having since considerably improved, he certainly has a better chance of being accepted this time.

A correspondent of a Mobile journal appeals to a generous public for a monument to Admiral Semmes. "In the centre of Bienville Square," his impassioned period runs, "in the circle of five oaks that cluster there—symbols of the navy and fit sentinels to guard the memorial tribute—let us erect a statue to the greatest of naval heroes, our own Raphael Semmes, whose fame is his country's but whose grave is ours." He does not make the suggestion, but probably there is more than one brigadier in Congress who would be willing to devote a portion of the unexpended balance of the Alabama award to this purpose.

The Italian flag has been raised in Africa. The war-ship Espiatore has taken possession of the Bay of Assab, in the Red Sea, in the name of the Italian Government. An Italian colony is being founded in those waters, and the aggression has not merely been unopposed by the Sultans and tribes of Darrakli, but they even prepared a congratulatory reception for the colonizers from the modern Rome. Captain Amerzaca and Professor Sopeto, the leaders of the expedition, are the heroes of the neighborhood. The Italian papers say that neither the English nor any other European Government has offered the slightest opposition to the appropriation.

The Emperor of all the Russias must be weary of life. He no longer wears a coat of mail, but his carriages are plated with iron, and such is the mysterious secrecy with which he is surrounded that even the most trusted policemen are ignorant half an hour beforehand in what direction he is going. The cook is watched at his work by two special employés, and the kitchen door is guarded by two sentinels. The viands are tasted by experts, and only offered to the Czar when they are convinced that no poison is lurking in them. Food as he is of a good cigar, he is obliged, from similar motives of prudence, to forego the pleasures of smoking.

An English impostor of the gentler sex has been unmasked at Chelmsford, after being petted and fed by the benevolent since 1854, under the impression that she was so ill of paralysis that she could not leave her bed without help. During all this time she has subsisted on the charity of the townsfolk, and frequently the prayers of the church have been requested in her behalf. But all this time, too, when no one was looking on, or likely to enter her dwelling, the "paralytic" woman could deftly leap out of bed, dress herself swiftly, cook a substantial meal, and eat it with a relish. At last, after a quarter of a century of deception, she has been found out. Some prying neighbors invaded her privacy at times when they were not expected, and found her not only out of bed and dressed, but making a hearty meal.

The proprietors of *The Graphic* (London) recently commissioned several well-known artists each to paint a female head typifying his conception of beauty. The contributors are Sir Frederick Leighton, Alma Tadema, E. Long, P. H. Calderon, G. D. Leslie, J. J. Tissot, G. Storey, Marcus Stone, Phillip Morris, F. Dicasee, A. Hopkins and C. E. Perrighini, and the exhibition contains in addition a work entitled "Cherry Ripe," by Mr. Hillids. Among the most beautiful faces in the exhibition are those of a brunette painted by Mr. Leslie, and a picture of a young woman in an old-fashioned dress by Mr. Storey. Mr. Millais's work represents a sweet little maid with a white dress, pink sash, and a great mob-cap, sitting on the trunk of a fallen tree, with a cashmere leaf full of cherries at her side.

The principal of a country school in the village of Schaghticoke, N. Y., finds it more difficult to keep the big boys in order than to teach the little ones to master the formidable orthography of that vicinage. He expelled a bad boy for violating the regulations of the school, but his decision was annulled by the trustees. The bad boy took his seat in the school the next morning, and responded to his name. The teacher ordered him out, but the boy insisted that he had been reinstated by the trustees. The teacher proceeded to chastise the boy according to the practices of the pilgrims. The boy was an adept at that sort of business, so the blow that was aimed at his head was skillfully parried, and his return blow laid the teacher on the floor. He then pounced on the professor and severely pummelled him. The school fled from the building in terror. The teacher was compelled to beg for mercy.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Jewett is growing as a candidate. He is in danger of coming to be looked upon as a man necessary in a great emergency.—[Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)

The reverses of the Republican party began with Grant's second term; its run will begin with the attempt to give him a third term.—[Indianapolis News (Ind.)

Iowa preference, undoubtedly, lies between Blaine and Grant, and just now it is unanimously and overwhelmingly for Blaine.—[Des Moines Register (Rep.)

We have always believed that at the proper time Mr. Tilden's patriotism would be found rising above what others might conceive to be his personal ambition, and pointing the way to the union, harmony and success of the Democratic party.—[Rochester Union and Advertiser (Dem.)

The judgment of the civilized world is not at fault—Grant is the greatest living American, great as a soldier, great as a statesman, great as a patriot and great as a man. Great, self-respecting, enlightened people are never willingly scratched off as greatest men, and the American people will not be the first to set the knobble example.—[Boston Traveller (Rep.)

A HEAVY BURDEN.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel (Rep.)

Nothing is more certain than that the mass of the Republican party do not want the order of things, which once so nearly proved fatal to it, reversed. As a President candidate the name of General Grant cannot be dissociated from its unpleasant remembrance. It is a weight we would allow no other candidate to carry, and it is doubtful if even the prestige of his great name could overcome it.

THE ONLY PATRIOTIC VIEW.

From The Indianapolis Journal (Rep.)

The Republican party is not large enough to divide, and the interests at stake in the next election are too great to admit of personal preferences and private feelings being taken into account. The first duty of every Republican is to hold himself in such a position that whoever may be the standard-bearer of the party in the next Presidential contest may be he can give his undivided and unreserved efforts to the success of the party.

WASHBURNE AS A DARK HORSE.

From The Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)

Mr. Washburne's situation is peculiar. He is a devoted friend of General Grant, and goes for him so strong that he does not contemplate the possible election to a third term. He and Logan unite on Grant. It is something for these two self-willed and ambitious men to harmonize. Grant said when asking some praise of China, that if he could smooth the way for Washburne he would do it gladly. Perhaps that what he is doing. Grant will probably not be a candidate before the Convention, and Washburne will then esteem to be called out to the front.

THE PEOPLE FOR BLAINE.

From Professor Swing's Chicago Alliance.

It is a fact that cannot be wished out of sight, that the choice of the people is James G. Blaine. He has made many mistakes, is not as outspoken for Civil Service Reform as we could wish, but he has the hearts of the people; if nominated and elected, will be nominated and elected by the sheer force of public opinion and therefore be free from obligations to the politicians which is the best guarantee of a pure Civil Service that we know of. He is neither a boss nor a bulldozer, and would give us, we believe, a strong and brilliant administration. Let the politicians recognize the fact that the people are for James G. Blaine for President.

PREPARING FOR A BLUNDER.

From The New-Haven Palladium (Rep.)

The action of the National Democratic Committee in fixing the date of their convention three weeks later than that of the Republicans was undoubtedly inspired by the hope that they may thereby be enabled to take advantage of any sore feeling or dissension engendered at Chicago. The Republican party leaders who are engineering "booms" will do well to bear this in mind. The nomination of any man at Chicago by means of pledged delegations, secured by bare majorities in State Conventions, is liable to prove distasteful to many Republicans, and possibly to create open dissension. It is to take advantage of any development of this kind that the Democracy are on the lookout. But while coercive measures are viewed with repugnance, there is not a single candidate for the Republican nomination who would fail to receive the united support of the party did the method of his nomination show him to be the honest choice of an untrammeled majority.

THE WAY "TESTIMONY" WAS MADE IN MAINE.

From The Bangor Whig and Courier (Rep.)

It will be remembered that Garcelon declared that up to November 17 no one but the committee of the Council had any knowledge of what the returns contained. The following letters from one of Pillsbury's Franklin County agents, bears a date of November 11, made in acquaintance with information previously furnished him as to "defects" in certain Fusion returns. Here are two of the letters:

FARMINGTON, Me., Nov. 15, 1879.

Hon. ALONZO GARCELON *and the Executive Council:*

Inclosed please find affidavits of clerk of the towns of Rangeley and Jay, showing that their record was not made up in open town meeting, as required by law. I have consulted R. P. Pillsbury, and he is of the same opinion "that the clerk must make his record in open town meeting or it is fatal." I shall forward other testimony soon as I can get it from Rangeley and Dallas Plantations. Please to hold back on the Franklin County returns until I get in the remainder of our testimony if possible.

Your obedient servant,

[Signed] B. EMERY PRATT.

NEW-SHARON, Nov. 17, 1879.

I have been to Dallas Plantation, Franklin County, and arranged for those returns to be amended, and they will be forwarded soon as received by me. I also expect an affidavit from clerk of Greenville Plantation—same as from Rangeley—also others. Don't declare the county any other than Fusion for want of testimony, for that you will have. In haste,

[Signed] B. EMERY PRATT.

A Western man, having lost his wife, was accosted by a sympathizing friend, who remarked upon his woe-begone appearance. "Well, I guess you would look thin, too," was the melancholy rejoinder, "if you had to get up before daylight, make the fires, draw water, split wood, and feed the cattle, all before breakfast. I just tell you what it is, if I don't get somebody to fill poor, dear sainted Maria's place I will be resting by her side before many weeks are past."

SYMPATHY.—Squire: "Got your eye in mourning again I see, Pat?" Pat: "Oi have! It's in mourn' for the batin' I gave that brute Mafferty this day!" [Fun.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

CONVENTIONS IN VERMONT AND INDIANA.

THE VERMONT REPUBLICANS SUPPORT EDMUNDS, BUT SEND AN UNINSTRUCTED DELEGATION TO CHICAGO—THE INDIANA DELEGATES ELECTED BY DISTRICTS—A TALK WITH FREDERICK HASSAUREK.

The Vermont Republican Convention yesterday adopted a resolution in favor of the nomination of Senator Edmunds for President, but did not instruct the delegates to Chicago. In each of the thirteen Congressional Districts in Indiana two delegates to Chicago were elected. Most of the delegates are uninstructed, but in most of the districts men favoring the nomination of Blaine or Washburne were elected. The Illinois Republican Convention will be held at Springfield, May 19. Frederick Hassaurek, of Cincinnati, gave his reasons yesterday for believing that the Republicans would act unwisely if they should nominate General Grant. He also spoke of the sources of Mr. Sherman's strength in Ohio.

VERMONT REPUBLICANS FOR EDMUNDS.

THE STATE CONVENTION PRESENTS HIS NAME TO THE PEOPLE—AN UNINSTRUCTED DELEGATION TO CHICAGO—PLATFORM OF THE PARTY.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 25.—The Republican State Convention was called to order by the Hon. George W. Grandy, chairman of the State Committee, at Trinity Hall, at 11 a. m. The roll-call showed a very full attendance. General W. W. Grout, of Barton, was elected president of the Convention upon the nomination of the committee. A vice-president from each county was elected, and Messrs. Warren Gibbs, C. M. Stone and W. W. Stickney were chosen secretaries.

The sentiment of the Convention was for Senator Edmunds, first and last. The only expression of the feeling of the Convention beyond this was when Chairman Grout addressed the Convention. General Grant's name was received with almost no applause. Secretary Sherman's with some applause, and James G. Blaine's name with great applause. Mr. Edmunds's name was received with prolonged cheers. During his brief speech General Grout denounced fraud, intimidation and corruption, and said the motto of the party should be "The purity of the ballot-box."

Mr. H. A. Huse, of Montpelier, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Vermont present to the Republicans of the country George F. Edmunds as a suitable person to be made the candidate of the Republican party for next President. We do this, not wholly or chiefly from our State pride, in a man whose public service has been so honorable to the people whom he has represented, but because his pure life, his eminent abilities, his valuable public service and his unflinching Republicanism have marked him by a higher title than the accident of birth-place or residence as a person fit to be President of the United States. Himself a representative of what the Republican party owes to God as its most precious possession—an unswerving fidelity to the principles upon which the party was built and has won its great reputation—and of the intellectual power and moral sense and courage through which alone it can preserve what it has so worthily achieved, his candidacy would be itself a declaration of principles and the sign of success.

Delegates-at-large to the Chicago Convention were then elected. Colonel Clark, of St. Albans, nominated the Hon. John Gregory Smith, of St. Albans, for chairman of the delegation. The nomination was seconded by various delegates, and he was unanimously elected. Mr. Frederick Billings, of Woodstock, was nominated for the second place on the delegation, and was elected. The Hon. George W. Grandy nominated Mr. J. W. Stewart as the third delegate, and he was unanimously elected. George W. Booker, of Brattleboro, was selected as the fourth delegate, the other candidates for the position (among them Luke P. Poland) having withdrawn their names.

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. G. G. Benedict, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican party, organized in the interest of freedom and equal rights, has established its right to live, not only by carrying the Nation through the most gigantic civil war known in history, but by the successful maintenance of the theory that this is a Nation and not a mere corporation of independent sovereignties; by the payment of nearly $900,000,000 of the public debt; by the accomplishment of a return to a specie basis of the currency; and by important retrenchments and economies in the administration of the Government.

Resolved, That the developments of the past four years, in the disclosures of plots to subvert the choice of the people in the election of the President by bribery of electors, in the practical overthrow of popular government in seven States of the Union by terrorism and ballot-box frauds, and the recent desperate attempt to steal the State Government of Maine as part of a scheme to taint the vote of that State in the next electoral college, furnish the occasion for a just alarm on the part of the friends of a Republican form of government, and all honest and patriotic people should resent these tendencies to anarchy, and put the stamp of their condemnation on such practices by their votes at the polls.

Resolved, That the Republican party must be sustained as the only effective barrier to the success of such treasonable schemes, and as the efficient supporter of the National unity, credit and honor, until free thought, free speech, a free press, the possession of the person, property and civil rights of the citizen, in any part of the Union in which he sees fit to reside, irrespective of color, party or religion, and the right of every voter to cast one free, unmolested ballot at each election, and to have it honestly counted, shall be established throughout the length and breadth of the Union.

Resolved, That while we place on record our firm determination that the results of the war for the Union shall not be lost, we have no hatred toward our brethren of the South. We ask of them only what we had ourselves bound to render—obedience to the law, maintenance of order, equality of rights, and the acceptance of the fair rule of the majority in elections. And for all who honestly accept these fundamental principles of democratic government we have only the sympathy and fraternal feeling which should animate the citizens of one Nation.

Resolved, That we commend the administration of President Hayes for the successful resistance to the attempts of the Democratic party in Congress to subvert the independence of the constituent departments of the Government and to coerce the President into signing bills making important changes which he could not approve, for its support of honest money and a currency of intrinsic value, and for its efforts to purify and keep clean the public service.

Resolved, That we welcome every well-directed effort to raise the standard of the official and personal character of the public servants and representatives, and to elevate the civil service by making the choice and retention of public officials dependent on honesty, capacity and fidelity, rather than on the caprice or personal favor of Congressmen and heads of departments.

Mr. Luke P. Poland offered a resolution for the election of delegates by the State Convention, instead of the District Conventions. The resolution was adopted.

The following alternates were elected: For J. G. Smith, G. W. Mendee; for Frederick Billings, William Rounds; for J. W. Stewart, G. W. Grandy; for G. W. Booker, John C. Stearns. The Convention was then adjourned.

The delegates were not instructed. The election of W. W. Grout as president of the Convention is taken as a sign of the closing of the breach between the Grout and Barlow factions.

GERMAN OPPOSITION TO GRANT.

OPINIONS OF FREDERICK HASSAUREK, OF CINCINNATI—SHERMAN'S SOURCES OF STRENGTH—DEMOCRATIC POSSIBILITIES.

Frederick Hassaurek, Editor of *The Cincinnati Volksblatt*, has been at the Fifth Avenue Hotel during the last few days, and yesterday afternoon was met at the door by a TRIBUNE reporter. The reporter expressed a desire to chat with him in respect to the political outlook in Cincinnati, but Mr. Hassaurek was hurrying away to catch a train. "If you will ride with me to the depot," he said, "I will tell you all I can under the circumstances," and his offer was accepted.

"Who is the Cincinnati Republican candidate?" the reporter asked, straining his voice so that it might be heard above the rumble of the vehicle.

"Sherman," was the reply. "He carries the whole Ohio delegation. Last Saturday there was an attempt to start a Blaine 'boom,' but after much puffing, especially by *The Enquirer*, which is trying to help both Blaine and Grant, only five persons attended the meeting, so the idea was given up. Blaine has quite a respectable following at Columbus, I believe. Nevertheless, the Ohio delegation will be unanimous for Sherman."

"What do you think of Sherman's chances, on the whole?"

"I think he has a very fair chance, because he, of all the candidates named, best represents the fight we are making on the currency question, and that is the great question of the campaign. I do not believe in the 'bloody shirt' cry, and I think our friends in Congress ought not to avoid the financial issue. It would do them no harm; on the contrary it is the life of the Republican party, the condition of its life, its usefulness and its vitality. There are a great number of independent Republicans, myself among the number, who two or three years ago despaired of and were almost alienated from the Republican party, and it is only the unsound views of the Democrats on the currency question—and especially the position the Ohio Representatives take on it—that has driven us back into the Republican party. We look upon Mr. Sherman as the representative of sound currency, or at least as being most immediately identified with it. This, as I said, is the vital question of the campaign, and therefore Sherman is a better candidate than Blaine or Washburne or General Grant.

"Would he command the whole German vote of the country?"

"There is no doubt of it."

"Who is the second choice?"

"That is a matter of individual preference. I have no second choice, and I have heard no mention of any among those I meet with. But I may say this: With either Sherman, Blaine or Washburne, Ohio is a certain State; with General Grant as candidate, it at once becomes a doubtful State, and in my opinion will be lost if the Democrats do not fool away their opportunity."

"How is it that *The Cincinnati Enquirer* favors Grant?"

"Grant is a personal friend of Washington McLean, the father of the present publisher; but the real reason, I apprehend, is that the Democrats wish Grant's nomination because they think he will be the easiest to beat. The German Republicans are strongly against Grant and the third term, and therefore I ask, why nominate a man who meets with so much opposition from his own party? No matter how strong that sentiment may be, it does exist, and its numerical force cannot be measured before election. Its very existence is a danger to Republican success. Is it prudent, then, to brave this danger? None of the other candidates will arouse such antagonism, and either one of them would make just as good, or perhaps a better, President than General Grant."

"Who are the Democratic candidates spoken of?"

"Thurman, Tilden, Bayard and Hancock. I hear more of Tilden here than at home. Thurman has many supporters, of course; but among those Republicans who specially object to Grant and the third term Bayard is a favorite. Bayard is, undoubtedly, a strong man, and with the addition of this Republican vote might carry the State. Either he or W. S. Groesbeck would carry the State against Grant."

"Is Groesbeck announced as a candidate?"

"He may be the dark horse. But I do not believe the Democrats will nominate either him or Mr. Bayard, because they have such an unfortunate capacity for throwing away their chances just at the last moment."

THE INDIANA DISTRICT DELEGATES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—Republican conventions were held in all the Congressional Districts of this State to-day, for the selection of delegates to the Chicago Convention. Delegates were elected as follows:

1st District—Major Alexander Gilchrist, of Evansville, and W. H. Hoggatt, of Bloomfield, were chosen. No instructions were given. The personal preferences of the delegates are for Blaine first and Washburne second.

IInd District—Samuel E. Kercheval, of Washington, and John R. Grover, of Bedford. They were instructed to vote for Blaine and Harrison.

IIIrd District—W. B. Siemmens, of Coridon, and J. H. Freeby, of Vienna. No instructions were given.

IVth District—John H. Crozier, of Madison, and F. A. Atkinson, of Lawrenceburg. Both are for Sherman.

Vth District—David E. Beem, of Spencer, and J. B. Hobson. No instructions were given.

VIth District—Milton Pedigo, of Knightstown, and T. M. Smith, of Connersville. No instructions.

VIIth District—R. O. Hawkins, of Indianapolis, and James R. McFadden, of Shelbyville. They were instructed to vote against the nomination of any man for a third term. Blaine was the first choice of the delegates to the convention.

VIIIth District—W. R. McKeen, of Terre Haute, and E. H. Rubeser, of Covington. No instructions were given. The Blaine element predominates in the district.

IXth District—Judge R. B. Hagenbuch, of Frankfort, and Dr. George F. Bantinemen, of Anderson. The district is strong for Blaine.

Xth District—F. S. Bedell, of Lake County, and John W. Weimer, of Waterloo.

XIth District—J. J. Todd, of Wells County, and J. F. Vail, of Kosciusko. No instructions.

XIIth District—William M. Clapp, of Albion, and Charles K. Baxter, of Waterloo.

XIIIth District—Clemens Studebaker, of South Bend, and E. L. Davenport, of Rienart. The convention adopted resolutions favoring Blaine as the first choice and Washburne as second.

ANTI-GRANT SENTIMENT IN ALLEGANY.

WELLSVILLE, Allegany Co., N. Y., Feb. 23.—On Saturday last at the caucus here 196 votes were cast for Blaine, 65 for Sherman and 2 for Grant. In Amity (Belmont), the home of Hamilton Ward, 122 votes were cast for Sherman and Blaine and 25 for Grant—or for Ward, rather; since Ward's name was at the head of the Grant ticket, and he gave the local strength. Dr. William M. Smith, of Angelica, is a prominent candidate for Health Officer.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A FRAME FACTORY BURNED.

A LOSS OF $50,000 IN PEARL-STREET.

A fire causing a loss estimated at $50,000 occurred last evening in a furniture factory at No. 436 Pearl-st. The building is situated nearly in the middle of the irregular block bounded by Pearl, New-Chambers, Roosevelt and Chatham-sts. It was five stories in height in the front on Pearl-st., with a frontage of twenty-five feet. The depth was about 170 feet, and in the rear the building had a height of six stories. A small yard separated it from tenement-houses on Roosevelt-st., and on one side, No. 434 Pearl-st., was a five-story tenement-house, and on the other a cheser factory. The burned building was completely destroyed. It had upon it the sign, "Mass & Vanten," but the senior partner has not been actively engaged in business for several years. Mr. Vahlen was engaged in the manufacture of mirrors and moldings, picture frames and cornices. The business has been established in the place for about twenty-five years, and it was one of the largest factories of the sort in the city. From thirty to forty workmen were employed, and much fine work in picture frames was done. Costly mirrors formed a portion of the stock, which filled portions of every floor of the building.

The fire is believed to have broken out in the rear of the first floor. The first area was empty, leaving at the doors and windows about 9:30 p. m. The first streams were thrown upon the front of the building, but the firemen specially concentrated their efforts upon the rear, carrying hose to the roofs of the adjoining buildings and through those in the rear. Three alarms and a many special calls brought fourteen engines to the fire. The police ordered out the companies from Nos. 21 and 25 Rooseveltst., in the rear of the burning building, for fear the wall might fall. The occupants of No. 434 Pearl-st. were in great alarm, and hurried out into the street with bags and bundles, sometimes carrying a trunk, and sought a place of safety. Many of them were in a panic, many of the women were wanting to throw their goods into the street. In the tenement-house there were 32 families, 8 on each of 4 floors. Fears were at one time entertained for the safety of No. 438 Pearl-st. This is the clear factory of A. L. Barnes & Bros. It does not extend as far back as the burned building, and had no fire shutters. By the efforts of the firemen it was saved.

Captain Tynan, of the Fourth Precinct, said he could not fix the amount of the loss, but that the building and its contents would be totally destroyed. The insurance trustworthy estimated put the loss at $30,000 on stock and tools, and $20,000 upon the building. It was comparatively a new structure. As Mr. Vahlen lives in New-Jersey and was not at the fire, it could not be ascertained whether the loss was covered by insurance or not. A fire occurred in the same place some years ago, doing less damage.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE BURNED.

The residence of ex-Judge Ashbel Green, at Tenafly, N. J., two miles from Englewood, was totally destroyed by fire early Tuesday evening. The fire was discovered at 6:30 p. m., on the third floor; having started, it is supposed, in a bedroom occupied by one of the family. The building was three stories in height and was built of brown stone, the interior being finished in carved woodwork. A large library and art gallery formed a portion of the first story. The building was richly furnished throughout, and had been the home of Judge Green and his family for the past ten years.

When the flames were discovered the upper floors were so filled with smoke that it was impossible to save anything from them. Efforts were immediately directed toward removing the contents of the lower rooms. The books, the pictures, most of the furniture of the first floor and the silver plate were saved. From the second story, which contained the wearing apparel of the family, scarcely anything was removed. Judge Green, who was in the city at the time of the fire, arrived upon the scene only in time to see the roof fall in and the walls crumbling to pieces. The building was valued at about $45,000. It is estimated that the loss on the contents will reach at least $15,000. A large number of valuable historical papers, which had been collected by Judge Green's father and grandfather, were also destroyed.

The only insurance policies found yesterday were upon the building, which amounted to $25,000, as follows:

German American	$10,000	Faneuil Hall	$5,000
Shawmut, Boston	7,500	Merchants', Prov'ce	2,500

STABLES BURNED AT NEW-ROCHELLE.

Shortly before 4 a. m. yesterday, the coachman of Jared F. Harrigan, Huguenot Park, New-Rochelle, was aroused from his slumbers by the barking of a small dog in the house. It was then discovered that the stable and carriage-house had been set on fire in two places, and notwithstanding the efforts that were made to save the horses and other contents of the building, only a cart, a mowing machine and a wheelbarrow were rescued from the flames. The entire building, six carriages, and two sleighs were soon a heap of ruins, while two favorite horses and a donkey were found burnt to a crisp. The building was valued at $4,500, the carriages at $2,500, and the horses and donkey at $500, making a total loss of $7,000, upon which there is an insurance of $2,400. Adjoining the carriage-house and stable of Mr. Harrison was that of Mr. Albert G. Hemingway, banker, doing business at No. 11 Wall-st., in this city, to which the flames soon communicated, and which was completely destroyed, together with its contents of carriages and sleighs, valued at $5,000, upon which there was an insurance of $1,500 on the buildings in the Springfield Insurance Company, of Springfield, Mass., and the Hartford Insurance Company, of Hartford, and $1,000 on the contents.

A CANADIAN HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY BURNED.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 25.—A report has just reached here that the House of Assembly at Fredericton, N. B., is on fire, but there is hope of saving part of it. The New-Brunswick Legislature was to be opened there to-morrow. Most of the library books were saved, and a considerable quantity of the furniture.

THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

RAPID GROWTH OF WOOL INDUSTRIES.

A REVIEW BY GEORGE GEDDES OF THE PROGRESS AND POSITION OF THE IMPORTANT WOOLLEN INTEREST—SUPERIOR SHEEP, MACHINERY AND PRODUCTS, DUE TO A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In 1836 our production of wool was 42,000,000 pounds; in 1860 it had increased to 60,000,000. The extra demand for cloth occasioned by the war, and the protective tariff, so stimulated this industry that, according to the estimates made at Washington in 1867, the annual production had risen to 147,000,000 pounds, and in 1877 to 208,000,000, that is from 1860 to 1877, inclusive, the increase was at the rate of 246 per cent, while in the preceding twenty-four years, the increase was about 40 per cent. Since 1836 the number of sheep in the old States has constantly declined, and they have now less than one-half the number they had then. The increase in the new States and Territories has compensated for this. In 1862 Hollister & Dibbles took 400 pure Mercer ewes to California; since then the production of wool in that State has reached 54,000,000 pounds in one year. Texas, which in 1845 had only native Mexican sheep, by infusing Merino blood has raised its flocks until they number 4,000,000 of animals producing wool, much of it equalling the wool of Ohio. The traditional Southern hatred of the sheep, as expressed by John Randolph, must be dying out when such men as Alexander H. Stephens and Senator Gordon have embarked in the business of wool growing.

Since 1809 our improvement in the sheep that produce clothing (fine) wool has been very great. Then 0½ per cent of unwashed wool to the live weight of the animal was the standard; in 1864 the best recorded yield was 21 per cent, and the heaviest fleece 27 pounds. Three rams bred since 1873 in Vermont have yielded fleeces averaging 27.3 per cent of unwashed wool, while the average weight of the fleeces was 34⅓ pounds. The fineness of the fibre equalled that of the Saxon super-electa. Breeders of Australia and South America are importing these animals to improve their flocks. The Secretary of the National Wool-Growers' Association has lately taken 200 of our sheep to Japan for the Government of that country. We have made equal progress in the production of long-combing wool, or mutton-sheep husbandry. In 1840 a very little long-combing wool was raised in Kentucky and Maryland, but the proprietors of our worsted-mills had to go away from home, chiefly to Canada, for 2,500,000 to 3,500,000 pounds annually, the impression then being general that these wools could not be grown in this country. Now Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Maine and other States are producing, it is estimated, 10,000,000 pounds annually—equal in quality to the best English wool. Wool yielded by cross-bred Merino and mutton sheep is held by the manufacturer to be of great value, producing a combing wool that gives softness and cloth-like character to our fabrics not found in those abroad, as admitted by the best London and Paris tailors.

We are now raising good mutton and supplying a rapidly increasing market. In 1839, on the great market day before Christmas, 400 sheep fully stocked the market at Brighton, near Boston, Mass. Last year 272,000 sheep and lambs were slaughtered at the Brighton Abattoir, 20,000 of them coming from Kentucky. This wonderful advance in the production of mutton and wool in the last twenty years has grown out of the war and a protective tariff. Mr. McKean, in his address at the annual banquet in Philadelphia last Fall of the National Wool-Growers' Association (to whose latest *Bulletin* I cheerfully acknowledge obligation for most of the figures of this article), answered the question, "*What does the wool come to?*" by saying that the annual product of the wool manufacture of the United States is estimated by Mr. Lorin Blodget as follows:

The six New-England States	$127,500,000
N. Y., N. J., Penn. and Del.	95,340,000
Twelve Western States and Utah	41,200,000
Twelve Southern States	8,800,000
Cal., Oregon and Washington Territory	7,280,000
Total	$273,120,000

Capital employed by manufacturers he estimates at nearly $300,000,000, giving work to nearly 200,000 persons, "for it is not alone the mill hands, but the workmen who make and repair and renew all the machinery, the miners who get out the hundreds of thousands of tons of coal for the engines, the teamsters and railway men who carry the wool to the mills and the manufactured goods to the market, and the farmers and farm-hands and herdsmen who raise and tend the sheep and clip the wool. There is no end to the ramifications." He goes on to say: "In nearly all staple goods for wearing apparel our mills are abreast of any in the world; for exceptions are the costly foreign goods, which some wealthy people still have a weakness for—like the family that bought a beautiful Axminster carpet under the impression that it was a French moquette. It was a great set and pride in their house until they saw its mate at the Centennial among American carpets; then they were disgusted. Their beautiful French moquette had been made at Smith's Mills, at Yonkers, where they weave as much Axminster every year as they do in all France, and more than they do in Great Britain."

The improvement of American machinery for manufacturing wool into the most desirable fabrics deserves attention. The power looms that now weave carpets had no existence when Mr. Bigelow first entered upon his career as an inventor; only plain fabrics, of comparatively simple figures, were woven on power looms, and "he put in operation the first successful power loom known in the industrial art of weaving coach-lace, worsted, ingrain carpets, tapestry carpets, Brussels and Wilton carpets, and silk brocatel." On the latest of his looms one operative has woven 72 yards of Brussels carpet in ten hours, and 50 yards is an ordinary day's work. On hand looms the weaving of brocatel costs in Lyons 60 cents per yard; on power looms in Connecticut it costs but 15 cents.

The cheapening of carpets by the inventions of Americans may be stated as follows: "By the power-loom one woman in a given time will weave as many yards of ingrain as four men by hand; as many yards of tapestry as six men by the hand-loom; and as many yards of Brussels carpeting as ten men and ten boys by the hand-loom." The result of these and other improvements in machinery is a great fall in prices as well as improvement in quality. By the books of leading mills it appears that in ingrain carpets "prices of 1879 are 12½ per cent less than in 1860, higher prices for labor being paid in 1879 than in 1860, the prices for wool being about the same. In dress goods the prices have fallen off 25 per cent." John and James Dobson, of Philadelphia, manufacture 30,000 pounds of wool every working day, and Philadelphia has become the largest wool manufacturing city in the world. Eighty per cent of the wool now manufactured in this country is produced by our own flocks, and soon we will produce a full supply, and ere long export wool, if the present tariff laws are unaltered. The importation of wool in the form of manufactured goods is rapidly falling off. In 1860 our importation amounted to $37,073,190. In 1878, our population having increased not less than 12,000,000, we imported only $25,230,154. In certain classes this falling off of importations is very marked. In carpets the importation in 1878 was not one-fourteenth the value of the importations of 1872. Dress goods, in which the foreigners still lead our manufacturers in the estimation of certain wealthy consumers, are no longer imported as extensively as formerly, their value having fallen in 1878 to $12,000,000 from $20,000,000 in 1872.

In December, 1865, the now famous joint convention of wool-growers and wool-manufacturers was held in Syracuse, N. Y. There and then these two great industries, that before had been antagonistic, learned that they had common interests, and that neither could prosper at the expense of the other. The wool-grower must have a market at home, and the wool-manufacturer must have a home-grown supply to depend upon in case of a foreign war or any other cause cutting off a supply. Since that time these industries have acted in concert, and have been heard in Congress, and thus far have been able to prevent hostile legislation. The wonderful progress made, to the great benefit of the whole Nation, is before us, and our flock owners having surmounted the difficulties of changing the flocks of the East into producers of long wool and mutton, and transferring the production of fine wool to the West and Southwest, we look forward to profitable production of wool, combined with mutton, in New-England, as has long been the case in Old England, and abundant rewards to the owners of flocks of fine-wooled sheep in their new homes. In view of the foregoing facts, may not the wool-growers and the wool-manufacturers justly claim that they have largely contributed to the balance of trade in favor of our country, and to the ability of the Nation to resume specie payment?

GEORGE GEDDES.

Onondaga Co., N. Y., Feb. 16, 1880.

CHARGES AGAINST A JUDGE.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 25.—In the House of Delegates to-day Dr. Bruce presented a memorial of citizens of Cumberland and Allegany Counties preferring charges against Judge George A. Pearre, Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the State, with a view to his impeachment. The memorial was referred to a special committee of seven.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the past 24 hours.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1 a. m.—The area of low pressure has moved eastward from Minnesota to the Lower Lake region, where it is now central. A second area has entered the Northwest during the day from Manitoba. Southerly winds generally prevail throughout the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Northwest, where westerly winds are reported. Rain has been general in the Lake region, and has fallen occasionally in all other districts, excepting the Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, where clear or partly cloudy weather has prevailed.

Indications.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain, followed by rising barometer and colder Westerly winds.

Cautionary Signals.

Cautionary signals continue from Smithville to Portland.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1 a. m.—The movement in the barometer yesterday afternoon was downward. Partly cloudy and cloudy weather prevailed, but there was no rain, the storm centre in the West having moved very slowly eastward. The temperature ranged between 28° and 45°, the average (39°) being 12° higher than on the same day last year, and 9½° higher than on Tuesday.

Warmer and partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with light rains possibly followed by colder weather, may be expected in this city and vicinity to-day.

CONSULS IN CHINA.

LETTER FROM DR. WILLIAM F. THOMS, PRESIDENT OF THE SEAMENS' AID AND PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: General Grant called our attention to the difficulties which our commercial men have to meet with from our Consular agents in the East. I have just received a letter from Captain Sogum of the bark Amethyst who has specified some of these troubles, and has requested me to call your attention to the subject. He says:

It is of vital importance to the shipping interests of the United States and of all honest Americans, that these dunges of our misrepresentatives should be investigated. I will give one case in point which happened to your correspondent at Shanghai. After many voyages, always paying tribute (I can term it nothing else), beside being "struck" whenever the Consul was short," I finally sold my vessel, which transaction necessitated the further payment of three months' extra wages to all hands, to the tune of this for the crew and one-third for the Government, as I then supposed. Before the crew left the office, every man resigned in the same vessel and for the same wages. I was electrified, however, to learn, two years later, that the Department had not been advised, even of the sale of the vessel. I was happy to set the Department right, but sorry to learn that all the money I had paid in taxes and tribute instead of swelling the revenue of our country, has gone in another direction. But for the accident of spiking an unknown rock, now called the B Avenue rock, in the Fort of Foochow, this vessel might have continued to run unknown to the Department. The carbon's report to the hydrographic Department of this accident led to the amazing discovery that she was still in existence and by right of law and custom a source of revenue to the government, not to Consuls. There are many other irregularities of a rough nature, unexplained and inexplicable, but our consulate is not the only branch of Civil Service where everything is sworn confusion and naught to be sifted. Our Custom House papers require more swearing than is necessary. For simplicity and clearness of method we cannot compare with the Chinese; even the Japanese are ahead of us. Returning to our consulate, I find that when a sailor does right I have seen it disabuse God's name—this time in black and white, none of your cheap Custom House swearing. The worst has not been told, nor is there a paper that dare tell it. These things will surely be changed for the better when they are properly shown up to Americans who can read and reason, and that class is beginning to see the necessity of taking in hand the reins of government, ot