form of the liquor laws; how small it was in the beginning and to what great proportions it had reached. He laid particular stress on the presence of Father Elliott and spoke of the long years ago, when Father Fanning used to invite him to his church to talk temperance to total abstinence societies, and continued in this way:

We had in our city at that time a board of excise commissioners, representatives of the liquor interests, employed and paid in the name of the city of New-York to facilitate and promote the sale of liquor. Then these commissioners could not take office without being appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, and what that means you know as well as I do. [Laughter.] Then the appointment of the commissioners was vested exclusively in the Mayor, the fruits of which are that the liquor dealers and their representatives from the city of New-York assemble before the Excise Committee of the Legislature and the beginning and end of their whole argument is on the virtues of the Excise Commissioners and the good they had accomplished.

However, the number of liquor stores has been reduced from 7,200 to 5,200, where it is to-day. We went to the Legislature last year with a bill affecting New-York and Brooklyn alone, which was passed but, unfortunately, vetoed by the Governor. [Loud hissing.] Against that veto, so far as I know, we have never said one single harsh or angry word; and for the reason that we are not in that line of business. [Applause.] We are not in the slightest degree engaged in politics. We cannot afford it. We are simply dealing with a matter of human wretchedness, working so far, and so far with success and anxious to go just one step further. When our bill was vetoed the question was not what the motives were, but how have we been wronged. We have procured the very best advice and framed another bill applying to the whole State, imposing restrictions upon the sale of ardent spirits as an example alike of our observation and of our perseverance. We are not aware that dissatisfaction exists in any of those States where the high license operates and operates successfully. We are confronted by the liquor dealers and the Prohibitionists. To the former we say that we like it so well, as far as we have gone, that we propose to advance a step further, and to the latter, "Let us try it this much further, and then see how much further again than that we can go; for I maintain that the whole system of granting licenses for the sale of liquors is morally wrong. [Applause.] There is as much misery in the world from lying as from the sale of liquor; yet if a man tells a lie in court or obtains goods from me by means of a lie, I can make a criminal out of him, but it never came to my mind that a law should be passed to put all liars in jail. [Great laughter.]

INTRODUCING ELIHU ROOT.

The Chairman in introducing Elihu Root referred to him as one familiar with political affairs, who had spent a good deal of time in working for the suppression of the liquor traffic. Mr. Root was received with an outburst of applause. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I fancy that the annoyance which any true lover of his country has felt for some years past over the prominence of the influence which we have been discussing to-night in political affairs has been measured only by his opportunity for experience and observation. The question which we are here to discuss, to affirm our opinion upon and to influence public opinion regarding, is not a party question, although it is one which might be made so. No political party has declared itself upon the one side or the other, and it therefore stands upon that debatable ground which a member of any party may take his stand upon without forfeiting his party allegiance. [Applause.]

It is necessary in any form of Government that there should be such questions, because with us it is not necessary that the executive and legislative power should agree. We have frequently the case, as it is now, both in the National and State government, of the legislative majority belonging to the one party and the executive authority with the veto power belonging to the other; and unless it was recognized universally that there is a great field of public questions calling for legislative and executive action which cannot be determined upon strictly party considerations, but solely upon considerations of public good, it would be i possible that the smallest appropriation bill could be passed and signed, or that the ordinary affairs of Government could be conducted.

The question before us to-night is one which appeals to every man as a citizen and not as a partisan. [Applause.] We are not engaged in any scheme of paper government without the power of enforcement behind it. We are engaged in performing a function which in the history of this city of ours occupies high and historic position. It is not alone our duty to elect representatives, but it is our duty when we have them elected to express our opinions and unitedly to express public opinion, by meetings such as this. And it is by such meetings that during all this generation, and as history and tradition tell us, during other generations as well, the City of New-York has been marked above all other parts of the country for the force and cogency and directness of its instructions to its representatives.

APPROVING PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Such meetings upon such a subject are not without effect. We have an opportunity now to discuss the consequences, the good consequences of the meetings that have already been held upon the subject. In the enforcement of the existing law there has been a wonderful advance, largely owing to our admirable and effective police administration from the commissioners down to the patrolmen, and especially to the efficiency of the Superintendent of Police [applause], but very largely because public opinion by agitation and public meetings and through the Press, has been brought to bear upon the police and upon the community to make the enforcement of the existing law possible.

The arrests in '84 for violation of the Excise law were 1,123; in '85, 2,144; in '86, 3,448, and in '87, 4,708. Under the influence of the strengthening and active public sentiment the arrests for the enforcement of the Excise law have more than quadrupled in the last four years. [Applause and a voice, "What good are the arrests?"] A result that ought to discourage no one. But some one asked "What good have these arrests done?" Well, they have decreased by a large percentage the number of saloons, [applause] notwithstanding the increase in population, by cutting off the worst and vilest dens.

We are here to advocate the passage of a High License law. The discussion upon it reminds me often of the old children conundrum as to why a miller wears a white hat and the answer, "To keep his head warm." The question, of course, should have been, "Why is the miller's hat white?" The question with us is not whether there should be a license, but whether it is to be high or low. [Applause.] We have a license law on the statute book and there is not the remotest possibility of the repeal of that law.

The right to sell intoxicating liquors comes under the constitution and the law of this country without any license, and the imposition of the license means but a restriction upon the traffic. It is simply quarrelling about words and dividing a hair twixt south and southwest sides.

There are in this city 8,817 licensed places for the sale of liquor, one to each 170 of the population. Allowing that one-half of the entire population drink, it would leave an average of eighty-five person who support each saloon. This is the great law of competition, of supply and demand.

COMPETITION WILL HAVE ITS USUAL EFFECT.

It is an easy business and easily conducted. The same law of competition requires the keepers of these places to do all they can to meet all necessary expenses, but the licensee must be paid first of all. We want to bring the competition to such a point that the worst and most dirty keep ones, at all events, will have to go [applause], and that will be cutting off from 20 to 50 per cent of them.

The men paying this high license could then well afford to be conservators of law and order, and I am sure would be and would discountenance everything that smacked of crime or of the violation of the law. [Applause.] It is said that the tax will be unjust. It will not be unjust to any one, not even to the liquor dealers who will continue in business. [The chairman at this stage stepped up behind Mr. Root and amid a general outburst of laughter informed him that his time was up.] The President, like high license, is sure to come. [Applause.]

A great English orator in a great speech, more important to the destinies of this country than any other upon the other side of the Atlantic, commend Horace, in his speech upon conciliation with America, used these memorable words: "All government, indeed every human enjoyment and benefit, every virtue and every prudent action, is founded upon compromise and barter. We balance inconveniences. We give and take. We temperament rights that we may enjoy others and we prefer to be happy citizens rather than subtle disputants. [Prolonged applause.] Let the gentlemen who advocate extremes of prohibition upon the one hand, and personal liberty upon the other, take this to heart.

See how in former ages some of those who went before us were pitiable in their ignorance, barbarous in their laws, repulsive in their customs. See how lawyers overturn precedent, clergymen reform religion and doctors explain the homicide of those who went before us. And I am quite certain that the future generation will look back upon us, even as we look upon those that are past. Sometimes you may find that it was blind adherence to the doctrine which you professed that let thousands go to the drunkard's grave who might have been kept out of it had you not persisted in refusing to take part in the movement for the amelioration of the condition of your fellows. [Applause.] Life is a compromise; religion is a compromise; Christianity itself is a compromise with eternal justice; and in this movement, which must of necessity be also a compromise, we appeal to every good citizen to join with us and help it along. [Applause.]

WHAT OTHER SPEAKERS SAID.

Mr. Peckham followed Mr. Root. He spoke in his usual clear, logical style and was heartily applauded. Here are some extracts from his speech:

After what my friend Mr. Root has said there is no use of my attempting to make an argument in favor of the High License bill. Indeed, you are all convinced of the necessity and justice of some such measure as is now proposed, and I think that the one thing which this Legislature should do is to pass the bill it has under consideration. I am myself a recent recruit to this idea and it is well that I am addressing an audience of believers, as I should not be likely to make many converts. I have always believed in that old-time Democratic doctrine that the best government is that which governs least. But of late I have given particular attention to the agitation of the liquor question, and have noticed that many of those engaged in the traffic are not content with the law of supply and demand as it applies to other trades. By doubtful methods and contrivances they force their wares upon those who do not seek them; they grate their places of business and locate them in such a manner as to entrap the sons of toil and so render the traffic a dangerous nuisance to the community. I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that here is a proper sphere for interference; that these men have gone too far and the community has the right to step in and regulate the traffic. There is no law permitting any man to sell liquor in this State; the law is to tax those who sell it. The tax, as now proposed, will be virtual prohibition as it will extirpate all the worst elements of the trade. This then is the measure which offers the best results to the cause of temperance in the State of New-York and I hope that every man and woman who passed as a friend to that cause will use his or her influence in its support.

INTRODUCING SOME STATISTICS.

At the close of Mr. Peckham's address, Secretary Pine made the following statement in regard to the assistance given by President Woodman, of the Board of Excise:

The president of the Board of Excise in this city, Charles A. Woodman, has worked with this committee from the start in preparing this bill, and every word of it has passed through his hands. I am further authorized by Mr. Woodman to say that he is an earnest advocate of this bill; that his experience and observation, as president of the Board of Excise for the past two years, convince him that High License is the most pressing need of the hour; that this bill is absolutely practical and will accomplish its object in restricting the evils of the liquor traffic; that the very moderate increase of fee for liquor licenses from $75 to $200, made by the present Commissioners has, in nine months, reduced the liquor saloons in this city from 7,200 to 5,200; that this bill will reduce the liquor saloons at least one-half; and that, as regards New-York, every argument made by the opponents of the bill before the Excise Committee at Albany last week, is refuted by the official records of the Board of Excise in this city.

THE SENTIMENT OF THE MEETING.

Mr. Pine also read these resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

The citizens of New-York in mass-meeting assembled for the purpose of giving expression to public sentiment in favor of high license and the restriction of the liquor traffic, submit for the consideration of the Governor and the Legislature, and of all taxpayers and voters, the following statement concerning the liquor traffic in the city of New-York and the great and increasing evils which it entails upon the community.

The number of places in this city licensed to sell spirituous and malt liquors as a beverage is now 8,016 or one to about every twenty-seven voters over the entire island. In many districts there is at least one saloon to every ten voters.

To watch these saloons, to compel them to observe the law, to arrest their drunken and disorderly customers to the number of 50,000 annually, requires most of the attention of a police force of 2,900 men, maintained at a cost to the city for the year 1888 of $4,415,255. It is proved by statistics that by far the greater proportion of the crime, pauperism and misery of this city is directly attributable to these saloons, and upon them rests the responsibility for a large share of the burden of taxation imposed upon the city for the support of the Department of Charities and Correction, for the police courts, for the District Attorney's office, and for a large proportion of the expense of maintaining many asylums and reformatories.

For the Department of Charities and Correction, which has under its charge a constant population of 15,000 convicts, paupers, insane and sick, men and women, boys and girls, the sum of $2,343,372 has recently been appropriated. For the police courts, Courts of General and Special Sessions, and the District-Attorney's office, the appropriation for 1888 is $421,160. For the support of nearly 15,000 children in asylums, reformatories and charitable institutions, the sum of $1,142,952 44 has just been appropriated.

The total expense thus imposed upon the city amounts in all to $8,322,769 44. As against this, the total amount paid by liquor-sellers during the last year is only $1,186,730, and yet this sum is largely in excess of the amount collected for licenses for many years past.

The moral injury which these saloons inflict upon the city cannot be estimated; and it is a matter of common notoriety that their political influence, growing stronger from year to year and invariably exerted on the side of bad men for bad government, against good men and good government, has become a controlling power in the politics and administration of our municipal affairs.

In 1866, a law was passed by the Legislature of this State fixing license fees for New-York City and Brooklyn as follows: For a liquor license, not less than $250, and for a beer license, not less than $100—rates more than four-fold what had ever before been charged in these cities. In 1865, $9,690 was collected for license fees in New-York City under the old law, although there were nearly 8,000 licensed places in the city. During the first eleven months in which the new law was in operation the number of places was reduced about 50 per cent and $962,547 was collected for license fees. During the first three years more than $3,000,000 was collected in license fees.

The good effects of the new system in preserving order and diminishing drunkenness and crime contained in the reports to the Excise Board for those years are matters of public record. They declare that the places suppressed were of the worst class, and that the better order secured and the diminished intoxication had lessened the number of Sunday arrests by about 8,000 as compared with former years; and in a report made at the end of 1869, just before another Excise Law was enacted at the instigation of the Tweed Ring, they reported that the high license system "had been eminently successful as a measure of finance and a powerful reinforcement of all the elements which contribute to public sobriety, order and virtue." The experience of other States where high license has been adopted—such as Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri and Pennsylvania—as evidenced by actual statistics, prove that it has reduced the number of saloons from 30 to 50 per cent; has almost totally suppressed the worst class of saloons; has tended to secure better enforcement of the Excise laws, and has diminished pauperism, drunkenness and crime.

And we do hereby adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is of vital importance to the good morals and good government of this city that the saloons shall and must be put down, and that it is the sense of this meeting that the most direct and practicable means of suppressing this greatest of public evils, of cutting down the number of saloons, and of compelling them to respect the law, is by the establishment of the now well-recognized and thoroughly-tried principle of high license; and

Resolved, That the measure now before the Legislature known as the High License bill, is just and reasonable and is the most effective means for the accomplishment of these results and of forcing the liquor traffic to contribute its fair share towards the replenishing the community for the vast expenses of which they are the principal cause; and

Resolved, That we appeal to the Legislature and to the Governor of the State of New-York to make this High License bill a High License law; and

Resolved, That the Citizens' Committee on High License as now constituted, be requested to maintain its organization as representing this meeting and to use every honorable effort to secure the immediate enactment of a High License law.

RINGING WORDS FROM DR. CROSBY.

The Rev. Dr. E. Winchester Donald spoke briefly and closed with an applicable war story, when a loud and general demand from all parts of the house called the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby to the footlights. Dr. Crosby said:

It is too late, my friends, for a speech from me, but I will make just one remark. The principle upon which we have entered this campaign is that we are going to do what we can, and not that we are going to try to do what we can't. [Great applause.]

I have received a certified statement showing the condition of things in the town of Bangor, which lies in the centre of the State of Maine. It is a town of only 1,600 inhabitants, but small as it is, it has 225 open saloons. [Laughter.] If prohibition after thirty years' trial cannot take care of a town of 1,600 people in the heart of Maine, how long will it be before it can take care of New-York City with a population of 2,000,000? [Tumultuous laughter and applause.]

The chairman announced that the audience would find printed forms of petition at the door and urged friends of high license to interest themselves in obtaining signatures for forwarding to the Legislature at Albany. The meeting, which was enthusiastic throughout, then adjourned with cheers for the proposed law.

AN ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE IN BROOKLYN.

REPUBLICANS FORMING A BRANCH THERE—ENTHUSIASTIC SPEECHES.

Great enthusiasm prevailed at a meeting of a number of Republicans at No. 398 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, last evening, to organize a Kings County branch of the Anti-Saloon Republican State League. Among those present were ex-Assemblyman A. S. Bacon, ex-United States District-Attorney A. W. Tenney, James R. Howe, James Arnold, Dr. S. S. Guy, ex-Supervisor John W. Harmon, W. T. B. Milliken, J. L. Mitchell and James Morton.

Mr. Howe presided. A draft of the constitution and by-laws of the League was submitted and discussed, but its adoption was postponed until the next meeting, when permanent officers will be chosen.

A number of addresses were made. Albert Griffin chairman of the National Anti-Saloon Republican Committee, explained the purpose of the movement. Colonel E. P. Hill, the vice-president of the State League, followed Mr. Griffin. Judge Tenney made the next speech and Colonel Bacon came last. He said among other things: "We must put backbone in the Republican party. I am proud to say that I am a Republican without a break, first, last and all the time. I was born about the time the party was, and took in its principles from my mother's breast. I am also proud of an unbroken record on the temperance question, and I can be a Republican and a temperance man at the same time. [Applause.] If we can get the Republican party convinced to the protection of the American home, as it is to the protection of American industry, we will attain a second great victory and obliterate the saloon as we freed the slave." [Applause.]

ASKING A NEW TRIAL OF THE JANAUSCHEK CASE.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 6 (Special).—Madame Janauschek's was awarded $12,000 damages from Henry Ball, jr., of New-York, by a jury in the United States Court a few weeks ago for injuries sustained by falling down stairs in the defendant's hotel. To-day Judge Carpenter heard the arguments of counsel for and against a new trial in the case, which is asked for on the ground of newly discovered evidence and because the damages are excessive.

TAMMANY'S NEW WARRIORS.

The Tammany society last evening elected a large number of candidates for membership, among them Internal Revenue Collector Leonard F. Geigerich. State Treasurer Fitzgerald was to have been initiated, but was called out of town unexpectedly. He will be made a Tammany warrior at the next meeting of the Society.

Every Symptom Gone.

Probably there is no disease which inflicts so much continuous pain as Rheumatism. When it becomes chronic there are few more difficult to effect a cure. Over no single complaint has Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy won more brilliant victories than rheumatism. By its use the agonized patient can once more use his limbs and is freed from the shackles that have bound him, perhaps, for years. Mr. Frank Strait, a well-known merchant of New-Hampton, N. Y., says: I suffered tortures with

SCIATIC RHEUMATISM.

My case was a very bad one, and none of the means taken gave me relief. I used Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., and am entirely rid of every symptom of my trouble. Only three bottles brought about this wonderful result. It has built me up and been of great benefit in other ways. I heartily recommend it to other sufferers.

Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy,

Rondout, N. Y. Price, $1; 6 for $5.

LESS THAN TWENTY LEFT.

THE FIRST DAY'S TRAMP DOES ITS WORK.

MANY FOOT-SORE PEDESTRIANS DROP OUT OF THE BIG FOOT-RACE.

Until nearly daylight the big, noisy crowd that saw the start of the six-days' race remained in Madison Square Garden, howling, shouting, and in every possible way making as much noise and confusion as 5,000 people can.

The early gray of dawn began to force itself into the heavy clouds of tobacco-smoke before many people began to think of home and breakfast. As it was, some depended upon the tough and uninviting railroad sandwiches which heartless venders sold, for their morning meal. Some of those who stayed all night managed to get a little sleep by curling up on the benches. But their rest was by no means conducive of sleep, for their slumbers were frequently disturbed by the shouts of the mob cheering on to renewed exertions some favorite on the track.

Swenk, the printer, was the only one to give up before daybreak. He walked twenty-five miles, blistering his heels and breaking his spirit, and made up his mind that there was more money, ease and comfort to be had at the case than in walking-matches. His trainer sent him home to his wife, and gave him a quarter to buy some liniment with. During the chilly morning hours the pedestrians kept circling around the ring, sometimes breaking into a run and rushing along by twos, threes and groups of half a dozen or more, as if to devour space and time; again dropping into a walk or a slow dog-trot they hung to the sawdust ring with remarkable tenacity.

About the hour for breakfast the big race stood an excellent chance of breaking up in a fizzle, because of trouble with the scorers. They are under the management of "Ed" Plummer, a well-known sporting reporter, and when their stomachs began to clamor for the morning meal, their mouths took up the cry, and the men wanted to go out to breakfast and they asked for return tickets.

SCORERS THREATEN TO STRIKE.

Frank Hall, the manager, was appealed to, but in his affection for the renters of stands and privileges, he refused to give the tickets, saying that the scorers could eat in the Garden. Plummer wouldn't take this, and he offered to lead his men in a strike. At this the manager trembled, for then there would be no one to keep the scores, and the pedestrians would stop. He begged Plummer not to strike and take his men with him. Plummer gave him until noon to hand over either badges or passes, or the entire force and scoring apparatus would be taken away.

Hall tried to frighten the diminutive but pugnacious Plummer, with an accusation of fraud. He accused him of having more men on the payroll than were at work. The roll was read, however, and only a force of scorers large enough for the work responded to their names. At this the manager weakened and red badges were furnished. While this was going on a fight between "Kenny's Unknown" and "Old Bobby Vint" took place on the track. The "Unknown" Dempsey by name, had been bothering the old man all the morning. "Bobby" protested and Dempsey retaliated by striking him in the mouth. The old man retired to his cabin to have his mouth doctored.

The alleged music had, however, a good effect upon the walkers and when some lively air was struck up, the men took a brisker gait and kept to it until the music ceased. When Cunerero returned to the track, after a short rest, he was received with loud applause and he spun around the ring with a long sweeping motion that soon rolled up miles to his score. At midnight those who failed to make the necessary number of miles were retired, leaving less than twenty in the race. Hegeman, who led during the day, dropped out at 9 o'clock at 111 miles and Albert shot ahead of him and at 10:15 had made 126 miles.

CHOOSING BETWEEN MUSIC AND BEER.

Shortly before 11 o'clock Captain Riley, of the 11th Precinct, came into the Garden with a squad of police and told the management that they could not have music and beer at the same time. Which should they give up, the profits from the beer or the joys of the music? The beer won, and the music departed.

Stout, the tall and slim colored man, was the centre of interest during the night. At 11:40 he had a mile to walk to save himself for the race. He dragged his long frame around the ring while the audience cheered and shouted and when he reached his 100 mile mark, the roof fairly shook with the noise that greeted him. "Bobby" Vint made a spurt and also saved himself for the race.

At midnight the score of the leaders stood:

	Miles.		Miles.
Hegeman	111	Hart	130
Guerrero	129	Moore	113
Cartwright	103	Day	118
Albert	126	Herty	122
Panchot	125	Golden	125

At 1 o'clock the following is the position in which the pedestrians stood:

	Miles.		Miles.
Guerrero	13	Herty	122
Hart	130	Day	121
Albert	13	Moore	119
Golden	126	Hegeman	115
Panchot	124	Cox	110

The full score of the walkers at 2 a. m. was as follows:

Albert	131	Herty	123
Guerrero	130	Day	125
Hart	130	Moore	114
Golden	126	Hegeman	119
Panchot	124	Cox	110

SUICIDE OF C. F. MEERT.

THE BODY OF A FORMER NEW-YORK MERCHANT FOUND IN AN EMPTY HOUSE.

RED BANK, Feb. 6 (Special).—The dead body of C. F. Meert was found to-day in the old Van Buren mansion, with a bullet hole in his breast and a pistol lying by his side. Mr. Meert was a wine importer and did business in Beaver-st. until about a year and a half ago, when he failed and has since been engaged in no regular business. He was the son-in-law of Dr. W. H. Van Buren of Shrewsbury, and lived in a house adjoining the old Van Buren home at Shrewsbury. He left his home on Thursday and was to go to New-York. As he was in the habit of visiting the city and staying sometimes for days, his wife did not worry about his disappearance. To-day the body was found by a servant.

Mr. Meert, since his failure, has acted strangely at times and would often be seen taking long solitary walks, acting in a despondent way. It is supposed that his business troubles were at the bottom of his suicide. He leaves a wife and three children, one a grown-up daughter.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

A LOCAL OPTION BILL REPORTED IN THE HOUSE—PROSECUTOR WINFIELD'S CASE.

TRENTON, Feb. 6 (Special).—The Legislature reassembled this evening with an exceptionally large attendance of spectators and prominent politicians. Before the House met the Committee on the Judiciary gave a hearing on the Local Option bill.

Charles K. Landis, of Vineland, suggested a number of amendments exempting beer and wine and changing ten districts from counties to townships and cities.

When the House was called to order the bill was reported without amendment and without recommendation, the Democratic member dissenting.

The bill permitting the erection of a bridge across the Morris Canal at Washington-st., Jersey City, was laid over by Assemblyman Fuller, of that place, who said he desired to ascertain the sentiment of the citizens on the subject. Assemblyman McDermitt objected, but withdrew his objections upon the promise that Mr. Fuller would discuss the bill with his accustomed eloquence.

The Governor was not here this evening and expected nominations were not received in consequence. Developments calculated to stir up excitement were expected in the case of Prosecutor Winfield, of Hudson County, whose nomination was sent in a fortnight ago. The facts have, however, failed to materialize and it is said with authority that the nomination will be reported to-morrow and be confirmed without opposition.

MURDERED BY A COVETOUS HUSBAND.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Mathias Busch was murdered to-night by her husband, a saloon keeper. The deed was done at their home in the presence of their child and the aunt of the victim. Busch was arrested, knife in hand. Just as he was about to slay his little daughter, Busch had been foiled in his desire to control $10,000 in real estate that had been willed his wife by her father.

HENRY IRVING'S FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY.

BOSTON, Feb. 6 (Special).—This was Henry Irving's fiftieth birthday, and he celebrated it by playing to the largest audience he ever played to, and the largest crowd seen in the large Boston theatre. Every seat was occupied, hundreds were standing, crowding out into the lobby, and hundreds were turned away, unable even to get a glimpse of the stage. It was the last night of "Faust," which has drawn largely ever since it was put on. The receipts were more than $5,000.

INEFFICIENT POSTAL SERVICE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 6 (Special).—The postal service has become so unreliable and inefficient that business men here have begun using the express and telegraph for all important correspondence. The complaints of a great number of merchants show that in many instances large sums have been lost through inexcusable delay in delivering letters. Eastern mails intended for Indianapolis are carried through to other points almost daily. An investigation has been made into the matter and local postal authorities say that the officers at Washington are responsible for the trouble, because they refuse to permit the employment of adequate assistance, although the business of this office has increased 25 per cent within the last year and the receipts in 1887 were over 100,000 more than the expenses.

TO FIX A UNIFORM SCALE FOR MINING.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 6 (Special).—The interstate convention of coal miners and coal operators will begin in this city to-morrow, and the work of arranging a scale of wages to govern all the bituminous coal fields in the United States will be undertaken. One hundred and thirty thousand coal miners are interested in the result. To-day the joint wage committee to arrange a scale to be presented to the convention met and organized with an Indiana operator as chairman and an Ohio mining official as secretary. The States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana were each represented by one Federation miner, one Knight of Labor and two operators. There is much disappointment over the absence of the Illinois operators. A Pittsburg operator said it meant that the Illinois operators would not pay as high a rate of wages as the convention may agree upon. It is feared that the Indiana operators may withdraw as they enter into direct competition with the Illinois people. The miners will demand for all districts last year's scale, at least, while the operators of some districts contend for reductions necessary to secure uniformity.

COLUMBIA TO GIVE WOMEN NEW HONORS.

THE TRUSTEES ESTABLISH A POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENT FOR THEM.

The Trustees of Columbia College passed an important resolution yesterday, establishing another department in the Collegiate course for Women, which shall correspond to the Post-Graduate Department of the College, in the School of Arts. By this new course, women who have taken the degree of Doctor of Arts or Master of Arts at Columbia may pursue a higher course of study for the degree of Doctor of Letters or Doctor of Philosophy.

The resolution provides that this course is to be not less than two years, and the young women will be obliged to prepare a graduating thesis, upon the same conditions that the theses of the post-graduate department are now written. The Faculty of the School of Arts are empowered to prepare a scheme of study. Women graduates of other colleges will be permitted to compete for the higher degrees upon giving evidence of a sufficient knowledge of the courses pursued by the women graduates of Columbia.

The election of a professor to fill the vacant Latin chair at the college was again postponed, this time until April. J. T. Struthers, jr., was appointed an assistant in mineralogy in the School of Mines, and Edward L. Stabler was reappointed a fellow in mathematics.

A petition signed by the entire senior class of the School of Arts, all except five seniors in the School of Mines and almost all of the senior law students was presented to the Trustees asking that separate commencements be given to them instead of the one commencement which the trustees decided upon at their last meeting. Many reasons were advanced, the most forcible one being, that there was no house in the city large enough to contain the friends of the three schools, or rather, the five schools, for the collegiate course for women as well as the School of Political Science would be included. The trustees considered the matter carefully, and finally referred it to the "Committee on the Course and the Statutes," which is composed of the Rev. Dr Morgan Dix, chairman; Joseph W. Harper, Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, the Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers and John Crosby Brown.

TROUBLE IN THE GOGEBIC RANGE.

ATTACHMENTS AGAINST J. E. BURTON—OPPOSING ANY NEW ISSUE OF BONDS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6 (Special).—A dispatch from Milwaukee to "The News" says of the Gogebic Mining Range: "The followers of J. E. Burton, the mining man, are losing confidence in his ability to manage affairs to their interest. His latest circular, advising that the properties be bonded for $600,000 in order that the debts, which now amount to near $400,000, may be paid off, and that $120,000 working capital may remain, does not meet with general approval. The heavier stockholders in Milwaukee do not believe in issuing bonds to the amount of $600,000, and are opposed to paying Burton's claim of $250,000 for money advanced. They claim that all the money he advanced was paid in by the stockholders for their shares. The stockholders, however, still have unbounded faith in the ultimate value of the mines. Mr. Burton's solvency is beginning to be a question exciting a good deal of comment. His mail in New-York from a large portion of the 2,000 stockholders of Bessemer stock is said to be large. He says that his postage and telegraph bill exceeds $400 a day. Nothing, so far as known, has been heard from him since the attachments against his personal property have begun springing up on every side. It is reported that one of the attachments was got out by the Geneva Lake Bank, of which Burton is a director. A stockholder in the Bessemer Consolidated Iron Company, of which Mr. Burton is the president, to-night said in reference to the rumored failure that Burton had certainly failed to make the deal go through, in which Senator Windom, Jesse Grant and Stephen W. Dorsey are interested. In reference to the Illinois attachments, the stockholder said: 'Presumably these attachments are issued for the protection of those men who bought stock of him and received a written personal guarantee. There are a large number of such stockholders. In and around Geneva Lake there are dozens of men who mortgaged everything they had to raise the money to buy stock of him. Burton owns forty or fifty houses, farms and stores there and in the Gogebic Range, and I suppose that the attachments will be levied against any unencumbered property that may be found.'"

ONLY ONE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONER.

MR. JUDD'S DEATH LIKELY TO HASTEN THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, Feb. 6 (Special).—The death of David W. Judd, one of the Quarantine Commissioners leaves the Board in a singular position. Thomas C. Platt's place is technically vacant, and Mr. Judd having died there is another vacancy. There remains only one Commissioner, namely, John A. Nichols. Can he transact the business of the Board? This was the question asked by many of the Senators to-night. It is thought that Mr. Judd's death will precipitate action by Governor Hill in regard to the Quarantine Commission, and that this week he will nominate successors for Mr. Platt and Mr. Judd.

BAG MANUFACTURERS AT DELMONICO'S.

A JOLLY GATHERING OF A NEW ASSOCIATION—WISE AND WITTY SPEAKERS.

That a part and by no means an unimportant part of the reason of being of the recently-formed Bag Manufacturers' Association of the Eastern and Middle States is sociability was shown by the first annual dinner, which was held with great success at Delmonico's last night. No bag-making firm of any note was unrepresented, and the kindred leather manufacturers had also their representatives at the banquet. Many distinguished guests were present, and many more were invited but were unavoidably prevented from attending, among the latter being Mayor Hewitt, who sent a letter of apology.

The president of the association, George B. Jenkinson, of the firm of T. B. Peddie & Co., Newark, presided. At the president's table were Charles Scheuer, of Scheuer & Brother, New-York, vice-president of the association; T. B. Peddie, ex-Congressman Halsey, Mayor Haines, of Newark, and J. Lagowitz, of J. Lagowitz & Co., Newark. Other prominent members and guests present were Edgar Farmer, of Edgar Farmer & Co., Newark; George Peck, of the same firm; John Lane, of Matthews & Co., New-York; John D. Wood, Westport, Conn.; J. Mendelsohn, of Detroit; William O. Headley, Newark; H. Scheuer, Patrick T. Quinn, Controller of Newark; Edward Stone, Newark; James F. Connelly, Newark; Mr. Tanzer, of Lagowitz & Co.; W. H. Peck, of Farmer & Co.; Mr. Kleine, New-York; George B. Jenkinson, jr., and R. V. Jenkinson.

Among the toasts responded to were "Our Friends," "Our Association," "Valise-Making in Its Early Days," "Tariff Reform," "Topics of the Day" and "Individuals."

The president made a neat little address of welcome, and contrasted the condition of the bag and trunk-making in these days with what it was in the infancy of the industry. Thomas B. Peddie, who reminded his hearers that he had an interest in Scotch bagpipes as well as in bags, humorously referred to the baggage-smasher and the benefits he conferred on the trade. Ex-Congressman George A. Halsey, who is the president of the Leather Manufacturers' Association, made some witty remarks as to who had the honor of making the first leather bags. For some occult reason he assigned Mr. Peddie only the second place, and gave the first to Adam.

Among the other speakers were vice-president Scheuer, Edward Simon, W. H. Peck, Mr. Klein, Mayor Haines, James F. Connelly, Mr. Lagowitz, George B. Jenkinson, jr., Controller Quinn, who made a speech that was wise as well as witty, and R. J. K. Jenkinson, who spoke for the frame-makers.

The festivities were prolonged till a late hour; and all who were present to wish the young association many happy returns of the day hope that its first anniversary may be as happily celebrated.

FOUR GOVERNORS AT THE TABLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6 (Special).—The battalion of State Fencibles gave its annual ball to-night at the Academy of Music. It proved to be the greatest social occasion of the season. Among the prominent guests were General Philip H. Sheridan, Governor Joseph A. Beaver and staff, of Pennsylvania; Governor R. T. Biggs and staff, of Delaware; Governor Robert S. Green and staff, of New Jersey, and Governor Henry Lloyd and staff, of Maryland. There were over 800 soldiers in uniform in the march. The ball was a brilliant success.

KILLED BY A BLAST IN A QUARRY.

KEYPORT, N. J., Feb. 6.—John Stevens, an employe of a stone quarry at this place, was instantly killed this morning by the premature explosion of a blast. Stevens had lighted the fuse, but he miscalculated the speed at which the fuse was burning.

BIG NEW-YORK NEWS.

FROM BOSTON, VIA WASHINGTON.

Washington correspondence Boston Herald.

The President, there is good reason to believe, regards this (Hill's fighting him in State committee) as very contemptible business on the part of the Governor, while Mr. Cleveland's friends all over the State are so angry that, if the reports received here are to be believed, Hill's foolish adventure will almost certainly result in his being left off the ticket as a candidate for Governor next fall. The County Democracy of New-York, and the Kings County Democracy also, are known to be very angry at the Governor and are ready to slaughter him.

What makes the situation worse for Hill is that Mayor Hewitt is developing great strength, and will be exceedingly available as a candidate for Governor. The elements that are hostile to Hill are all friendly to Hewitt. He has not only the support of the County Democracy, but of Croker, the strongest leader of Tammany. He is also strong in the interior of the State, and unless Hill takes the back track and falls into line for Cleveland at once, he is pretty sure to be succeeded in the Governorship by Hewitt.

A TWELVE-MINUTE SESSION.

ASSEMBLYMEN IN A PANICKY STATE.

A JOINT CONFERENCE CONCLUDES THAT THE UNFINISHED LIBRARY MAY DO FOR THE NEW CHAMBER.

ALBANY, Feb. 6 (Special).—The Assemblymen seem convinced that it is dangerous to sit longer beneath the ponderous stone ceiling of the Assembly Chamber. There was about the smallest attendance to-night at any evening session that the Assembly has ever had. Nearly half of the seats were vacant. Before the session began about every one in the room was gazing upward inspecting the ceiling. Mr. Sheehan, the leader of the Democrats, who was told by the expert commission that there is a heavy stone directly over his seat almost ready to fall, did not occupy his chair but for a moment or so at a time.

"I am here," said Assemblyman Yates a diminutive man who sits beneath the massive centre stone, "I am here because I haven't the courage to stay away."

There was a ludicrous side to the scare. For a week a committee of ladies of the Women's Suffrage Society has been here pushing a bill to give women the right to vote in cities. These women, upon motion of Mr. Ainsworth, were given permission last week to advocate their bill in the Assembly on Wednesday night of this week. But since this permission was given the dangerous state of the ceiling has been announced. Now the ladies are said to be highly indignant with Mr. Ainsworth because he had the Assembly pass such a resolution, knowing as he did how weak the ceiling is. They sat in the Senate Chamber to-night, where there is no danger of falling ceilings.

The Assembly was in such a panic that its session lasted only twelve minutes. Many of the members thought a recess of a week ought to be taken in order to get new quarters. In the brief session Mr. Youngman, of Albany, introduced a bill authorizing State Engineer Bogart, T. C. Clark and R. M. Upjohn, the commission who warned the Assemblymen of their danger, to draw up plans and specifications for the removal of the stone ceiling and the substitution for it of a wooden ceiling. Mr. Low, of the Senate, and Speaker Cole, of the Assembly, were appointed the members of a commission under the bill to supervise the work of removing the ceiling and putting in a wooden one. The bill says that the work must be done before December 1 of the present year, or before the next Legislature meets.

Another practical step that the Assembly took was upon motion of Mr. Ainsworth to pass a resolution requesting the Senate to appoint a committee to meet a like committee of the Assembly to head a conference about the removal of the Assembly. The Senate at once appointed Senators Hendricks, Sloan and McNaughton as its committee. The Assembly appointed Assemblymen Ains