@65
20 Bos. H. & E. 1st	35½@35¾	2 K. C. & Nor. Consol.	111
15 Ches. & O. se. B. 6s	69	50 L. & W. B. cons. as.	100@100½
140 Ches. & O. cur. int. def.	43½@42¾	7 Lake Sh. 1st c.	122¾
5 Ch. & N. W. 1st	108¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 Ch. & N. W. 2 c.	127	[illegible]	[illegible]
13 Can. So. 1st	101½	1 N. & St. P. con. sf.	109
8 Cent. Pac. g.	112½	34 Met. El. 1st	103½@[illegible]
2 C. C. & I. C. 1st	92	10 Mob. & O. 1st Deb.	[illegible]
15 C. C. & I. C. 1st, T. Co. cer. as.	91½@92¾	6 N. J. Cent. 1st	116¾
140 C. C. & I. C. 1st, T. Co. cer. sub.	91½@90¾	22 N. J. Cent. con. as.	107½@107¼
100 C. C. & I. C. inc.	40½@40¼	3 N. J. Cent. cv. as.	107½@107¾
3 Del. & H. 1st, '94	112	96 N. J. Cent. inc.	90@91¾
1 Den. & R. G. 1st	104	580 N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d 6s	92½@91¾
46 Erie con. 1st	123@121¼	1 N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d	[illegible]
13 Gt. West. 1st	108	5 N. Y. Cent. 6s, '83	[illegible]
1 Gt. West. 2d	103½	75 N. Y. Cent. 1st	129⅛
4 Hud. R. 2d	109½	51 N. Y. Ev. 1st	112½@[illegible]
5 Int. & Gt. N. 1st	101½	3 Ohio & Miss. st.	113¼
2 Int. & Gt. N. 2d inc.	76½@77	8 Or. R. & N. Co.	94½@95
4 Ind., Bl. & W. 1st pf.	115	10 Pac. of Mo. 1st	105½
30 Ind. Bl. & W. inc.	60	1 P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	128
2 Iron Mt., Ark. B.	103	30 Peo., D. & E. 1st	92
5 Iron Mt. C. & F.	108¾	5 Peo., D. & E. inc.	52
14 Iron Mt. 2d	103¾	20 Rome, W. & O. 1st	73
63 Iron Mt. 1st pf. in.	92¾@92	1 Rock Island 6s	118
67 Iron Mt. 2d pf. in.	80@81¾	21 St. P. & S'x City 1st	103½@104
5 Int. 2d p. c. r.	42	6 St. L. & S. F. 2d, cl. B	75
20 Ind. D. & Sp. 1st	102½@102¾	4 St. L. & S. F. 2d, cl. C	74
60 Kan. Pac. 1st con.	97¾@97	4 Tol. & Wab. 1st	108¾
20 Kan. Pac. D. d. c. c. as.	109½@[illegible]	2 Tol. & Wabash 2d	104@103¾
9 Keok. & D. M. 5s	98	6 Tol. & Wab. con. cv. t. t.	89
136 Kan. & Tex. con. as.	105@103¼	13 Un. Pac. 1st	111@[illegible]
		7 Un. Pac. & L.	112@[illegible]

RAILROAD AND OTHER STOCKS.

320 Ad. Exp.	108	2500 Mich. Cen.	92@91¾
100 Alb. & Sus.	107	200 Mob. & O.	24½
100 Amer. Dis. T.	73	150 Mor. & Ess.	107½@106¾
4700 At. & P. Tel.	51@50½	1000 Mont'k Gas	50@[illegible]
9 B'k of N. A.	[illegible]	35700 N. & Chat.	12@112
100 Bos. W. P.	17½	28000 N. J. Central	87½@86¾
484 Bur., C. R. & N.	60@58	4955 N. Y. Cent.	131½@131¼
500 C. C. C. & I.	80@80¼	1400 N. Y. Elev.	122½@121¾
7800 C. C. & I. C.	23½@22	1600 North. Pac.	33½@33¼
5000 Can. South.	69@[illegible]	100 N. Pac. pf.	57½@57
3000 Cent. C'l Co.	31@27½	5800 Northw'n	91½@91¼
600 Cent. Min.	10@9½	15032 Ont. & West.	30@29½
100 Cent. Pac.	81½	10000 Ohio & Miss.	30½@[illegible]
100 Ch. & Alt.	106½	175 O. & Miss. pf.	82@81½
150 Ch., B. & Q.	146¼	3 Or. R. & N. Co.	112
500 Ches. & O.	22½	2350 Ont. Cent.	29@28½
6 Ches. & O. 1st pf.	30¾	10 Park B'k	118
100 Ches. & O. 2d pf.	20½	9600 Pacific Mail	44@43½
150 Climax Min.	3½@3	20 Pa. Coal	107¼
8750 Del. & Hud. Canal	79¾@78¾	200 Quicksilver	20@20½
89540 Del., Lack. & W.	91½@89¾	5400 Reading	69½@69¾
57000 Erie com.	46½@45½	10 Rock Isl.	152¾
3000 Erie pf.	71½@70½	1100 St. L. & N. O.	45@41
1800 Han. & St. Jo.	41@[illegible]	400 St. L. & S. F.	44½@43¾
5200 H. & St. Jo. pf.	75@74¾	400 St. L. & S. F. pf.	[illegible]
650 Harlem	177@171	600 St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	77
1450 Hous. & Tex.	81½@79¾	7500 St. Paul	80½@79¾
600 Ill. Cent.	103	20 St. P. pf.	101
9200 Iron Mt. & S. as.	62½@61¼	2400 St. P. & Minn.	57@56½
37 Int. & Gt. N.	49½	5800 St. P. & Sioux City	47½@42¾
20000 Kan. & Tex.	44@42½	1400 St. P. & Sioux City pf.	81@80
250 L. E. & West.	32½	410 Stand. Min.	29½@29¼
21700 Lake Sh.	106½@105½	5400 Sutro Tunnel	3½@3⅜
100 La Plata Min.	7	50 U. S. Exp.	48
12500 Little Pitts.	18@14½	2850 Union Pac.	91½@92¾
2500 Lou. & N.	144@140	2450 Wab. & Pac.	44½@43¾
3220 Manh'n El.	45½@42	5350 Wab. & Pac. pf.	69½@68¾
200 Marietta 1st	15@12¾	210 W. F. Exp.	101
550 Marietta 2d	10½@9	18304 West. U. T.	115¾@114¾
100 Mary'd C'l.	24		
600 Met. El.	114@113¾	Total sales, 426,318 shares.	

CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s, 80, c.	103⅝	104	Manhattan El.	41½	42
U. S. 6s, '80, r.	103⅝	104	Met'n Elev.	113	113¾
U. S. 6s, '81, r.	105⅝	105¾	Mich. Central	91½	91¾
U. S. 6s, '81, c.	105⅝	105¾	Mil. & St. Paul	80	80½
U. S. 5s, '81, r.	103⅝	103¾	Mil. & St. P. pf.	100½	102
U. S. 5s, '81, c.	103⅝	103¾	Mo., K. & Tex.	43	[illegible]
U. S. 4½s, '91, r.	108¾	108⅞	Mob. & Ohio	22	24
U. S. 4½s, '91, c.	108⅝	108⅞	Morris & Essex	107	107½
U. S. 4s, r., 1907	106½	106⅝	Nash. & Chat.	115	116
U. S. 4s, c., 1907	106½	106⅝	N. J. Central	86	86¼
U. S. Cur. 6s, '95	125	—	N. Y. C. & Hud.	131½	132
Alt. & T. H.	22	25	N. Y. Elev.	120	122
Am. Dist. Tel.	72	73	Nor. Pac.	33¼	33½
At. & Pac. Tel.	49½	50	Nor. Pacific pf.	57	57½
Canada South.	69	69½	Northwestern	91¼	91½
C. C. & I. C.	22	23	Northwest. pf.	105	106
C. C. C. & I.	—	80¾	Ohio & Miss.	30	30¼
Chic., B. & Q.	146	147	Ohio & Miss. pf.	80	81
Chic. & Alton	106	107	Pacific Mail	43¾	44
Del., L. & West.	89½	89¾	Quicksilver	20	21
Del. & H. Can.	78½	79	Quicksilver pf.	—	65
Erie Railway	46½	46¾	Rock Island	151	152
Erie Railway pf.	70½	70¾	Reading	69	69½
Erie 2d cons.	91½	92	San Francisco	44	44½
Han. & St. Jo.	40	40½	San Fran. pf.	56	57
Han. & St. Jo. pf.	74½	75	Sutro Tunnel	3¼	3½
Illinois Cen.	102	103	Union Pacific	91	91
Iron Mountain	61	61½	Wab. & Pac.	43½	44
Louis'e & Nash.	141	144	Wab. & Pac. pf.	69	69
L. E. & West.	32	32½	West. Un. Tel.	114¾	115
Lake Shore	106	106¼			

THURSDAY, Feb. 26.

The stock market opened buoyantly, with an active business. The coal shares, Erie common, Western Union, Nashville and Chattanooga, Ohio and Mississippi common, and Iron Mountain were the most active fancies. The chief exception to the early buoyancy was Little Pittsburgh Mining, which was pressed on the market, and declined 3 ₩ cent. from the opening figure. Between calls and at the second board the features were a pressure of Kansas and Texas at a decline, and a fresh "spurt" in Nashville and Chattanooga, carrying it to 120. After the second board Little Pittsburgh partially recovered, and Nashville and Chattanooga lost part of the advance. Harlem advanced to 180. Manhattan Elevated declined. The final changes for the day were: Advanced—Northwestern preferred, ¾; St. Louis and New Orleans, ¾; Lake Shore, ½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, ¾; Nashville and Chattanooga, 4½; Ohio and Mississippi common, ¾. Declined—Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, 1; Canada Southern, ¾; Houston and Texas, 1½; New Albany and Chicago, 10; Manhattan Elevated, 3½; Union Pacific, ¾; Iron Mountain, ¾; Erie common, ¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred, ¾; Ohio and Mississippi preferred, 2; St. Paul and Sioux City preferred, 1; Wabash and Pacific, ¾; Little Pittsburgh, 1¾.

Governments were in better demand and steady. Railroad bonds were generally quiet and the speculative issues more or less depressed. There were movements of some importance in New York Central 1sts and New Jersey Central incomes. Iron Mountain incomes improved after the second call. Money 4@6 ₩ cent, closing at 4.

Harlem Railroad stock was unusually active, and sales were made as high as 180. The purchasers are said to be relatives and friends of Mr. Vanderbilt, but what the grounds of their buying are has not transpired. One story is that the Madison Square Garden property has been sold for $2,000,000, which is to be divided among the stockholders, and another that the elevated railroad down the Fourth avenue is to be built forthwith. Some color is lent to this latter theory by the sudden simultaneous depression of the existing elevated railroad stocks. It may be, after all, that as the stock yields 11 ₩ cent. per annum it is being bought simply as a 6 ₩ cent. investment, which it would be at 183. United New Jersey, which pays only 10 ₩ cent., is already at 160 in Philadelphia, and rising. New York Central, which pays 8, is at 131¼, and Fort Wayne, which pays 7, is at 117.

The business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburgh and Erie for January, 1880, as compared with the same month in 1879, shows an increase in gross earnings of $540,127; an increase in expenses of $193,360; and an increase in net earnings of $346,767. All lines west of Pittsburgh and Erie for the month of January, 1880, show a surplus over liabilities for the month of $395,204, being a gain over the same month in 1879 of $143,577.

Committees of the Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal Exchanges met at Philadelphia this afternoon, and agreed to a general advance of twenty-five cents ₩ ton in the prices of lump, steamboat, and broken sizes for the line, city, and harbor trades, for March. The current Lehigh circular prices at Mauch Chunk are, therefore: Lump, $3; steamboat and broken, $2.75; egg and chestnut No. 1, $2.50; stove, $2.60, and chestnut No. 2, $1.50. Schuylkill Haven: Lump, broken, and steamboat, $2.75; egg and chestnut, $2.50; stove, $2.60; pea, $1.50. The increase applies particularly to the furnace trade.

An abstract of the forthcoming Chicago and Alton Railroad report, printed in the Chicago *Tribune*, contains a paragraph recommending an increase of the capital by issuing, not later than next May, $1,000,000 of new stock at par, the proceeds to be devoted to improving the road and to providing facilities for its increased traffic.

The Government receipts from internal revenue to-day were $338,390, and from customs, $1,204,308.

President Thomas Nickerson of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and Atlantic and Pacific railroads recently addressed a letter to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, informing that body that the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific road would be rapidly forwarded from the eastern terminus, but that the western terminus had not yet been decided upon. Work from the western terminus, says the writer, will be begun as soon as the point is decided upon, and it sufficient inducements are offered San Francisco will be chosen. These inducements must consist of a guaranteed right of way and terminal facilities in San Francisco. At a special meeting of the Chamber held yesterday the proposal was enthusiastically received, and a committee was appointed to [illegible].

The American Union Telegraph Company reduced its rates to-day to all points in Canada and the maritime provinces from 25 to 50 per cent. below those formerly charged by the company, and the Western Union schedule. It reduces the tariff from all American Union offices in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New York, to points in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, will be 50 cents; from Philadelphia to the same points the rate will be 60 cents, per message of 10 words, and from Baltimore and Washington, 75 cents. The tariff to points in Vermont to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec is reduced to 30 cents; from New England States and New York, 40 cents; from Philadelphia, 50 cents, and from Baltimore and Washington, 60 cents. This reduction is the first indication to the public of the competition in telegraphy which has been expected from the American Union, and is offered as an evidence that the company is not in accord with the Western Union, as has been supposed by some. The business announcements of the company are headed "The only opposition." Twenty-seven branch offices have been opened in this city.

A despatch from Nashville, Tenn., says that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad this afternoon, President E. W. Cole gave notice that he would resign his position, which he could not consent to hold in a company which might not be able to afford him unquestionable authority to protect its interests.

A conference of the trunk line Presidents was held in the Windsor Hotel last evening and was continued to-day. So far as can be learned, the object of the conference was to advise the joint executive committee which was in session in Chicago to-day, and after counselling harmony and an amicable adjustment of all existing differences upon the matter of east-bound traffic, the Presidents adjourned. A Chicago despatch says that after an all-day discussion the committee referred the question of a reduction of east-bound rates on wheat and all other matters to a special sub-committee that will report to-morrow. The despatch predicts that the reduction will be made.

The visible supply of grain in the United States on Feb. 21 consisted of 28,180,000 bushels of wheat and 15,525,000 bushels of corn. During the week ending on that date the supply of wheat was decreased by 710,000 bushels, and the supply of corn was increased by 707,000 bushels.

New York Markets.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26.—FLOUR AND MEAL—Generally quiet, and though rather weak, without quotable change. We quote: Flour—No. 2, $4.15@$5; superfine, $5.15@$5.50; extra State, &c., $5.65@$6.00; Western spring, XX and XXX, $5.00@$7.10; do. winter shipping extras, $5@$5.50; do. XX and XXX, $6.05@$7.25; Minnesota patents, $6.50@$8; city shipping extras, $6@$6.25; Southern bakers' and family brands, $6.75@$7.40; Southern shipping extras, $6.10@$6.60. Rye flour, superfine, $4.85@$5.25. Corn meal—Western, &c., $2.75@$3.10; Brandywine, $3.30. Wheat feed, ₩ ton, $23@$24; rye feed, $21. Buckwheat flour, ₩100 lbs., $1.60@$1.75.

COTTON—Spots 1-16c. lower; middling uplands, 13 1-16c.; good ordinary, 12⅛c.; sales 382 bales. Futures declined 3 to 4 points, closing at 12.98c. for February, 12.99c. for March, 13.16c. for April, 13.30c. for May, 13.58c. for June, 13.68c. for July, 13.77c. for August, and 13.26c. for September; sales 170,300 bales. Receipts at the ports today, 21,304 bales.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and weak; old mess quoted on the spot $11.50@$12.25, latter for choice; no sales for future delivery; March new, $12.35@$12.60; April, $12.40@$12.65, bid and asked. Beef quiet here, but fairly active in the West, where 2,000 boxes long and short clear sold at 6.50@6.65@6.65c. Cut meats steady; sales 5,000 lbs. rib bellies, 12 lbs., 7⅝c. Lard steady on the spot, but weak for future deliveries; sales on the spot 800 tcs. prime city, 7.70c.; do. new Western, 7.75c.; closing, 7.72½c.; for future delivery sales 8,750 tcs.; March old, 7.67½c.; do. new, 7.75@7.70c.; April new, 7.80@7.72½c.; May, 7.85@7.80c.; seller year, 7.72½c.; of refined, 7.6 tcs. for the Continent were sold mostly at 8.10c. Dressed hogs firm at 6⅞@6¾c. for city, latter for pigs, and 6½@6⅝c. for Western. Butter firm for the choice grades, which are scarce; State, pails, &c., 23@32c.; tubs and dairies, 20@28c.; creameries, 28@40c.; Western dairy, 19@25c.; factory, 21@26c.; rolls, 16@24c. Cheese unchanged; State factory, 12@14½c.; Western, 11@14⅜c. Eggs—Fresh, near by, 16c.; other fresh, 12@14½c.; limed, 10@11c.

GRAIN—Wheat was in active demand for export, but free offerings caused a slight decline in prices; sales 336,000 bush. on the spot, including No. 2 spring, $1.41@$1.44; No. 3 do., $1.39@$1.40; No. 1 white, $1.48½@$1.49; No. 2 red winter, $1.51@$1.52, and No. 3 do., $1.47; and for future delivery, 784,000 bush., including No. 1 white, $1.48@$1.48½ for April and $1.47⅝ for May; and No. 2 red winter, $1.51½@$1.52 for April. After 'Change, No. 2 red winter declined to $1.50¾ for March and $1.50¾ for April. Barley quiet. Rye in demand; sales 25,000 bush. Canada at 97c. in store. Oats in demand and firm; sales 77,000 bush. at 47@49c. for mixed, and 48@51c. for white, including No. 2 mixed at 48@48½c.; white do. at 48½c.; also, No. 2 mixed for April, 46½c. Indian corn was lower and unsettled; sales on the spot 114,000 bush., including ungraded at 56@59c.; No. 2 mixed, 58½@60c.; No. 3 mixed, 56½@56¾c.; steamer mixed, 57½@57⅝c.; Jersey and Southern white, 60@62c.; and for future delivery, 120,000 bush. No. 2 mixed, 57c. for March and 55c. for April. After 'Change, No. 2 mixed on spot declined to 56@56½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee was quiet and unchanged. Rice sold slowly at 6½@7⅛c. for Carolina. New Orleans molasses in fair demand and steady at 40@50c.; foreign quiet at 34@35c. for 50 test refining. Raw sugar was firm and fairly active on the basis of 7½@7⅝c. for fair to good refining, with sales of 1,180 hhds. and 5,000 bags, including melado at [illegible] and Pernambuco at 7 3-16c.; refined in demand and firm at 9½@9⅝c. for hards, and 9c. for standard "A."

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Feb. 26.—Nothing doing in beef cattle this morning, and only 3 car loads arrived. Dressed beef ruled weaker in Washington Market, and prices dropped to 6½@7½c. ₩ lb. for poor to good sides. No exports.

Sheep were plenty, and to clear the pens of the 5,500 fresh offerings sellers were forced to drop a fraction from their high notions of yesterday morning, and closing figures were the same as reported on Monday. Ordinary to prime sheep sold at $5.75@$6.30 ₩ 100 lbs., extra do. at $6.50@$6.75, fair to choice lambs at $7 to $7.50 ₩ 100 lbs., and spring lambs at $6@$7 each. Dressed mutton dull at 9@10c. Dressed yearling lambs slow at 7@9½c., and dressed spring lambs scarce at $8@$10 each.

No trade in live hogs, as the receipts (1,420 head) were consigned to slaughterers exclusively. Market nominally firm at $4.87@$5.25 ₩ 100 lbs.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 6 29 | Sun sets...... 5 51 | Moon rises.. 8 01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 8 24 | Gov. Island... 9 04 | Hell Gate.... 10 53

Arrived—THURSDAY, Feb. 26.

Ss Etna, Webster, Jacmel Feb. 9.
Ss Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk.
Ship Baring Brothers, Patten, Liverpool.
Ss California, Donaldson, London.
Ss Virginia, Kearse, Philadelphia.
Ss Hatteras, Marett, West Point, Va.
Bark Creole, [illegible].
Bark Madalena, [illegible], Newry.
Bark Orient, [illegible], Cienfuegos.
Bark Emma Pauo, [illegible], Pernambuco.
Bark [illegible].
Bark Royal Alice, [illegible], Calcutta.
Bark [illegible], Marseilles.
Bark Oscar 21, Garney, Pernambuco.
Bark [illegible].
Bark Amelie, Durners, Bordeaux.

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Alsatia, from New York Feb. 14, has passed the Lizard.
Ss [illegible], from New Orleans Jan. 23, at Rouen.
Ss [illegible], from Boston Feb. 10, at West Hartlepool.
Ss State of Pennsylvania, from New York Feb. 14, at Glasgow.
Ss Manitoban, from Boston Feb. 5, at Queenstown.

Business Notices.

To the Ladies.

Time is nearly up when our great sale of underwear and kid gloves must positively close. Store crowded from morning till night. All admit such bargains in underwear and kid gloves never before offered in New York. Ladies' tucked skirts, full length, in Nainsook, 59 cents; a good article, and less than cost. One lot of skirts at a special bargain. Ladies' vests, 19 cents, worth 50c.; eight-button kid gloves, 97 cents, worth $2; black kid gloves, 28 cents, a great sacrifice; every description of fancy goods at prices guaranteed lower than any house in New York, at the GREAT FAIR STORE, 771 Broadway, corner of 9th st., opposite A. T. Stewart's, New York. Remember, this great sale will last only three days more. Call and compare our prices with other houses.

For years I had torpid liver; the past year congestion of the liver and kidneys, headaches, weakness, and inflammation. The HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY'S treatment makes them among the things of the past—am cured. GEO. W. DUVAL, Baltimore.

MARRIED.

BOND—HOFFMAN.—On the 25th inst., by the Rev. D. N. Vanderveer, Frederick S. Bond to Ida, daughter of L. Hoffman, both of Brooklyn.

GIBBS—DUNCAN.—Feb. 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, South Cairo, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. Winans, Richard L. Gibbs of Washington, D. C., to Tenie, eldest daughter of George Duncan, Esq.

[illegible]—JOHNSON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., John H. [illegible] of New York to [illegible] Stuart, only daughter of David D. Johnson of Brooklyn.

LAWRIE—DENNISTOUN.—On Feb. 9, at St. Augustine's, [illegible], [illegible] Lawrie of The Moss, [illegible], Ceylon, to Constance Mary, only daughter of the late John Dennistoun, M. P. for Glasgow, and widow of J. W. Hamilton, Esq.

DIED.

DALE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, Walter L. Dale, aged 38 years.

Funeral on Sunday, from his late residence, 935 Myrtle av., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

DREYER.—Feb. 26, Alice Dreyer, aged 20.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Feb. 28, from her late residence, [illegible], and will leave the house at [illegible] A. M. for St. Jerome's Church, Mott Haven.

GLASS.—On Feb. 25, after a brief illness, Andrew Glass, Jr., in the 31st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 221 Columbia st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

[illegible]

HAZELTON.—Feb. 25, Susan G. Hazelton, aged 08 [illegible].

Funeral from 130 West 19th st., on Friday, at 2 P. M.

Special Notices.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.

GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, UNDERWEAR, &c., &c.

[illegible] Keep's [illegible], Scarfs, [illegible] Collar and Cuff Buttons.

[illegible] Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, [illegible].

Keep's [illegible] Shirts, $1 to $1.25.

[illegible] Flats, [illegible].

[illegible] NEW YORK [illegible] BROOKLYN.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY FASHION

[illegible]

Out to-day. Price 5 cents.

[illegible]

[illegible] "Mary of Argyle" [illegible]

[illegible] Pleasing Paper and [illegible]

[illegible] "A Good Heart" [illegible]

RENNE'S PAIN-KILLING MAGIC OIL

[illegible] Colds, [illegible] Sciatica, Neuralgia, [illegible]

[illegible]

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, PAINS IN [illegible]

[illegible]

ALLCOCK'S [illegible] HAS [illegible]

[illegible]

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM POSITIVELY [illegible]

[illegible] Rheumatism, Gout, &c., purifying the blood and system.