SUPPLEMENT.
PAGES 9 TO 16.

New-York Tribune.

SUNDAY EDITION.
JAN. 29, 1888.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL OPEN ON

Tuesday, Jan. 31,

WITH THE

Largest Offering

OF

LADIES'

Suits and Costumes

COMPRISING

Over 200 Styles

The fabrics and designs have been selected with unusual care during the past several weeks, and they are expressly adapted for PRESENT WEAR, and until LATE SPRING. They have been principally made in OUR OWN work-rooms in order to retain our best hands, and we shall offer them at CONSIDERABLY LESS PRICES than they can be made up for later on, thus giving SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to purchasers.

The stock to be offered comprises BLACK SILK, SURAH and FAILLE FRANCAISE, plain, also trimmed with jet and passementerie. BLACK CHANTILLY LACE DRESSES, BLACK and COLORED, PLAIN and STRIPED, CHECKED and PLAIN CHEVIOTS. COLORED WORSTED SUITS of Cashmere, Camel's Hair, Wool Henrietta, &c., both plain and with various combinations of silk, moire, velvet, &c., suitable for afternoon, tea, and also walking costumes. BLACK CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH SUITS, plain, and trimmed with Moire, Faille, &c. MOURNING SUITS of Cashmere, Henrietta Cloth, &c., plain, and trimmed with crape.

This stock will be found worthy of a special inspection, and we urgently invite the attention of our customers and the public thereto. The prices are as follows:

$29, $32, $35 $38,
42, 48, 55, 65,
69, 78, 85 to 95.

In addition to the foregoing we are now fully prepared to take orders for

Evening and Reception Costumes

AND

Tailor-Made Suits.

18th-st., 19th-st. and 6th-avenue.

(18th-st. Station Elevated Road.)

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

Le Boutillier Brothers

Broadway and 14th St.

Final Reductions to Close Out Balance of our Winter Stock.

SILKS AND VELVETS.

50 pieces BLACK STRIPED VELVETS on FAILLE FRANCAISE GROUND, worth $1.50 ..... 69c.
25 boxes COLORED SILK-FACE VELVETS will be sacrificed at ..... 59c.
1,000 yards 24-inch RICH NOVELTY SILKS ..... 98c.
These are made of the FINEST QUALITY Silk, and have been sold at $2.50.
50 pieces more 22-inch, WARRANTED BLACK SILKS, regular $2 quality 1.25

DRESS GOODS.

46-INCH SERGE (extra wide), formerly $1 ..... 39c.
54-INCH IMPORTED BROADCLOTH, formerly $3 1.75
52-INCH CLOAKING PLUSHES.
One piece $15 quality reduced to 9.00
One piece $20 quality reduced to 12.50
One piece $6 quality reduced to 2.90

SUITS AND WRAPS.

LADIES' HEAVY WINTER JACKETS, reduced from $5, $8 and $10 ..... 2.50
MISSES' HEAVY NEWMARKETS and LADIES' FUR-TRIMMED HEAVY WRAPS, reduced from $10 to $20 ..... 5.00
One lot LADIES' IMPORTED WINTER WRAPS, formerly $65 ..... 15.00

BLACK GOODS.

40 pieces 42-inch FRENCH FOULE, all-wool, formerly 85c ..... 49c.
Another lot FRENCH CASHMERE, extra fine, $1.35 quality. Guaranteed best value ever offered ..... 90c.
25 pieces PRIESTLEY'S SILK WARP HENRIETTAS, $1.50 quality 1.15

UPHOLSTERY CRETONNES.

1,250 yards of ENGLISH CRETONNES, new and desirable goods, worth 30c. per yard ..... 19c.
1,500 yards of MANCHESTER CRETONNES, in two-toned effects, and worth 25c. per yard ..... 15c.
975 yards of ELEGANT SATIN DRAPERIES, very desirable for decorating sleeping apartments, and are worth 30c. per yard ..... 15c.

BROADWAY AND 14TH-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

4-4 UTICA, EXTRA HEAVY ..... 7½c.
15-8 BLEACHED DAMASK, formerly 75 cents ..... 49c.
8-4 EXTRA FINE SATIN DAMASK, real value $1 .. 75c.
BLEACHED HUCK TOWELS, size 21x44, worth 20c. each, will be sacrificed at ..... 14c.
BLEACHED HUCK TOWELS, formerly $3.00 per dozen 2.50
18-inch ALL LINEN CRASH, worth 10c. per yard ... 5½c.

WINTER UNDERWEAR.

MEN'S CARTWRIGHT & WARNER VESTS and DRAWERS, extra weight, balance of our winter stock, $3.00 to $4.00 qualities, will be closed out at .. 2.50
MEN'S SCOTCH WOOL UNDERWEAR, superior quality, will be closed out at ..... 98c.
LADIES' SCARLET CASHMERE VESTS and DRAWERS, $1.50 quality ..... 85c.

HOSIERY.

LADIES' ALL-WOOL GYMNASIUM HOSE, extra long, blacks and dark colors, $1.50 quality ..... 65c.
LADIES' COTTON HOSE, plain colors, spliced feet and fancy stripes, 40c. and 45c. quality 29c
LADIES' BLACK and COLORED ENGLISH COTTON HOSE, Morler's make, 65c. quality ..... 49c.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

10-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, worth $4.00 per pair .. 2.98
11-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, worth $5.00 per pair .. 3.98
11-4 CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, worth $10.00 per pair 6.48
FULL-SIZE COMFORTABLES reduced from $2.00 to 1.29
ALL-WOOL HEAVY TWILLED SCARLET FLANNEL, worth 40c ..... 29c.
10 PIECES EXTRA HEAVY AND FINE SHAKER FLANNEL, reduced from $1.00 ..... 59c.

CORSETS.

LADIES' SATINE CORSETS, hand-made, all colors and sizes, $1.25 quality ..... 49c.
BROKEN LOTS "R. & G.," "P. D. SUMMER CORSETS," "FRENCH WOVEN" and "MME. DEAN'S MISSES' CORSETS," formerly $1.50, $2.00 to $2.50 98c.
50 dozen OPERA BUSTLES, formerly 35c ..... 14c.

BROADWAY AND 14TH-ST.

MAYOR HEWITT AGAINST HIS OWN RAIL.

HE INVENTED IT FOR THE BENEFIT OF STREET ROADS—NOW HE IS THE PEOPLE'S CHAMPION.

Mayor Hewitt has for a long time been convinced that the present style of rail used by the surface railroad companies is the worst that could be devised for ordinary street travel. The passage of vehicles wears a constantly deepening gutter on each side of the rail. On every street or avenue where there are double tracks, there are eight of these gutters. Broadway, from being one of the best thoroughfares for light and heavy vehicles, has come to be one of the worst. Nearly every day one or more vehicles have a wheel wrenched off in trying to turn out of these gutters. The rail now in use is known as the centre-bearing rail. The pavement does not come close to it. It was devised for the purpose of keeping vehicles off the railway tracks. The Mayor has denounced this rail as an outrage on the rights of all citizens who drive vehicles. The fact that he invented the rail, and that it is manufactured by Cooper, Hewitt & Co., he says, "has nothing to do with the case." While a private citizen he was asked to invent a rail that would have the effect of keeping vehicles off the railway tracks, and he did so. Now, as Mayor, he is intrusted with the safety of the lives and the property of the citizens of the metropolis, and he has begun a crusade against the obnoxious rail.

Recently the Mayor wrote to a friend in Paris to send him a model of the rail that is now being laid in the streets of that city. He sent the Mayor a wooden model of a cross section of the street and railway. The rail seems to be a vast improvement on the centre-bearing one, and the Mayor thinks it has solved the problem of preventing the formation of the gutters on each side of the rail. The new rail is a double one, formed of iron deck beams, joined together at intervals to make them rigid. The car-wheel runs in a groove between the two rails. The pavement comes up flush with the upper flange of the rail, and is intended to fit into the receding part of the rail. The pavement is laid in concrete, so that there is no "give" in either direction. The Mayor says that he will send to the Common Council soon a message recommending that the railway companies be compelled to replace the centre-bearing rail with the one described or "another that will answer the purpose as well."

FALL RIVER TROUBLES ADJUSTED.

MANUFACTURERS AND SPINNERS COME TO AN AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 28 (Special).—The committees of the Board of Trade and the Spinner's Union held a second conference last night to report what action each body had taken on the agreement entered into at the first meeting. The result in both bodies was satisfactory and it was decided that a graded scale of prices should be adopted on the spinning of the different kinds of yarn. At present no discrimination is made in the price paid for spinning coarse and fine yarns, but a schedule of prices will be arranged by which the spinners will receive an increase on every two numbers above 40s. In the near future it is hoped that a satisfactory list will be made that will do away with all questions of strikes.

Spinners will receive by the readjustment of prices twelve one-hundredths of a cent per 100 hanks advance which will be a virtual increase in wages of 4 per cent. The committees will again meet on February 13 when efforts will be made to adopt a sliding scale which will rise and fall with the market. It is proposed that the conference committees will meet every three months when the prices for the following quarter will be fixed. The agreement now made will continue till July 1. If at that time the market falls so that the margin made on the production from eight pounds of cotton be less than seventy-eight cents, wages will suffer a reduction of 5 per cent. If, however, the margin increases in proportion, a similar advance will be made.

The weavers now express some dissatisfaction because they were not represented on the committee of conference, but they will, under the new schedule, get nineteen cents a cut, an increase of one cent a cut, which is a larger per centage than is received by spinners.

TRYING TO RECOVER DUTIES PAID ON SAND.

BUFFALO, Jan. 28 (Special).—A representative of the Point Abino Sand Company is at Washington trying to persuade Uncle Sam that he has $10,000 of the firm's money. John Holloway bought the Point Abino sand pits, across the end of the lake in Canada, in 1876, and has been paying duty on the sand brought over to Buffalo ever since at the rate of 10 per cent ad valorem, or a cent a yard. In October, 1887, a decision was handed down at Washington that sand, being raw material, was not dutiable, and John Holloway's heirs are $10,000 out of pocket. Another sand company here is also a loser to the extent of several thousand dollars. The agent at Washington telegraphs that the only hope of relief is the passage of a bill through Congress.

THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 28 (Special).—The print cloth market closes firm and active at 3⅞ cents for 64x64's, and 3½ nominal for 60x56's. The production for the week was 175,000 pieces, and deliveries 180,000, reducing the stock on hand 3,000 pieces against 8,000 last year. The present stock is held by three mills—the Border City, Laurel Lake and Stafford mills—each of which holds 1,000 pieces. The sales for the week were 188,000 pieces—46,000 odd goods and 142,000 rated as regular, 64x64's. The sales for future delivery were 150,000 pieces, most of the contracts running to April 1. The total sales of futures now recorded are: February 142,000 pieces weekly, March 98,000 pieces weekly, and April 25,000 weekly.

RUNNING A HUNDRED YARDS NAKED.

NEW-BEDFORD, Jan. 28 (Special).—Tommy Cunniff this morning ran 100 yards in an entirely nude state on a wager of $10. The mercury was 6° below zero; time—82 seconds.

The last week has been the coldest known here this winter, and Wednesday morning the thermometer registered from 8° to 13° below zero, the lowest for a good many years here. This morning it registered 6° below. The river is frozen a foot in thickness above the bridge, and eight inches a mile and a half down the bay, except where tugs have kept the channel partly clear.

GEORGE H. CARPENTER ARRESTED.

INSPECTOR BYRNES SENDS A DETECTIVE TO FLORIDA TO BRING HIM BACK TO JUSTICE.

Inspector Byrnes yesterday received a telegram informing him that Detective Sergeant Sheldon had arrested George Heywood Carpenter in Jacksonville, Fla., on a charge of forgery. Carpenter has been eagerly sought for by the police since November 5, when he fled to avoid arrest in this city. Under the name of A. B. Williams he had carried on several well-conceived swindling operations. His latest venture was the boldest of all. Having got a lease of a mill in Troy he set himself up in business at No. 149 Church-st., as the Brookside Knitting Company. The mill had not paid expenses in other hands, but Carpenter found a way to coin money out of it. He made arrangements to sell knit goods from the mill through the Foster Black Company, of No. 279 Church-st., and after he had got the run of that company's trade he began to forward forged invoices for goods which had never been delivered to the company. The forgeries were so good that they deceived everybody for a time, and it was not until several months had elapsed that suspicion was aroused. In the meantime Carpenter had obtained about $60,000 by means of the forged invoices and was living like a prince, spending part of his time in expensively furnished apartments in this city and part of the time at fashionable watering places.

When the discovery was made in the office of the Foster Black Company that the invoices of the Brookside Knitting Company called for more goods than could possibly have been manufactured at the mill in Troy, Carpenter was asked for an explanation. He expressed great surprise, and took part in an investigation. To the astonishment of Carpenter's victims, Foreman Mallery, of the mill, made an alleged confession, declaring that he had forged the invoices in order to make the business of the mill appear large, in the hope of getting an increase of salary. Carpenter was ready with a proposal to make good the losses occasioned by the forgeries as fast as the mill could turn out the goods, but a lawyer advised the Foster Black Company that such course would be compounding a felony, and Mallory was arrested.

Carpenter saw that the game was up and he fled, leaving his wife, whom he had married under false pretences, penniless. Mallery declared that the alleged confession was made at the urgent entreaty of Carpenter, and that Carpenter had forged all of the bogus invoices. Inspector Byrnes sent out circulars to the police of every city in the United States describing Carpenter and asking for his arrest. Lately the police of Jacksonville ascertained that Carpenter was living in that city under the name of Heywood, and they opened a correspondence with Inspector Byrnes inquiring what reward would be paid for Carpenter's arrest. The Inspector became satisfied in his own mind that the Jacksonville police would not take proper pains to arrest the fugitive without a reward. He sent Sheldon to Jacksonville in company with a clerk in the employ of the Foster Black Company who knew Carpenter by sight and the clerk pointed the forger out to Sheldon on Friday. Carpenter will be brought back to this city as soon as the necessary requisition papers can be obtained.

TO CONTINUE ELECTION FRAUDS IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 28 (Special).—The present General Assembly of Virginia has no idea of repealing the election laws of the State which put all of the laws in the hands of the Democratic party through the county and city electoral boards, thus giving the Republicans no voice in the appointment of judges and registrars of election. New boards will be appointed next week by the Assembly to act for two years.

SEYMOUR'S ELECTION TO CONGRESS PROBABLE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 28.—A dispatch from Gladstone, Mich., to *The Journal* says that Schoolcraft County Democrats have belted the nomination of Breene, Labor Democrat, for Congress, and that the Delta County Democracy is weak in his support. Seymour's election seems certain.

ALLEGED ABUSE IN AN ASYLUM.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 28 (Special).—In the Senate Mr. Hurt announced that there was a lunatic in the State Asylum at Staunton who had been there forty years and had paid $8,558 more than it cost to maintain him. The announcement caused the inquiry how the asylums were managed, but no one knew their rules. An investigation will be ordered.

A HARD-HEADED TRAIN ROBBER.

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 28.—George Green, the self-confessed railroad robber at Pantano, Ariz., has been sentenced to five years and "Doc" Smart to life imprisonment. An appeal was taken in Smart's case. The latter attempted to commit suicide last night by shooting himself three times in the head. The balls flattened on his skull and the wounds are not dangerous.

WHAT MEANS THIS DEMOCRATIC SQUABBLE?

The Democratic politicians have now settled down to the belief that the Democratic National Committee will fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hubert O. Thompson when it meets on February 22 to select the time and place for holding the National Convention. Sheriff Grant says that no significance should be attached to the contest. On Thursday Tammany Hall put forward Mr. Flower for the vacancy because he was thought to be an available man and a Democrat with a National reputation, and without any idea of antagonizing the Administration. Fire Commissioner Croker corroborated this view. Nevertheless, there is a widespread belief that there was a great deal in this movement that does not appear on the surface, and that it was a part of the programme to defeat the renomination of President Cleveland. A well-informed Democrat said yesterday that he believed the Democratic National Committee would fill the vacancy and that the man selected would be ex-Mayor Edward Cooper. In any case the man chosen would be a resident of Ohio.

A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN ON THE TARIFF ISSUE.

WORCESTER, Jan. 28 (Special).—The manufacturers of Worcester are preparing to make a vigorous campaign in this Congressional district, on the tariff issue, to the end that the district shall send to represent it at Washington, a Republican protectionist instead of a Democratic free trader. An effort is making by a committee of manufacturers, of which P. L. Moen, president of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, is at the head, to induce Senator John Sherman to stay in Worcester a few hours on his Eastern trip next month, and address a meeting to be held in the interest of protection. Congressman Russell, who is a fluent and popular exponent of the free trade doctrine, will not surrender his seat without a struggle. He was elected through Republican dissensions which, it is expected, will not appear in the coming campaign.

JUDGMENT AGAINST THOMAS C. PLATT.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Deputy Attorney-General Bell filed in the County Clerk's office this morning a judgment against Thomas C. Platt for $609 10 costs in the Oelster case.

VINELAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VINELAND, N. J., Jan 27 (Special).—Vineland has an organization of which it may well be proud. It is known as the Vinland Historical Antiquarian Society. It was organized on February 3, 1864, when the settlement here was in its infancy. The number of volumes in the library is about 300.

THE CLAIM OF PARSON DOWNS DENIED.

BOSTON, Jan. 28 (Special).—Judge Mason to-day gave a decision in the case of the Rev. W. W. Downs against the Bowdoin Square Baptist Church, ordering a verdict for the defendant. This was a suit by the plaintiff to recover $2,500 for eight months' salary from April 1, 1886, to December 1, 1886.

COVETING THE BIG MANSION.

THE AMBITIOUS MANHATTAN CLUB.

A COMMITTEE WELL PLEASED WITH THE STEWART HOUSE—WHAT MR. COUDERT SAYS.

Ever since the funeral of Mrs. Cornelia M. Stewart on an afternoon when rain and mist combined to make the surroundings doubly gloomy over those that generally hold good on funeral occasions, and the coffin was taken to the cathedral at Garden City, there to be placed in the silent crypt side by side with that of A. T. Stewart, the Stewart mansion at Fifth-ave and Thirty-fourth-st. has stood silent and alone, unoccupied save by the watchman who day and night has kept a vigilant eye upon all possible intruders. The paintings, which formed one of the glories of the Stewart house, have been put up at auction and knocked down to the highest bidder; the statuary remains as it stood when Mrs. Stewart drew her last breath. Paintings have a value in the auction market, because of the caprice of fashion, perchance, and again because they may appeal more warmly to the artistic sense than does cold statuary, whose beauty hinges on mere outline.

Silent and alone as the Stewart mansion has remained since Mrs. Stewart's death, yesterday it was the scene of a barbaric invasion. The clock on Trinity tower pointed to noon and other clocks in the city were probably busily occupied in doing the same thing, when a party of five gentlemen passed through Thirty-fourth-st on its northerly side and paused in front of the marble house. The gentlemen could not well be characterized as jolly; nor yet did they look despondent or hopeless. They seemed sedate and earnest, having in some respects the air of the Crusaders of old, who had a mission to perform, yet did not regard it so seriously that there was no room left for worldly things.

GAINING ACCESS TO THE HOUSE.

The five gentlemen, after a slight pause, marched boldly up the steps of the Stewart mansion. They—or rather, one of them—rang the bell. A solemn-visaged sentinel appeared and to him one of the five, plainly endowed with authority, displayed a bit of paper, on which were the words: Please let the bearer and the gentlemen with him have access to the Stewart house. Horace Russell.

The five gentlemen got into the house. Then they began looking about the spacious rooms. The blizzard that comes from Dakota and makes New-York an Arctic zone on occasions like the present had no cheer to impart to the rooms. They were cheerless; they were silent, they were gloomy. Yet the five gentlemen had geniality enough in their composition to send the thermometer up several degrees above zero, if not wholly beyond the freezing point. They passed from room to room, they gazed on the splendid decorations, on portieres and rich upholstery, upon frescoed ceilings and walls and held their breath at the riches spread out before them.

PLEASED WITH THE HOUSE.

"This would indeed be desirable," murmured one of the five.

"This would be a splendid retreat for pure Democracy," sighed one gentleman who appeared to be the head and front of the occasion.

"And such quarters would discount the Union League Club mightily," purred a third.

"We ought to have this statuary thrown in," went on the fourth man, while the fifth was lost in contemplation of his surroundings.

In the art gallery all paused before Powers's "Greek Slave" and each and all forgot their mission and the cunning of dollars and sense in admiration of the truth, poetry, tenderness and strength embodied in the mute marble. After a time the committee—the five gentlemen—moved on. The sculpture which had not been sold because it would not fetch ex-Judge Hilton's upset price, passed from the vision of the five. They moved on upstairs, in and out from room to room, and contemplated all the expanse and the attractions of the huge house.

SATISFIED WITH THEIR VISIT.

They were there an hour, and when they emerged from the solemn house of white marble they said to themselves: "This would be a good spot, but can we afford to buy it? Will litigation stand in our way? Perhaps we would not better soar so high. Perhaps we would better buy some bare ground somewhere and build from the foundations. At all events, we have seen the house. Grand, solemn, silent structure!"

The five gentlemen walked away together. Then they separated, each going his own way. The gentlemen were Manton Marble, Frederic R. Coudert, Leicester Holme, J. Sergeant Cram and Robert S. Hone. They constituted the committee of five representing the Manhattan Club in its endeavors to find a new home on a scale with its pride. When the club decided over a week ago that it was its sense that it ought to move uptown the resolution to that effect, presented by Leicester Holme, provided that a committee of five should be appointed to select a site and superintend the finances of the great undertaking. The committee began its house-hunting yesterday. It had its eye so directly on the Stewart mansion that it could go nowhere else as a "starter."

Frederic R. Coudert was seen at his office later in the day. He did not attempt to evade the fact that the committee had "gone and done it." "Yes," said Mr. Coudert, "the committee visited the Stewart house to-day. It is a splendid building. What a beautiful piece of sculpture Powers's 'Greek Slave' is! Do we expect to take the statuary with the house? O, no. It is an open question, of course, whether the club will take the house. There is litigation involving the matter, and there is a question whether the parties in interest could agree regarding a sale of the house.

"It appears clear that the mansion can never be used for a private residence. It was built to suit the taste of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart. Now people who can afford to build or own such a house have ideas of their own which they will carry out in building. Probably no person can be found who will take the Stewart mansion for a private residence, for he would have different views as to the sort of residence he wanted. The house must therefore be torn down or be used for club or similar purposes. I doubt if it is worth more than the lot would be without the house. It may be that the Manhattan Club will determine to build from the foundations. There is nothing certain about our taking the Stewart house. We have simply looked it over, and we shall report our views."

FEW ALTERATIONS NECESSARY.

Mr. Coudert was asked if he thought that the house would require much alteration for club purposes and he replied: "Some changes would be necessary, of course, but not extensive ones. We should need elevators and some minor alterations would be essential. But no great transformation would be needed. The house is certainly a magnificent one and it would afford a fine lodging-place for triumphant Democracy," were Mr. Coudert's words as he smiled over the memory of Andrew Jackson, adding, with his eye on Jeffersonian simplicity:

"The splendid decorations of this house, the rich upholstry, the fine specimens of statuary afforded the committee great pleasure in viewing. The paintings, it is true, have been sold and taken away, but there is much now in the house to afford pleasure to the eye and taste."

Mr. Coudert was asked if any proposition had yet been made to ex-Judge Hilton touching the value of the property and the answer was: "No. That will be a question for the future. The litigation involving the estate will have a bearing on the matter. The house is certainly a splendid structure for club purposes, and it is in precisely the neighborhood which the Manhattan Club would like." He added that the committee had looked at no other property or place where the Manhattan Club might desire to settle. The committee held a meeting at the Manhattan Club yesterday forenoon to canvass the situation and then it made its visit to the Stewart house.

THE STEEL AND IRON MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28 (Special).—The order of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for 50,000 tons of steel rails has greatly stimulated the market. The contracts were awarded to the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Cambria Iron Company and the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, all at $31 50 per ton at the mill. The Pennsylvania will order 30,000 tons more later in the season from the mills west of Pittsburg for the use of the Western roads.

Pig iron is firmly held, really good iron being difficult to get. Quotations are unchanged, and only a moderate amount of business is being done. Muck bar is steady and quiet at $30 and $30 50, at the mill. Bar iron is in good demand, but there is sharp competition among makers. The price for refined bar is nominally 2 cents, but contracts have been made as low as 1.90 cents. The demand for plates is not great, but prices are fairly steady.

CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE ON A STEAMBOAT.

William Hughes, a young butcher, was arrested on Friday night at the request of the Chief of Police of Milwaukee by Detective-Sergeants Creed and Ruland on a charge of homicide. In a recent fight on a lake steamboat Hughes struck James Howard with a bale stick and killed him instantly. Hughes managed to escape to this city only to fall into the hands of the detectives. He said yesterday that he killed Howard in self-defence when Howard attacked him with a knife. He will be kept at Headquarters until a Milwaukee detective arrives.

WILD SCENE IN A CHICAGO COURT.

A FATHER, NOT SATISFIED WITH THE VERDICT OF A JURY, TRIES TO KILL THE PRISONER.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 (Special).—A sensational incident occurred this morning in Judge Clifford's Court, where, by the quick interference of bystanders, a tragedy was happily averted and a prisoner's life saved from the pistol of an avenging father.

James Button was on trial for entering the bedroom of Annie Walsh and attempting to assault her. She is the daughter of Thomas Walsh, of No. 160 North Ada-st. He was a boarder in the house at one time and was supposed to be in love with Annie. He was said to have climbed into her window in the dead of night. He set up an alibi by six actresses, who said the prisoner was playing cards with them when the offence was said to have been committed. The trial lasted two days, the jury going out last night with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict. They came into court this morning at 10 o'clock.

Judge Clifford was on the bench, the jury were in their seats and nearly in front of them but a few feet away sat the prisoner and his counsel. Just opposite them sat State's-Attorney Elliott, and right behind him, facing the jury and only just across the end of the table from the prisoner was Thomas Walsh. He is a nervous-looking Irishman with cadaverous face and restless eyes. His wife and daughter sat beside him and all three glared at the prisoner.

The absence of a juror was waived and the verdict read, there being in the court room a dozen friends of the Walshes and several loungers and bailiffs.

"We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty," read the clerk.

Walsh, with set face and desperate look, jumped to his feet and started around the corner of the table, pulling from his hip pocket a revolver in its sheath and trying to get at the prisoner, while he muttered some indistinct words through his clenched teeth. A juryman on the front seat jumped forward and threw his arms around Walsh before he could fire the revolver. Bailiff Fred Best grabbed the pistol and wrenched it away after a severe struggle.

The scene became one of wild confusion. The prisoner was on his feet prepared to resist an attack. In front of him sat his attorney. When the attack was made he turned aside and tried to get away but he was in the midst of the struggle and couldn't. Four bailiffs held the prisoner down on the table. Clerk Getman hid under his desk while Judge Clifford came down off the bench to see the scrimmage. The jury scattered. These in the back part of the room made a wild rush for the door.

Walsh struggled to his feet and the prisoner stood up saying, "I am not afraid. He dare not shoot."

Walsh struggled violently on hearing this, and let loose the vials of his wrath upon the prisoner and the jury. "Fine twelve men you are," he hissed, "to let loose this debaucher of my daughter. The dirty villain, he ought to die, and I want to kill him."

His wife put her arm around his neck, while she screamed: "He ought to be killed; he's ruined my daughter for life."

"He didn't hurt me mother, he didn't hurt me," sobbed Annie on the other side.

Judge Clifford finally ordered Walsh locked up until he recovered himself. Annie Walsh and her mother left the courtroom together.

"He never should have been let go," said the mother. "It is a shame to let such a villain loose, but if he stays in this town he'll soon be punished, I can tell you that."

"God help him if I meet him," said Annie.

NAPHTHA EXPLOSION IN BINGHAMTON

ONE MAN FATALLY BURNED AND EXTENSIVE DAMAGE DONE.

BINGHAMTON, Jan. 28 (Special).—This forenoon John Sullivan, an employe of the Binghamton Gas Light Company, was sent to the Canal-st. crossing of the Lackawanna Railway to draw off a carload of naphtha, containing about 40,000 gallons. The company has a pipe line running from this place down through the State-st. sewer in the centre of the city, about one mile south to its works. Owing to the excessive cold or through carelessness Sullivan lost control of the tank screw just before attaching the pipe and the fluid ran out, deluging his person and running in streams into the sewer openings and catch basins.

Seeing that he could not avert the catastrophe Sullivan ran into a flag shanty near by and imprudently near a red-hot stove therein. In an instant there was an explosion. The flag-house was in flames and Sullivan, wrapped in a blaze of fire, was seen running about the street. He was caught, thrown down and rolled over in the snow. The flames were extinguished, but not before he was fatally burned.

While this was happening the naphtha in the street and sewer had caught fire, and within a few seconds fire was streaming out the mouth of the sewer at the Susquehanna River, a mile away. The force of the explosion wrecked sewer connections, closet pipes, etc., all along the route, and damaged many cellars. Patten Bros.' meat packing establishment, P. J. Donley's furniture store and one or two other places were set on fire, but the flames were extinguished. The buildings in the vicinity of the depot were threatened and the fire department was called out. It flooded the sewers at once. Several trains on the Lackawanna Road were delayed, and the damage all told will amount to a large sum.

CLASS BANQUETS AT CORNELL.

MANY RUMORS AS TO REPRISALS—BOYS TO VISIT THOMAS A. EDISON.

ITHACA, Jan. 28.—The all-absorbing topic of conversation and the subject which attracts the most attention just now is the approaching class banquets of the Law School students, the sophomores, and the freshmen. The sophomores will go on a jaunt to Auburn on Friday of next week, where they will hold their banquet at the Osborne House. The indications are that at least 200 '90 men will turn out. The freshmen are reticent as to their plans, but it is known that their banquet will be held in Ithaca sometime within the next two or three weeks. The air is full of rumors as to the reprisals, as regards both men and eatables, that each class will make on the other, but nothing definite has leaked out yet. The Law School students are seriously thinking of going to Elmira and taking the Law Faculty with them. Several prominent New-York State lawyers are to be invited to be present and address the banqueters.

The social event of the season is the coming Junior Ball, which is to be held in the big armory. The '89 men propose to make the "promenade" a successful affair, and have sold a large number of tickets already.

The students of Sibley College are making arrangements for an Eastern trip during the coming vacation. Mr. Edison, the electrician, has just written a very graceful letter to Dr. Thurston of the subject, and it is more than likely that "the boys" will visit the Edison laboratory at Orange.

TO REFORM SCHOOLS IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 28.—The movement for school reform continues to grow in popularity. A petition signed by over 300 leading women of the city is published, in favor of a Board of Examiners of applicants for teachers' positions. At a largely attended meeting of the Merchants' Exchange strong resolutions were adopted in favor of the measure, and calling upon the members of the Senate and Assembly to secure the necessary legislation.

"COUNT" DE WOLFE SENTENCED.

WILKESBARRE, Jan. 28.—George de Wolfe, the alleged count, who pleaded guilty on Monday to forgery and false pretences while acting as agent for the Appletons, was this morning called for sentence. He was asked by Judge Rice if he had anything to say before being sentenced. He replied that he was fully conscious of the wrong that he had done innocent persons, and he had now resolved to carry out the good resolutions he had formed during his confinement. He was then sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and cost of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the State penitentiary at Philadelphia for one year and six months.

MR. MILES IN FRIENDLY HANDS AT MEMPHIS.

No further news has been received of the Rev. Dr. Edward P. Miles, minister of the Church of the Reformation, who left his home about a month ago and who, as was learned on Friday, has been for three weeks in a hospital in Memphis, Tenn. Mrs. Miles said yesterday afternoon that she felt much less anxious about him because he was under the care of a brother clergyman, the Rev. W. Klein, Dean of St. Mary's Cathedral, Memphis, who has charge of St. Mary's Cottage Hospital, where Dr. Miles is.

The Church of the Reformation has under its charge a large number of societies, classes and other organizations for the benefit and improvement of its members and especially of young people, and the most of the work in connection with these devolved on Dr. Miles himself. It was this, Mrs. Miles believes, that led to the nervous prostration from which he is now suffering. If Mr. Miles does not soon recover sufficiently to come home alone, some of his friends will go to Memphis to bring him as soon as he is able to travel.

A DIAMOND RECOGNIZED AT TIFFANY'S.

A few days ago Josiah Adler, son of a pawnbroker, at No. 220 Third-ave., handed one Miss McDonald, an acquaintance, a diamond collar-button and told her to take it to Tiffany's and have it appraised. Mr. Hyde, the superintendent at Tiffany's, recognized the diamond as one that had been stolen from the store a few weeks ago. On Miss McDonald's statement Hyde caused young Adler's arrest. Yesterday at Jefferson Market Court the prisoner was held in $1,500 for examination on Monday.

SIMON STEVENS'S SCHEME.

A NEW BRIDGE ENTRANCE PROPOSED.

TO REMOVE SEVERAL BUILDINGS AND TO ERECT A LARGE ONE FOR THE CITY.

An original and ingenious plan for increasing the New-York terminal facilities of the Bridge has been devised by Simon Stevens, the well-known expert on water-front matters, and yesterday it was placed before Mayor Hewitt, the Sinking Fund Commissioners and other municipal officers of this city and Brooklyn, including the Bridge trustees.

It is hardly fair to speak of Mr. Stevens's project as one merely providing for the much-needed improvement at this end of the Bridge. This is its main object, to be sure, but in addition it also provides for the erection of a new Municipal Building, occupying the site upon which French's Hotel now stands; the opening of a new thoroughfare midway between Nassau and William and extending from Frankfort-st. to John-st.; the construction of a new terminal station for the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad on the ground occupied by Hillen's Building; the abolition of the switch system on the Bridge; the clearing away of all the surface railroad tracks in Park Row south of Chambers-st., and several other changes around Printing House Square and City Hall Park hardly less radical.

TRYING TO SOLVE A PERPLEXING PROBLEM.

Mr. Stevens has given a great deal of attention to this subject and he believes that he has solved what is generally considered to be an exceedingly perplexing problem. He claims that he suggests nothing that is not entirely practicable and indorsed by prominent engineers who have considered the matter. In the descriptive letter that accompanies the elaborate diagrams that he has made showing just what he thinks should be done, Mr. Stevens unfolds the details of his proposition. The most salient points of it are as follows:

It goes without saying that increased terminal facilities are a necessity for the enormously increased and increasing travel between the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. Eminent engineers agree that the requisite facilities can be had only by adopting the "loop" system at the terminii of the Bridge. In speaking more especially of the New-York terminus and how the "loop" system could be applied to this end of the Bridge, I have to suggest that all the ground between Park Row, Frankfort and William sts., south of the Bridge, including French's Hotel, should be acquired, upon which to erect an elevated railway track or "loop" within a sweeping circle of not less than 170 feet in diameter, as indicated on the ground plan herewith sent. Upon this plan trains of ten cars each can be run as readily and safely on a headway of ninety seconds as three cars are now run on the switch system at the same intervals.

The new street which is proposed to be opened midway between Nassau and William sts., from John to Frankfort, can have an outlet and inlet on Park Row by passing through an arcade directly under the rotunda of the terminal "loop." In addition to the necessity of acquiring property for the purposes shown, I beg to suggest that there is a very important additional reason, which is that this site would readily be available as the most appropriate, convenient and advantageous of any location heretofore named for such a "Municipal Building" as is so greatly needed by the city of New-York.

SUGGESTIONS FOR A MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

The edifice can be built ten stories high, and can be so erected as to cover not only the end of the Bridge itself and ground eight feet northerly of it, but the entire block on its southerly side between Park Row, Franklin and William sts. I suggest that the first two stories of this "Municipal Building" might be built of granite—the other eight of brick with terra cotta trimmings—thoroughly fire-proof, with all modern improvements, conveniences, elevators, etc., etc., with a facade of about 268 feet on Park Row. The main entrance to and exit from the Bridge at Park Row will be ample for passengers, carriages, wagons and all kinds of traffic. The southerly part of the vast story can be used as an arcade with a passage-way or entrance to or from the new street. The second story will be occupied wholly by the terminal "loop" as indicated on the plan, and in the building which I have caused to be sketched and sent herewith. Adequate stairs to and from the platforms in the rotunda are provided for those who enter on one side of the train or leave it on the other. Their capacity should be equal to that of the Bridge transit.

I suggest that the triangle northerly of the Bridge, between Park Row and William-st., should be acquired by the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company for the site of a terminal station for its purposes and uses, as well as connecting there with the Brooklyn Bridge—and that its railway should connect with the second story thereof, and that its track and station, now over Park Row below that point, be removed. To complete more perfectly terminal facilities in New-York, and give free entrance to and exit from the Bridge, I further suggest that Park Row shall be widened on the westerly side by adding thereto a strip to be taken from the City Hall Park, beginning at a point on Mail-st. fifteen feet westerly of the sidewalk on Park Row, and running thence northerly on a curve touching the southwesterly corner of the old "Hall of Records," and running thence northerly to Chambers-st. through the centre of the engine-house in that locality.

I suggest that when Park Row and the beginning of Chambers-st. shall be thus widened, that the present surface railway tracks on Park Row, between the