to his wife. He thinks that even if any remains are found they will be unrecognizable.

SEARCHING FOR THE BODIES.

At the boarding-house of the Eagle Refinery, close by, a painful scene was presented. The newly-made widows and orphans gathered in one of the rooms, hope and despair alternating in their minds. About noon the friends of the dead men persuaded the women to retire to some of the neighboring houses. Mrs. Herbert was supported by her son. Mrs. Davies on the receipt of the news that her husband was dead became seriously sick and for some time fears were entertained for her reason. She positively refused to retire from the scene of the fire and stood and gazed in an abstracted manner at the clouds of smoke and flame.

As soon as it was known that loss of life had occurred, active search was begun for the bodies. Wild rumors were afloat as to the probable number killed, but all thought to have been overwhelmed by the sudden explosion have been accounted for, with the exception of the six already named. Little progress could be made in the search in consequence of the disorder and chaos that prevailed. The search was prosecuted all the afternoon and was only stopped at the approach of night. It is proposed to-day to put a large gang of men to work, and every possible effort will be made to find the bodies of the unfortunate men.

WHAT GENERAL MANAGER STERLING DID.

C. A. Sterling, the general manager of the company, arrived at the fire at an early hour in the morning. His experience at similar fires was of great value in directing the workmen and firemen, who ran hither and thither in their anxiety to be of service. He immediately adjusted the safety-covers on the manholes in the roofs of the tanks, thereby permitting the heated gas to escape and avoiding further explosions. He and Captain Farrier, of the Jersey City Fire Department, kept a wary eye on the tanks adjoining the fire, and whenever an explosion seemed probable, warned the men to keep at a safe distance. By his advice the men desisted from pouring water on the burning oil, as this increased the danger to the adjoining tanks. As soon as it was practicable, a large force of men were set to work cleaning the debris from the railroad tracks and roadways. In speaking of the fire Mr. Sterling said: "This is the largest fire we have ever had here, but when I arrived early this morning I anticipated the total destruction of the works. The wind was in a direction that favored such a result. Had the wind been off shore we could have saved our barges and storehouses. Fortunately the barrels in the storehouses were not all full or else our loss would have been doubled. I hope that it will not be necessary to dismiss any of our force. I think that the company will rebuild immediately, as our loss is well covered by insurance. I am glad that no adjoining property was destroyed. It looked very much this morning as though the factories along the bay would all be destroyed, as large masses of oil floated along the shore for long distances."

STORY OF A WATCHMAN.

One of the watchmen who was on duty at the time the fire broke out said: "I never saw such lightning in my life. I was standing on the dock, anticipating some disaster, and was looking out toward the Narrows, when suddenly there came a vivid flash of lightning that struck the trestle work adjoining the docks, which immediately burst into a flame. Flash followed flash in rapid succession, and it was while I was on my way to the watchmen's lodge to arouse the men and obtain assistance to put out the fire on the bridge that the tanks exploded. The reports were terrific, and I lost no time in getting to a position of safety. The only wonder is that I escaped. The six men that lost their lives I think were struck by the roof of the tank when it exploded, as pieces of it flew in every direction, some of it being picked up four miles away. On the approach of a thunderstorm, the engineer gets up steam and we make all preparations for any emergency which may happen. A large chemical engine is attached to the works and there is sufficient hose to reach in all directions throughout the grounds of the company. When the explosion took place a tremendous shower of gravel from the roof of the tank fell on all sides, and many of the men were stunned by being violently thrown to the ground. Naturally the utmost consternation prevailed and for a time many lives were supposed to have been lost, but one by one all the men employed here turned up."

ESTIMATES OF THE LOSS.

Less than half of the property destroyed by the fire was protected by insurance. The buildings were not fully insured and the stock of oil was insured to a small extent. Mr. Sterling was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter last evening at his home soon after he had arrived there worn out by his work at the scene of the fire. "It is impossible closely to estimate either the loss or the insurance," he said, "largely owing to the destruction of the company's books and papers. In one item alone $75,000 is lost in the burning of empty barrels. I can give no details as to the insurance. I would roughly estimate the loss to the storage company in warehouses, tanks, materials, etc., as $300,000. I should say that 75 per cent of this property was insured. There were certainly 60,000 barrels of oil in store, mostly crude petroleum, but including some refined and some naphtha. The pipeage charges would be 20 cents a barrel and the freight charges 35 cents, so that a rough estimate of the loss in the oil would not be far from $200,000. There was very little insurance on this oil in store. Most of it was the property of the Standard Oil Company, but a portion of it was owned by half a dozen consignees."

THE DEAD.

The names of the men who lost their lives are as follows:

CONKLIN, RICHARD, age twenty-two. He was unmarried and lived with his father in the vicinity of the oil works.

CURRIER, WILLIAM, age fourteen. He was employed as a helper in the blacksmith shop, and lived with his father in Kearney-ave.

DAVIES, GEORGE. He was married and lived in a boarding-house adjoining the company's works.

HERBERT, JOHN, assistant superintendent of the Eagle Refining Company. He was married, and boarded with his family at No. 311 Communipaw-ave.

JENKINS, JOSEPH. He was unmarried. His family live at Carbondale, Penn. They were telegraphed to, and were expected to arrive late last night.

KAGLER, HENRY. He was married, and lived with his family at the house of George Davies. His wife and children are away from home. They were informed by telegraph of their misfortune.

OTHER DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING.

While the storm was passing over the city yesterday morning the five-story sash and blind factory of Bradley & Currier, at Nos. 413 and 415 East Twenty-fifth-st., was struck by lightning and set on fire. The crash of the thunderbolt was heard plainly in all the houses in that part of the city. An alarm was sent out as soon as smoke was observed issuing from the windows of the upper story. Inmates of the tenement-houses near the factory were much frightened and most of them left their beds and went into the street to look at the flames. Some excitement was caused also in Bellevue Hospital, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-st. Patients and nurses who were awake thought at first that the lightning had struck one of the out-buildings on the hospital grounds. The fire was extinguished with difficulty after three alarms had been sent out. In the upper stories it burned up nearly everything of value, while the firemen prevented serious damage on the lower floor. Bradley & Currier's stock and machinery were damaged about $8,000. The loss on the building, owned by C. Wagner, was about $6,000.

While the thunder-storm was passing, a fine country-seat, situated on the Palisades, opposite Yonkers, and owned by Thomas McNeil, of No. 1 Greenwich-st., was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. The loss was about $30,000, partly covered by insurance.

The barn of A. A. Cornelius, at Babylon, L. I., was struck by lightning. It was set on fire and with its contents, hay and straw, totally destroyed. The blacksmith shop of Mr. Cornelius, adjoining the barn, also took fire and was burned to the ground. Loss $1,500, covered by insurance.

The large brick schoolhouse at Tottenville, S. I., was struck by lightning. The tower on top of the building was shattered and the ceilings and walls in the upper stories were considerably damaged.

THE FIRE RECORD.

PLUMBERS CAUSE A BLAZE.

The house of Charles Dale, at No. 5 East Fortieth-st., was set on fire accidentally, yesterday, by plumbers, who were at work on the fourth floor. Firemen were summoned promptly, but the flames caused a damage of about $8,000. The loss was covered by insurance.

TWO LIVES LOST IN A BURNING BUILDING.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—A fire occurred at 3 o'clock this morning in the back building of the residence of the Misses Adams on Madison-st, near Howard. Mr. Adams, an old gentleman who was paralyzed, was suffocated, and the colored cook was burned to death. The colored house-girl jumped from a third-story window, breaking one of her arms and receiving other severe injuries. The back building was destroyed.

The other day on an Arkansas railroad, an old gentleman sat, half asleep, with a book entitled "The Train Robbers" lying on his lap. Pretty soon he sank to sleep. The window-sash fell with a loud report and the old man, springing to his feet and throwing up his hands, exclaimed, "Gentlemen, I haven't got a cent." [Arkansas Traveller.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

THE HARBOR-MASTER LAW.

POINTS IN FAVOR OF THE PRESENT OFFICERS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, May 10.—Attorney-General Russell was visited to-day by W. W. Goodrich, counsel of the harbor-masters of New-York, who had come to Albany to make an argument against the Attorney-General's giving an opinion that the harbor-masters have been legislated out of office. Mr. Goodrich seemed surprised when informed by the Attorney-General that no one had asked an opinion about the harbor-Master law and said that in that case he should not ask one. This was natural; the harbor-masters would not care to ask for an opinion which might be unfavorable.

Mr. Goodrich had prepared a brief in opposition to the new Harbor-Master law. The pretensions of the Dock Commissioners are disposed of in this manner at the conclusion of the brief: "It may not be improper to add that a strong argument might be made in favor of our opinion arising from the necessity of the situation. There is no other officer authorized to exercise the important function of regulating the docking and moving of vessels in the port, and the most serious inconvenience will result to all maritime classes if our construction of the law is incorrect." Mr. Goodrich in his brief makes three points against the law. The first is that the law is unconstitutional. In support of this he argues that the Legislature did not observe section 9 of the Constitution, which declares that "the assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature shall be requisite to every bill appropriating the public moneys or property for local or private purposes." Mr. Goodrich declares that although the act appropriated "public moneys" it did not receive the assent of two-thirds of the members of the Senate. His second point is that if the law is constitutional the harbor-masters hold over under the provisions of part 1, title 6, section 9 of the Revised Statutes, which declares that "every officer duly appointed, except justices of the Supreme Court, who shall have duly entered upon the duties of his office, shall continue to discharge the duties thereof although the term of his office shall have expired, until a successor in such office shall be duly qualified." Mr. Goodrich asserts that the old offices were not abolished by the act of 1883, and that no new offices were created. He makes a long argument in support of this view. His third point is that the New York Consolidation act also contains the law of 1862, which the present law has been thought to repeal; and that the new law does not repeal that portion of the Consolidation act, as it should do.

The status of the harbor-masters causes much talk among shipping and commercial men. While they deplore the present condition of affairs, they admit that the harbor-masters are a necessity in regulating the movements of shipping in this port. Some assert that the failure of the Senate to confirm the harbor-masters and captain of the port nominated by the Governor has left the port without such officers, unless the courts are willing to stretch a point and rule that the present officers can hold over until new ones are appointed. They argue that under ordinary circumstances such officers could hold over, but that the present statute abolishes the office; hence the new harbor-masters will not be successors to the present incumbents. The majority seem to take a different view, and say that the new law is unconstitutional, since it makes an appropriation of $35,000 for local purposes, which the Legislature has not the legal authority to make.

From what could be learned yesterday it is believed that the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the Produce, Maritime, Bullions' Masters and Merchants and Traders' exchanges, who will meet to confer with the Dock Commissioners at 2 p. m. to-day, will oppose the action of the Commissioners in assuming all of the duties of the harbor-masters and delegating those duties to the corporation wharfingers. A well-informed man said: "The Dock Commissioners, either intentionally or through ignorance, avoided the conditions of the next section following the one they quoted as giving them authority. The next section specifically declares that nothing in the previous section shall be so construed as interfering with the duties of the captain of the port and the harbor-masters. If this authority shall be permitted to be assumed without question, there is no reason why innumerable corporate bodies may not take the same action. The Board of Aldermen might, with the same propriety, revive the ancient office of wharfinger and dock-master with all its prerogatives, and thrust upon the city, to prey upon commerce, a lot of Tammany leechers."

MEASURES AFFECTING NEW-YORK CITY.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, May 10.—Luke F. Cozans came here today from New-York and obtained for Mayor Edson and his "Cabinet" copies of the bills in relation to New-York. Mr. Cozans said that the Mayor and Cabinet would examine the bills and then send their opinion of them to the Governor.

The bills in relation to New-York are of considerable interest. First in importance to the taxpayers are the Aqueduct bills, and Mr. Oakley's and Mr. Spinola's bills increasing the salaries of policemen and firemen to $1,200 yearly. There is a bill by Mr. Campbell equalizing the salaries of teachers in the public schools; and another by Senator Grady pensioning teachers over seventy years of age who have labored in the schools twenty years. The janitors in the district courts are to be paid higher salaries according to one bill, and four additional peddlers are provided by another. The Board of Street Opening by one bill is given control of the opening of streets above Fifty-ninth-st. There is a bill repealing the law which required the destruction of the Forty-second-st. reservoir. There is a bill appropriating money for the 22d Regiment armory. By one bill the Controller is authorized to lease Gansevoort Market to West Washington Market dealers. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is given authority by one bill to appropriate money for the support of the Commissioner of Jurors' office. There is also a bill lengthening the term of the Aldermen from one to two years.

THE PAGE SAVINGS BANK BILL.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, May 10.—Willis S. Paine, the new superintendent of the Bank Department, in view of the keen interest shown by the officers of savings banks in the Page bill, authorizing savings banks, with the consent of certain State officers, to invest their money in railroad securities, has issued the following circular letter addressed to the presidents of the various savings banks in the State:

I inclose herewith a copy of the bill known as the "Page bill," now in the hands of the Governor. To enable me to present to His Excellency the views of the representative savings banks men of the state as to the wisdom at this time of enlarging the scope of investments to the extent proposed in this bill, I would esteem it a favor if you will, at your earliest convenience, transmit to me in writing your opinion on this subject.

Mr. Paine said to day respecting this circular: "The savings bank men are the ones really interested in this bill, and their wishes should rule in its consideration. It was originally drawn upon their interest; if they don't want it, what does it mean. Hearing on the bill will take place next Wednesday at 3 p. m.

THE STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.

ALBANY, May 10.—The State Dental Society closed its sessions to-day. The prize of $100 for an essay was awarded to Dr. Norman W. Kingsley, of New-York. The subject of the essay is "Extraction of Deciduous Teeth." The following officers were elected: President, Dr. L. L. Straw, of Newburg; vice president, Dr. William Jarvies, Brooklyn; secretary, Dr. J. Edward Line, Rochester; treasurer, Dr. H. G. Mirick, Brooklyn; correspondent, Dr. W. H. Atkinson, New-York; censors, Drs. N. W. Kingsley, New-York, William Jarvies, Brooklyn; S. D. French, Troy; W. H. Colgrove, Johnstown; S. B. Palmer, Syracuse; A. M. Holmes, Morrisville; F. French, Rochester; and A. P. Southwick, Buffalo.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, May 10.—The Governor has signed the bills amending the local laws of New-York city and the acts authorizing corporations to hold real estate in other States.

MR. FINDLEY AND THE BUILDINGS LAW.

William L. Findley, attorney to the Fire Department, yesterday made the following reply to the statements of Inspector Esterbrook relating to his connection with the defeat of the new Buildings law before the last Legislature.

"It is stated that if the bill in question had become a law I should have been obliged to perform work in the Bureau of Buildings instead of at No. 220 Broadway; that my duties would have been increased and that I should have been required to make monthly returns of fines collected to have my expense accounts audited by the Fire Commissioners. The first charge hardly requires serious answer. The Fire Commissioners have full authority to say where their attorney shall transact his business without further legislation. The proposed bill, so far from increasing my duties by providing for the appointment of a new officer, to be known as the Attorney to the Bureau of Inspection of Buildings, would relieve my office of a very onerous part of its duties without interfering with its emoluments; so that its passage could only have been to my advantage. As to the third suggestion of Mr. Esterbrook, the fact is, that in obedience to existing laws, from the day when I assumed office I have rendered to the Board of Fire Commissioners monthly returns of all fines and penalties collected by me. Under the existing law not a dollar of expense can be incurred by me, as Attorney to the Fire Department, until a requisition has been presented to and allowed by the Board of Fire Commissioners, and before any bills incurred by me as attorney to the department can be paid, they must be audited by the Board of Fire Commissioners. It is true that I opposed the enactment of this bill in the form in which it passed the Senate; but that opposition was based solely on public grounds which went to the merits of the whole measure. If any person wants to know what my objections to the bill were I will inform him at any time."

LEGISLATORS THANKED FOR THEIR WORK.

The Union for Rights, at their meeting yesterday at No. 192 Third-ave., especially thanked Assemblyman Timothy J. Campbell for his labors in behalf of the Excise bill, and promised more substantial marks of appreciation "when the occasion calls for it." Senators Grady, Daly, Tresnor, Jacobs, Russell, H. A. Nelson, and Assemblymen M. C. Murphy, G. F. Roesch, Howe, Maher, J. F. Miller, G. H. Lindsay, Taylor and Henry Donohue were also thanked.

THE TEWKSBURY INVESTIGATION.

BOSTON, Mass., May 10.—In the Tewksbury investigation to-day Arthur Phippen, a bookkeeper for a firm of coal-dealers, testified that several tons of coal were sent by him to Exeter, N. H., by order of Captain Marsh. The Governor said he proposed to prove that this was paid for by the State. The witness identified certain bills in Marsh's private account which had been paid by the State Auditor.

AN ATTACK UPON THE PRESIDENT.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 10.—In the Senate to-day, during the discussion of the constitutional prohibitory amendment question, Mr. Nelson made an attack upon President Arthur for countenancing the drinking of liquors in the White House, a custom which, he said, was not tolerated by Presidents Hayes and Garfield. The amendment passed the Senate on a second reading by a vote of 21 to 19. Pending discussion on a motion to consider the subject finally on Wednesday next, the Senate adjourned.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 10.—Governor Henry D. McDaniel took the oath of office this morning. In his address, Governor McDaniel outlined his policy, and called upon the people to sustain him by a healthy public sentiment in maintaining the credit of the State and in the enforcement of all good and wholesome laws. The Legislature has adjourned.

THE NEW HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

COUNTY DEMOCRATS PLEASED—WHY PROFESSOR CHANDLER WAS NOT CONFIRMED.

The Mayor's nominations continued to be a subject of general discussion at the City Hall yesterday. The three Democratic factions appeared to be well satisfied with the manner in which the offices had been distributed. The County Democracy leaders were pleased because they secured the control of the Dock Department. Mr. Stark, the new Commissioner, is a well-known Tilden Democrat. Commissioner Voorhis is an active member of the County Democracy, and this gives that organization control of the Dock Board, which has the power to spend $3,000,000 annually. It has already taken steps to appoint men, under some authority which it assumes to possess, to do the work of the harbor masters. The Board is to hold a conference with Mayor Edson on the subject to-day. There has been some talk of the Aldermen appointing wharfingers to do the work of the harbor masters, but an examination of the statutes shows that even if the present Board of Harbor-Masters had no existence, neither the Dock Board nor the Aldermen could appoint men to perform its functions. The Common Council never had control of any wharves or piers, excepting those belonging to the city which were not leased. The harbor-masters exercise exclusive control over the entire water front of the port and consign vessels to any piers not covered by sheds. The Dock Board cannot, under any possible construction of existing statutes, according to good legal authority, exercise any control over piers which do not belong to the city and can have no power whatever over the water front beyond low-water mark.

The County Democracy leaders are well satisfied with the appointment of ex-Alderman Nicholas Haughton as Excise Commissioner. While a member of the Irving Hall organization, he has been hostile to Tammany Hall and when last a member of the Board of Aldermen was bitterly attacked by the Tammany leaders. It is assumed, therefore, that in case of any disruption between Tammany Hall and the County Democracy he will act with the latter organization. Hubert O. Thompson, however, is decidedly opposed to any disturbance of the good relations that now exist between the Democratic factions in the city, and as Mr. Thompson is the recognized "boss" of the County Democracy it is believed that his influence will avert the threatened warfare. The close relations existing between Mr. Thompson and Senators Kirk and Jacobs, who suppressed the official inquiry into the management of the Public Works Department last year, is said to account for Mr. Thompson's desire for peace. He fears an exposure of the facts gleaned by Lindsay G. Howe, the accountant of the Senate Committee. In order that Mr. Howe might have no excuse for making public the results of his investigation, which he would have been compelled to do in order to collect his fee from the State, Maurice R. Flynn, one of Commissioner Thompson's favored contractors, went to Mr. Howe and purchased from him his claim for services against the Senate Committee. How much Mr. Flynn paid is unknown, or whether he acted in the matter as the agent of Commissioner Thompson. It is reported about the City Hall that, in the absence of any evidence showing that Mr. Howe did any work for the Senate Committee on Cities, Controller Davenport has refused to issue the claim when Contractor Flynn purchased.

The rejection of Professor Chandler for reappointment as president of the Board of Health has caused some bad feeling among the Republican Aldermen. Mr. Chandler is a Republican, but he has not allowed political considerations to control his actions in the Health Board. Alderman Wane and other Republicans, however, thought that Mr. Chandler should have been confirmed in order that the Health Department might not pass into Democratic hands and become an engine of political power in the next campaign against the Republicans. Tammany Hall claims the patronage of the Health Department, and when one of its wirepullers appointed to the presidency. To keep it out of the hands of Tammany, the County Democracy leaders were willing that Mr. Chandler should be reappointed. Hence their Aldermen voted with the Republicans to confirm Mr. Chandler. This plan was defeated by the action of John J. O'Brien. His influence induced Aldermen Finck and Fitzsimbein to vote with the Tammany Aldermen to reject Dr. Chandler. The votes of these two Republican Aldermen would have consumed time. When inquiry was made of Mr. O'Brien yesterday in regard to the matter, he said that he took the course he did "because Chandler was no good to the Republicans."

Alderman Waite said: "Such leadership as that is just what is ruining the Republican party."

THE EXCISE BOARD'S APPROPRIATION.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday made an appropriation for the expenses of the Excise Department for the year ending May 1, 1884. Excise Commissioner Mitchell said that last year the Excise Board asked for $83,000 but it was allowed only $71,000. It had to reduce the salaries of its employes 10 per cent on that account. He thought that the full amount should be allowed this year. President Aston, of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, said that the Excise Board employed too many inspectors. There were 102,000 buildings in New-York, and to examine them the Health Board had only fifteen inspectors, while the entire force of the Buildings Bureau consisted of only thirty men, and ten deputy tax commissioners assessed all the property in the city. There were only 10,000 places at which liquor was sold, and yet the Excise Board asked for thirty inspectors. He thought twenty could do all the work, but he would vote for twenty-five. Mr. Mitchell said that the increased income from the Excise Department was due to the increase in the number of inspectors, and that there ought to be forty-five of them. President Reilly, of the Board of Aldermen, said that the sanitary police were fewer inspectors for the Health Board; hence he thought the Excise Board should have more inspectors. Mayor Edson remarked that the number of inspectors in the Health Department was increased in the summer season.

After further consideration the appropriation for inspectors was made $27,000. Mr. Aston moved to reduce it to $25,000, but his motion was lost, the Mayor and Aldermen Reilly voting against it. This left the total appropriation $69,000. Mayor Edson moved to increase it to $70,000. Controller Campbell moved to amend by adding the extra $1,000 to the $2,000 already set apart for printing and contingencies, and the amendment was adopted. Mr. Aston said that the Board of Excise ought to be subject to the same regulations as other city departments. It should submit an itemized estimate of the expenses of the Department and the appropriation should be divided accordingly. Alderman Reilly thought that the Excise Board should receive its appropriation in a lump and be allowed to use it as it deemed best. Mr. Aston said that last year the salaries of the clerks in the Excise Department were cut down, in order that the number of inspectors could be increased. He moved that the appropriation be itemized. Controller Campbell supported Mr. Aston, but the motion was lost, the Mayor and Alderman Reilly voting against it.

The Excise Commissioners had a short meeting yesterday, but did not transact any important business. There will be a reorganization of the Board to-day.

REORGANIZATION OF THE FIRE BOARD

The Board of Fire Commissioners was reorganized yesterday by the votes of Messrs. Van Cott and Purroy. Mr. Gorman, who was serving as president of the Board when he was reappointed, went to his office at Fire Headquarters early in the day, but he did not remain there long. Probably being aware of what his associates intended to do, he left the building, stating that he had pressing business which would keep him engaged during the remainder of the day. The other two Commissioners had a formal meeting afterward. Mr. Van Cott became president and Mr. Purroy was elected treasurer, each man having been obliged to vote for himself in the absence of Mr. Gorman. It was stated afterward that the changes were made in accordance with a long-standing custom which gives the presidency to the Commissioner who has the shortest time to serve in the Board. Compliance with the rule enables each Fire Commissioner to be president for two years.

THOMAS BROWN'S BODY RECOVERED.

The body of Thomas Brown, a longshoreman, age twenty-five, of No. 442 West Nineteenth-st., was found yesterday in the river off Pier No. 43 North River. On April 19, while at work, a fellow-workman was accidentally injured, and Brown hastened to procure a flask of whiskey for his relief. While running to the injured man, he stumbled and fell into the river. The flask was found in his pocket.

Mrs. Poppinjay (who has been asked in to help entertain the children)—"And Mrs. Smith tells me that this little girl resides in Chicago." Little girl (embarrassed by the attention drawn to her)—"Go no, ma'am; I didn't say so. I only said I lived there."—[Harper's Bazar.

THE GENERAL SEMINARY.

THE CORNER-STONE OF A NEW HALL LAID.

A BUILDING TO BE USED FOR LECTURES AND RECITATIONS—ADDRESSES BY DR. POTTER AND MR. EVARTS.

The corner-stone of Sherred Hall, a new building which is being erected for the General Theological Seminary at Twenty-first-st. and Ninth-ave., was laid yesterday. Bishop W. C. Doane, of Albany, acting for the Bishop of New-York, conducted the service and made a short introductory address. Speeches were also made by Bishop George F. Seymour, of Springfield, Ill.; the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter and William M. Evarts. Among the others present were Bishop John Scarborough, of New-Jersey; E. A. Hoffman, Dean of the Seminary; the Rev. Drs. Samuel Buel, Andrew Oliver, Thomas Richey, Seabury and R. C. Hall, members of the Seminary Faculty; and the Rev. Drs. Dix, Satterlee, Gallaudet, Shackelford and Guilbert; and the Rev. Dr. R. B. Fairburn, Warden of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y.

Sherred Hall, when finished, will be used entirely for lectures and recitations. It is built in memory of Jacob Sherred, a merchant of this city, who bequeathed $60,000 to the Seminary sixty years ago. The building will cost $50,000. Its style will be collegiate Gothic and it will be built of brick with stone trimmings. The walls within will be of bare brick and no plaster will be put on them. There will be six lecture-rooms, two on each floor, and each one will be thirty feet square. The whole building will be eighty-five feet long and thirty-five feet wide. The next building to be built in forming the two quadrangles of buildings with which the Seminary ground will eventually be surrounded will be a library. This will be erected at the southwest corner of the grounds at Ninth-ave. and Twenty-first-st., and will cost $60,000. It will be begun as soon as the sum of $10,000 is secured for a building to fill the space between Sherred Hall and the library.

The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone began shortly after noon with a procession headed by the students of the Seminary singing a hymn. They marched from the chapel around to the foundations of the new building. There were prayers and responses led by Bishop Doane, who announced that there had been put into the stone a copy of the Bible, the Prayer-book and a hymn-book, a catalogue and a history of the Seminary and several religious papers. After a hymn had been sung Bishop Doane said a few words before introducing the other speakers, referring to the appropriateness of the season for laying the corner-stone and congratulating the friends of the Seminary on its increasing prosperity. He then called upon Bishop Seymour, who was formerly Dean of the Seminary, to speak.

The Bishop, after speaking of the progress of the Seminary, expressed great satisfaction at its being firmly fixed in New-York, and pledged the support of his diocese to the institution.

ADDRESS BY DR. POTTER.

The next speaker was the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter. His address was in part as follows:

The occasion of this gathering is significant. If a few years ago it had been predicted, the elders who are among you could tell you better than I with what equal incredulity and disapproval it would have been received. For then it was widely maintained that the Seminary ought to be removed. The disadvantages of a more retired situation, the profits of the sale of this property, the moral gain of a new departure—all these considerations were earnestly insisted upon. There are undoubtedly advantages in a retirement from the bustle and hurry of a great city, which give to the student opportunities for quiet thought and for continuous study. But the lives of those who are to be trained here are not to be spent apart from the age in which they are living, or apart from the conditions of life in this new and restless country. And unless the men who go forth from these walls shall have learned to command their own time and their own thoughts amid the most feverish environments, they will be but poorly furnished for the work that is to be done. There was a time when men retired to work in great cities and others to lay foundations in the great West, and in the one case as in the other they will need that disciplined self-control which knows how, when need be, to create its own solitude and to think its own thoughts. Our object for some time to come must be trained for other tasks and by different methods than those of cloistered cloisters. They must learn not only a creed or form of sound words, they must cultivate not alone the studious habit of the graver faculties. They will need to be men of books, and also need to know men. They will need to be trained to think, but also to act. And where can one land more fitly find a better school for such a training than in this young and busy city? I believe in a city like this, a great city and I believe that the young men who shall come here may, if they will, supplement the training within these walls by a training outside of them that shall remove the too common reproach that because one has become a minister he has ceased to be a man.

The age of this day is both sensitive and typical. We rear these new buildings, but do not tear down the old ones. Is not this the mission of the church whose ministers we are, or are to be, always and everywhere? The Church of God has her treasures, her monuments, her structures, old and new. But she is not called upon to destroy the one that she may rear the other. We are not to isolate the old from the new, it is not, but we are not, either, to isolate all of it because it is old. Never was there a work larger or more difficult to be done by those who are the ministers of the Church. To defend and to extend the faith, to explore the exhaustless treasures of Christian revelation, and to adjust its teachings to the needs of the age, the country and the Church—this, my young brothers, is our work and yours. John Bright said to me once, when I had asked him what the prospects of disestablishing the Church of England were: "As much as we Quakers would like to disestablish the Church of England, I am bound to say that when we try to do so we find that it has roots." (Applause and laughter.) Let us thank God that the Church of England "has roots." (Long applause.)

MR. EVARTS'S REMARKS.

Mr. Evarts was then called upon to speak. Following is part of his address:

Your Seminary has not been prosperous, perhaps, in accumulating wealth, but has been remarkably so in showing that it knows how to use wealth rightly. And whenever it is known that any great public service or service-success, deserves endowments, they are both very apt to come. (Applause.) I think by far the highest calling is that of the profession of the minister. For who is a free country shall give law to the law-givers? Who shall counsel the counsellors, teach the instructors, watch the watchmen? And if your profession holds such a relation to human society, whether you give it a mystical or historical connection with the past, whether you ground it on inspiration or on the experience of man that without liberty there can be no just and universal law and without religion there can be no liberty, it is justified in pronouncing the laying of this corner-stone an occasion to human nature and human activity of no slight importance. And there is great advantage to the institution in becoming fixed in New-York. If you young men have learned all there is to learn of human nature in this great city, even including those the confidence-man daughters, and it is better to have that happen to a student than to a bishop—(loud laughter), you will be well prepared to minister to men in your later years. I would say to you, preach less and less about each other, less and less about the divisions in your own church and in the churches of others; but preach more about that out of which all these differences grew, that which must again become universal before the Church can be triumphant; that is, faith in God and man and the service embraced in the word charity. We lawyers read much of Justinian and Coke and Littleton, but we never mention Justinian when we come to try a case. So the learning of the clergy, the lives of the saints and the deaths of the sinners should not be produced in sermons to the poor and weak and wicked. The learning should be assimilated into the growth of the mind and into the final worth of the words of your tongues. Let your winged words be sent all at the foe in front, and none scattered among the squadrons beside you.

When the services were ended, the company marched to St. Peter's Hall, in West Twentieth-st., and were served with luncheon.

THE GRADUATING EXERCISES.

Trinity Chapel in West Twenty-fifth-st. was filled last night with the friends of the General Theological Seminary. In the chancel were seated Dean Hoffman, who conferred the degrees on the graduates; Bishops Scarborough and Seymour, the Rev. Drs. Morgan Dix, Henry Y. Satterlee, B. J. DaCosta, John Hopkins, Hoffman and Gallaudet, the Rev. Messrs. Sill, Nesbitt, Gross, Roach and others. Bishop Scarborough presided, and the service was read by the rector of the chapel, the Rev. Mr. Olmstead, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Stevens Parker. After Handel's anthem, "How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the Gospel of Peace," had been sung, John A. Crockett, of New-York, read an essay on "Rationalism," and E. J. Wortley, of Jamaica, W. I., one on "The Unity of the Church." The diplomas were then presented to the graduating class by the Bishop presiding, and the degrees were conferred. The recessional hymn "Onward, Christian Soldiers" concluded the exercises. Of the graduating class Messrs. Chamberlaine, Crockett, Parker, Pond, Roche and Wortley were awarded the degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology.

There were twelve graduates, as follows:

H. Chamberlaine,	J. A. Crockett,	F. Draper,
T. D. Mathis, jr.,	A. B. Moorhouse,	A. D. Parker,
S. B. Pond,	A. H. Prentiss,	O. S. Roche,
S. D. Townsend,	W. R. Trotter,	E. J. Wortley.

The degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology was conferred on the following clergymen: The Rev. Messrs. Edwin C. Acorn, Eugene J. Babcock, William C. Maguire, Arthur B. Livermore, Edward Ritchie, Addison M. Sherman, Alva E. Carpenter, James O. Davis, James S. Fenton, Frank A. Sanborn and Lawrence B. Thomas.

LABORERS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.

It was reported at the headquarters of the cigarette-makers' strike yesterday that financial aid was coming in satisfactorily, and that enough money was now in the treasury to carry the most needy strikers over next week. An effort is to be made to induce Kinney Brothers, employes in Baltimore to strike, or at all events to decline to make goods for the New-York market. Mr. Baker, of the Kinney Tobacco Company, said yesterday that the learners were doing good work, and that some of them were to be put on piece-work on Monday.

A committee of cigarette-makers waited on the Executive Committee of the Cigar-Makers' Progressive Union at its meeting last night and explained the position of the strikers. Active measures will be taken by the cigar-makers to assist the cigarette-makers.

The coal-shovellers are in a state of expectancy. They have determined not to go to work until the stevedores give them ten cents a ton.

DOGS THAT ARE HAVING THEIR DAY

SCENES AT THE NEW-YORK BENCH SHOW.

CONTINUED GOOD ATTENDANCE—ADDITIONAL AWARDS MADE—THE EXHIBITION COMING TO A CLOSE.

The fine weather of yesterday helped materially to increase the number of visitors to the Dog Show, and keep it up to the level of the two first days. There was, however, a perceptible weakening in the attendance around the judges' enclosure. The visitors seemed content to walk round the long rows of kennels and benches and form their own opinion of the chained occupants irrespective of the judges. The comments were in many instances amusingly conflicting. To-day, which is the last day of the show, will, perhaps, to the ordinary visitor, be the most interesting and amusing, as the pets and ladies' dogs, such as Pugs, Cuniche Poodles, King Charlesses and so on, will be judged, and there will be two grand parades of winning dogs, one at 11 in the morning and the other at 4 in the afternoon.

Judging began yesterday morning about 10:30 o'clock. The following awards were made:

Irish Setter Bitch Class—First prize, E. I. Martin's Trix; second prize, J. F. Dwight's Noreen II.; third prize, T. Stedt's Mamie; very highly commended, M. Walruth's Lady Bridget, T. J. Eagan's Nellie, J. J. Scanlan's Lulu II.; highly commended, S. Barr's Hazelnut, C. J. Stewart's Meg, F. L. Morrell's Moy.

Irish Setter Puppies, Dogs—First prize, C. A. Draper's Hyperion; second prize, C. R. Thorburn's Lord Wellington; very highly commended, W. Palmer's Sleucho, F. Windholtz's Richard, W. H. Mason's Mortlellan; highly commended, C. Dobbs's Wrestler's unnamed, O. E. Goodale's Tarquin.

Irish Setter Puppies, Bitches—First prize—C. N. Gosman's Spider; second prize, Rory O'More Kennel's Lady Edith; very highly commended, W. H. Mason's Susie.

Chesapeake Bay Dogs—First prize, J. H. Bradford's Neptune; second prize, G. C. Clark's Max; very highly commended, J. C. Clarke's Chloe; highly commended, David King's Bangs; commended, L. G. Billings's Bumbo.

Champion Foxhound—Medal to J. Gray Griswold's Colner.

Foxhounds—First prize, Essex County Hunt's Vinegar; second prize, same owners' Warrior; third prize, same owners' Verity; very highly commended, same owners' Cardinal; highly commended, F. Gray Griswold's Dominant.

Fox Terrier Puppies, Dogs—First prize, A. Taylor, jr.'s Harold; very highly commended, same owner's Furore; highly commended, C. F. Turner's Phil.

Fox Terrier Puppies, Bitches—First prize, A. Taylor, jr.'s Helene; very highly commended, same owner's Mascotte; commended, H. Demming's Nip.

Champion Bull Dogs—G. Raper's Romulus.

Bull Dogs—First prize, Miss J. Patterson's Bill; second prize, F. A. Rhodes's Peter; third prize, J. E. Thayer & Bro.'s Moses; very highly commended, J. D. Barnard, jr.'s Major and Josephine; highly commended, R. S. Minturn's Fan, R. Livingston's Bob; R. S. W. Livingston's Dido II.

Bull Terriers, over 25 pounds—First prize, G. W. Moore's Spring; second prize, C. H. Hay's Snowball; third prize, O. H. Foss's President; very highly commended, same owner's Scarlet II.

Champion Bull Terriers under 25 pounds—Colonel Stuart Taylor's Kittie and Pegasus tied.

Rough Haired Terriers—First prize, R. Hume's Kelpie; second prize, E. O. Richards's Cinker; highly commended, J. S. Sealey's Gyp; commended, D. C. Paulding's Taurus.

Black and Tan Terriers—First prize, J