BAD INDIANS UNDER ARREST.

GHOST DANCERS BACK FROM EUROPE.

UNCLE SAM SCOOPS THEM IN—BEER AND CIGARETTES CONSOLE THEM.

When the steamship Cotsam, of the Allan State Line, arrived at her pier in Brooklyn yesterday a corporal and three shoulders of the Regular Army were on the pier. As soon as the gangplank was out the soldiers marched on board and placed under arrest twelve of the twenty-four Indians there. These Indians were returning from "Buffalo Bill's" Wild West Show, which has disbanded at Glasgow. Chief among the Indians placed under arrest were Short Bull and Kicking Bear. In the trouble at Pine Ridge Agency these two Indians were prominent in the ghost dances. Kicking Bear especially announced himself in the full panoply of war-paint and savage song as the prophet of the Messiah. The other Indians who were taken into custody along with these two chiefs were also prominent ghost dancers in those troublous times. They were all taken to Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, when the trouble was over and held there as prisoners. The ex-scout, William Cody, who runs the Wild West Show, finally got permission to take them to Europe to exhibit them.

These painted warriors of the Bad Lands were anxious to go, and Cody gave bonds to return them and treat them well. Yesterday they appeared dressed in English clothes of the latest style, smoking cigarettes and longing for beer. The stern corporal and his three blue-coat soldiers marched the twelve captives from the steamer to an immigrant boarding-house at No. 25 Greenwich-st., there to await the time when they should take the train for Chicago. The other Indians followed those under arrest, and all of them assembled in the barroom of the hotel. Every Indian had a gold watch, and rolls of bills were stuffed in his pockets. Among them were three squaws. There were Plenty Blankets, the wife of Short Bull; No Blankets, the wife of Shooting, and Medicine Horse, the wife of Bring the Whites. Their long, straight, black hair was all that the Indians kept of their former savagery except the low cunning which gleamed from their villanous countenances.

Short Bull is an especially bad-looking Indian. If he stayed in New-York twenty-four hours he would be arrested "on suspicion." His face is a perfect "chamber of horrors." These Indians, while they have been in Europe, have been writing letters to other Indians on Western reservations, telling of the great things they would do when they got back. Already the ghost dance is in progress in the Pine Ridge Reservation in anticipation of the coming of Short Bull, who is a fighter, and Kicking Bear, who is a talker. Orders were given, therefore, from the headquarters of the Army at Washington that these "bad Indians" should be placed under military arrest as soon as they arrived in this country and taken to the seclusion of Fort Sheridan. The twelve other Indians are "good Indians," and go back to the Pine Ridge Agency under the rule which requires all Indians to report to the agencies of their reservations once a year.

Yesterday afternoon, while waiting in the immigrant boarding-house for the time when they should take the Western-bound train, the Indians smoked cigarettes and drank lager beer to an unlimited extent, and all the while the four blue-coated soldiers stood about and watched them with impassible faces. Short Bull had written to a friend at Pine Ridge that he had $900, and intended to spend it all for "firewater" before he came to the reservation. He could not do this, however, for he only bought lager beer, and at midnight the entire party were marched to the Central Railroad of New-Jersey ferry, and started toward Pine Ridge and Fort Sheridan.

HILL TRAVELS THROUGH GEORGIA.

HE SPEAKS FROM THE CAR PLATFORM AND IN THE AUGUSTA OPERA HOUSE.

Savannah, Ga., March 18.—Senator Hill this morning had a reception in the parlors of the De Soto Hotel and then made a brief trip down the harbor. The party started for Augusta at 2 o'clock in company with Patrick Walsh.

Augusta, Ga., March 18.—At Waynesboro a crowd had gathered at the station, and after the band had played "Dixie," the Waynesboro company of the Georgia National Guard received the Senator with a salute of musketry. Senator Hill made a brief speech in which he set forth the shortcomings of the Republican party and urged his hearers to place the Democratic party in full possession of the Government.

It was 6 o'clock when the city of Augusta was reached, and here again was witnessed a scene of great enthusiasm. At the Arlington Hotel Senator Hill held a public reception. At 8 o'clock the Opera House doors were thrown open for the Democratic demonstration. Mr. Walsh introduced Senator Hill as "one who has never been defeated; one of the ablest, purest, highest and best exponents of Democracy in the country." (Cheers.)

Senator Hill spoke in part as follows: "For the kind welcome which you have extended to me this evening I tender you my sincere thanks. If it is a crime for a public man to take a journey to this favored portion of our land and exchange friendly greetings with his countrymen, to meet the people face to face and learn their condition and their desires, then, indeed, I have offended; and I shall be pleased to repeat the offence whenever time and opportunity shall afford me the pleasure. (Great applause.) Neither shall I indulge in any false excuses for my visit. I dislike hypocrisy and sham. (Applause.) I desired to meet the people of the South, and I frankly confess it. In many portions of the south, especially in the agricultural districts, the people are not now enjoying a fair degree of prosperity. They are suffering from business depression and low prices for their great staple product—cotton. They are also injured by a disordered currency. (Applause.) They need the beneficial legislation and relief which the Democratic party can furnish them when in full possession of the Government." (Applause.)

ANTI-HILL FEELING IN GREENE COUNTY.

Kingston, N. Y., March 18 (Special.)—The rock-ribbed Democratic county of Greene is full of opposition to David B. Hill, and her forces are about to be marshalled against him in solid array. John H. Bagley, jr., the ex-Congressman and ex-Assemblyman, is in the field against Hill. He says: "Yes, I shall take another little turn at politics. Hill disgusts me beyond endurance. Why, you remember the tyrannical dictation of Roscoe Conkling. People would not submit to it and threw him out. Well, Conkling's course was nothing in comparison with the disgraceful conduct and management of this man Hill. It is quite beyond precedent. What will we do in Greene? Well, we shall organize the county in the anti-Hill movement at once. I shall begin a personal canvas of the Democracy of the county. We will hold our caucuses soon and elect our delegates to the Syracuse Convention, and we will make a square, open fight. I believe the majority of the Democrats in Greene County are opposed to Hill."

GOVERNOR PECK DOESN'T LIKE HILL.

Chicago, March 18 (Special.)—"The people of the United states may countenance the active self-assertion of scheming politicians to the small offices, but they draw the line on the Presidency, and they will draw the line on Hill," said Governor George W. Peck, of Wisconsin, to-day. The Governor, who has just returned from a three-weeks' visit to New-York, was confident that the revulsion of feeling among Democrats against Hill has been so great that Hill may be now almost safely considered out of the race. "In my opinion," he said, "Hill has gone too far. I have been through New-York State recently and I tell you the people are not for Hill." Regarding the Wisconsin delegation to the National Convention, the Governor said it would undoubtedly be for Cleveland, although there might be a few delegates favorable to the nomination of a Western candidate. There was little sentiment in the East, he said, for a Western candidate, and the second choice on the ticket was not often mentioned.

WHAT PROSPECTS BRIGHT IN KANSAS.

Kansas City, March 18.—The present period of cold weather, following so suddenly upon several warm, spring-like days, has caused anxiety among business men of Kansas City, regarding the prospects for the Kansas wheat crop. The acreage of the state is fully equal to last year, that is to say, it exceeds 3,500,000 acres, and because of exceptionally favorable weather a poor prospects has developed into a most promising outlook. The best judges in the state did not hesitate to predict, previous to the present cold spell, that Kansas would raise as big a wheat crop in 1892 as she raised in 1891. The information received here is that these bright prospects have not been affected by the cold weather. A few grain men in Kansas report probable damage, but the great majority are of the opinion that the wheat has not been hurt. There is a note of danger, however, in some of the reports. In some parts of Kansas grave fears of insect ravages is entertained.

OPPOSING THE FREEDOM OF WORSHIP BILL.

Clergymen of different denominations met last evening at No. 12 West Eleventh-st. to protest against the enactment of the bill known as the Freedom of Worship bill, which passed the Senate on March 9. The bill was condemned as tending toward a union of Church and state. A protest signed by E. M. Kingsley, chairman, and J. J. Chapman, secretary of the meeting, will be sent to the Legislature. Mr. Kingsley will appear before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly next Tuesday in behalf of the opponents of the bill.

HEAVIEST SNOWFALL OF THE WINTER.

TRAVEL DELAYED IN THE STREETS AND ON THE ELEVATED RAILROADS.

Snow is a good angel among the elements which go to make up the weather. At least it is if there is anything in the theory of scientists, that weather effects peoples' moods and that rainy days lead to suicide. Most people feel good-natured when there are big piles of snow on every hand. No matter how slow the cars run or how much one might be jostled or delayed, most people seemed to be happy yesterday. A foot of snow in a New-York street means three feet at the curb stone, and the boys had a happy time building snow forts and running sleds. One didn't see that in Broadway, where snow was only another name for discomfort, but in the side streets where trucks and street cars were scarce and the snow not yet mixed with the dirt of the undeaned streets, the children revelled. The awkward attempts of youngsters, who knew so little of healthful country winter sports, to build the forts they had heard about, would have been pathetic had it not been so laughable. They enjoyed it as well as the onlooker, so there was no room for sorrow.

The snowstorm of yesterday morning was the heaviest of the winter, and among the heaviest since the blizzard of four years ago. On Thursday evening the flakes began to come down. They piled up on top of each other all night, and at breakfast time the earth had a thirteen-inch coverlet above her. Then came the day's struggle with the obstruction. The street-car companies had foreseen the difficulty soon after the snowfall began, and long before it ceased had scrapers and brushes out on the lines to prevent any accumulation of snow. Even then it was hard enough to run the cars. The cross-town lines and many of the lines in side streets ran with four horses. This enabled them to make fair time, but as the cars were infrequent they were everywhere filled to overflowing. In Third-ave. good time was made, but in Broadway the delays were maddening. A four-horse team is English and stylish, but it would be worse than useless in Broadway, as crowded as it was yesterday, and the company was wise enough not to try that plan, though Bleecker-st. and Broadway cars came along with strings of horses, which helped to block the street. Owing to the snow in the narrower streets, Broadway became the thoroughfare for vastly more than its share of trucks, and this delayed traffic to such an extent that some cars were three hours behind their schedule time when they were taken off at night.

The elevated railroad trains were delayed somewhat in the morning, and were consequently crowded more than usual. To make the discomfort worse, on the West side lines the trains were all one car shorter than usual.

Commissioner Brennan, of the Street-Cleaning Department, decided that it was useless to try to clear away the snow during the day, and contented himself with keeping the crosswalks clean. At night, carts were sent out to clear the main thoroughfares. The joy of the afternoon was somewhat dimmed, though not entirely blotted out, by a fine drizzle, which was rather the settling of the mist which hung over the city than a genuine rain.

When asked to explain the storm which he had raked up for a parting winter salute, Local Forecast Officer Dunn said: "There is snow all over the United States east of the Ohio and Tennessee valleys, and from Virginia to Maine. There is rain south of Virginia to Florida. West of the Mississippi the weather is generally clear. The storm centre is over the Atlantic Ocean, just east of Virginia and North Carolina. It is moving northeastward. All along the coast high winds prevail, together with a dense fog. The average temperature in New-York to-day was 28 degrees, and the lowest was 23 degrees. At Sandy Hook this morning the wind was blowing about twenty-six miles an hour, and at Block Island at about forty. The average snowfall north of Washington has been about a foot. On January 6 we had six inches of snow, and on January 16, eight inches. The storm is now moving north east. It will be clearing in the morning and the day will be fair, and Sunday will be warmer."

DAMAGE IN THE SOUTH AND WEST.

New-Orleans, March 18.—"The Times-Democrat's" Dallas, Texas, dispatch says: "The hurricane of rain, sleet and snow raged with fury all night. No part of the whole state, from Red River to the Gulf, escaped its withering breath and icy embrace. At some points snow reached the extraordinary depth of twenty inches. It is conceded here that the fruit crop is totally swept away, but many think that where the snow buried wheat and oats, these crops will be saved. Dispatches to-day from 100 points in the State report that it is a calamity worse than anything that has occurred in the last ten years."

"The Pleasune's" Austin, Tex., dispatch says: "A terrific norther, accompanied by sleet, struck this section about midnight Wednesday, and yesterday the ground was covered with ice. Growing corn and all vegetation has been killed. Fruit is destroyed, and in some instances possibly the trees. The State Commissioner of Agriculture estimates the loss of the peach and plum crop alone in the State at $1,750,000. Sugar planters here fear their cane has been seriously injured."

Dispatches from many points in Central and Northeast Mississippi report heavy snowstorms and freezing weather. Six inches of snow is reported all over the Yazoo valley. Severe weather also prevails throughout Northeastern Louisiana.

At Helena, Ark., a fourteen-hours' incessant snow was terminated at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, leaving the ground covered to a depth of thirteen inches, the heaviest snowfall in that section for seventeen years.

Austin, Tex., March 18.—The terrific norther of Wednesday night, which tore up everything, killed the peaches and wheat throughout Texas, besides young corn which was just up. All flowers are flowers are killed.

Kansas City, Mo., March 18.—"The Journal's" Guthrie, Okla., dispatch says that the storm of Tuesday was the most severe ever experienced in that country. The land is frozen solid for a foot deep and is covered with eight inches of snow. Many fatalities will occur among the boomers, who are awaiting the cession of the Indian lands. Hundreds of cattle have been frozen to death in the Osage Indian country, and numbers are supposed to have succumbed in other parts of the Territory.

Sparta, Ill., March 18.—The temperature here is several degrees below zero, and great fears are entertained for the growing wheat. Much damage has already been done.

A BLIZZARD IN THE NORTHWEST.

Minneapolis, March 18.—A dispatch to "The Tribune" from Fergus Falls, Minn., says: "A blizzard, much like that of ten days ago, is now prevailing. The wind shifted quickly from the south to the north west this forenoon and the snow is coming fast."

HE THINKS THE LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

A NEW-JERSEY LAWYER ATTACKS THE READING COMBINATION.

The constitutionality of the bill passed by the New-Jersey Legislature legalizing the New-Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley railroad combination has been attacked by Charles J. Peshall, a lawyer of Jersey City. Mr. Peshall says that the act to legalize the leasing of corporations by others was passed upon the last day of the session of the state Legislature. The bill was then sent to the Governor to be signed or vetoed within thirty days. Mr. Peshall argues that the statute giving the Governor thirty days after the adjournment of the Legislature for the consideration of bills is a violation of the Constitution of the State of New-Jersey. The law containing the thirty-day clause was enacted about five years ago, and the present Constitution was adopted in 1875. According to the State Constitution, if the Governor does not return a bill presented to him within five days, it shall become a law, unless the adjournment of the Legislature prevents the return of the bill. Basing his argument upon the principle of law that legislative enactments can never restrict or extend a constitutional limitation, Mr. Peshall says that the Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley combination can be overthrown in the courts.

A GREAT OVERPRODUCTION OF COTTON.

Washington, March 18.—The March report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, issued to-day, shows that the production of cotton of the world exceeded the consumption more than a million and a half of bales in 1890, and further greatly enlarges the excess in 1891, glutting the markets, increasing visible stocks during the last year more than 1,100,000 bales and reducing the Liverpool price of middling upland from 6 1-16 pence in January, 1890, to 4 1-8 pence in January, 1892. It states that in two years this country has produced an excess above normal requirements of more than 2,000,000 bales, and indicates a heavy reduction in breadth as the only possible remedy, otherwise the agriculture of the South will suffer worse than the agriculture of the West ever has. It declares that the cotton States must be agriculturally self-sustaining, that new crops must be introduced, as the agricultural population has outgrown the capacity of cotton to support it.

ODDS AND ENDS OF POLITICS

THE CONTROLLER MUST DO HIS DUTY.

CONNECTICUT'S SUPREME COURT DECIDES IN FAVOR OF THE STATE—SCHOOL MONEY MUST BE PAID.

Hartford, Conn., March 18.—The Supreme Court has decided the case of the State agt. Nicholas Staub, State Controller, in favor of the State. This is the case which was brought to compel the Controller to draw on the Treasurer for the school money for the towns of the state. The towns will be relieved by reason of this decision from the necessity of borrowing several hundred thousands of dollars.

TO REOPEN THE NEBRASKA CONTEST.

Lincoln, Neb., March 18.—General Thayer will move in the Supreme Court of the State on Tuesday next for a reopening of the case of Thayer vs. Boyd. This announcement comes as a surprise to the people of Nebraska. When the mandate from the Supreme Court of the United States was served on the Judges of the State Court last Tuesday General Thayer was out of the city and was unrepresented by counsel. The ex-Governor returned last night and expressed surprise at the issuance of the mandate. He had no knowledge of its presence, and thinks the court is in duty bound to reopen the case upon his application. General Thayer says he is impelled to this action by the earnest solicitation of leading men of the State. His attorneys will base their arguments on the theory that the court at Washington, in its decision, merely overruled the demurrer of Governor Thayer to Governor Boyd's answer. Therefore, it is only necessary for a reply to be filed to Governor Boyd's answer.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL NOT A CANDIDATE.

Boston, March 18.—At a dinner last night, commemorative of the 254th anniversary of the granting of the charter of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Governor Russell was present for a short time, and was introduced by Captain Taylor as "the next President of the United States." This announcement created the wildest enthusiasm, the Governor ineffectually trying to make himself heard for several minutes. Finally, when the noise had somewhat subsided, he said: "Much as I appreciate the compliment of the introduction, I feel that I must rise and declare the fact that I disclaim any ambition or high aspirations for that high office, and proclaim my honest and loyal belief in the candidacy of another, whom I shall earnestly and heartily support." (Cries of Cleveland! Cleveland! to which the Governor smiled significantly.)

IIID DISTRICT GERMANS ACTIVE.

The German Republican Organization of the IIId Assembly District met last evening at No. 135 Eighth-st. This organization formerly met at No. 52 Bond-st. It was decided to take possession of the new place of meeting formally on April 15. Francis Picke, the president, presided. William Beck, the vice-president; Frederick Heinsberger, the secretary, and William Stickler, the treasurer, were also at the meeting. Among the others present were William Weber, William Osborne, Louis Blass, Philip Herlick, Vincent Mejevski, William Hartfield, William Schwartz, William Douglas, Edward Reilly, William Gunter, Sherman Kammaker, Richard Bishop, Charles Model, Henry Hartfield, R. Stern, M. Solomon and Samuel Bowler.

MILLS'S CHANCES BRIGHTER.

Austin, Tex., March 18.—At the Culberson caucus last night it was agreed to withdraw Culberson from the senatorial race. This was done in response to a telegram from Culberson, saying he was convinced that a majority of the members were opposed to his election. His friends say this is not in the interest of any candidate. It is likely that Mills will get several of Culberson's votes, which will more than insure his election.

WHAT RECIPROCITY WOULD DO.

PRESIDENT OAKES THINKS IT WOULD BE THE MAKING OF MANITOBA.

St. Paul, March 18.—A dispatch from Winnipeg says: "The Tribune" publishes to-night a long interview with President Oakes, of the Northern Pacific, who was here last night with other chief officials of the company.

"Does your company propose making any extensions in Manitoba in the near future?" was asked.

"No, I guess we will just be quietly by until we secure some return out of the lines we have."

"Then you do not contemplate taking hold of the country in big shape?"

"Not at present, but I'll tell you what: If your people, and I say it respectfully, would wake up to what is your true, nay, your vital, interest, and instead of talking sentimental bosh, would go in for business and a complete reciprocity arrangement with the United states, you would wonder what had happened to you in a few years. If you did that the Northern Pacific would gridiron your territory with railroads and send you millions of settlers. What I cannot understand is that you people here in the Northwest, where very existence seems to me to depend upon free trade with the United States, should go on as you do, and continue isolated as you are. It is not common sense."

"But do we not secure settlers here?"

"Oh, yes, I know you do, but a great many of them drift over the line into the states. Why, your own census shows that your own sons, the cream of your population, migrate into the United States. So far as I can see there is no way to true prosperity for you up here except through complete reciprocity, or better still, political union with the United States. With reciprocity your country ought to double in value, and with political union would increase 500 per cent. Of course this is your business. It makes little difference to me what Canada does, but I am telling you frankly what views myself and many of the shrewdest men in our country entertain upon the question of reciprocity and complete union."

CHEERS FOR JAY GOULD.

HE REVIEWS A PARADE AND IS CALLED "THE GREATEST LITTLE MAN IN AMERICA."

El Paso, Tex., March 18.—Jay Gould did not leave his car yesterday, as a chilly breeze had been blowing, and, though the sky was clear and the sun bright, overcoats and wraps were worn with comfort. A number of women called on the Misses Gould in the afternoon and were pleasantly entertained on board the Atlanta. Mr. Gould and party received a serenade, under the direction of the Irish-American citizens. Later in the day the St. Patrick's parade, headed by brass bands, flags and banners, and marshalled by Mayor Coles, ex-Senator Ryan, Orman J. McGuffin and other prominent citizens, repaired to the Texas and Pacific reservation and surrounded the string of special coaches. Several National airs were played, and three cheers were given for the "greatest little man in America." Mr. Gould extended an invitation to them to come aboard. Not wishing to intrude themselves upon Mr. Gould in his illness, the paraders declined the invitation, and the procession of fully 3,000 men returned to the centre of the city.

George J. Gould said yesterday that he had heard from his father, who was at El Paso, Tex., and he was in good health. There was no significance in his discharging the train crew at El Paso, as he generally did that whenever he made a stop of a few days, making up a new crew when he was ready to start again. Young Mr. Gould said that he did not expect his father to return home before the first week in April at the earliest, and he had no knowledge of what his future plans were. He did not know whether his father would prolong his visit so as to attend the Chicago meeting of the advisory board of the Western Traffic Association.

PULLED DOWN BY BANKER SCHWIESTHAL.

Chicago, March 18.—The failure of Michael Schwiesthal, private banker, loomed up to-day bigger and blacker than had been even remotely conjectured. Assignee Lanehart was examined in the County Court and gave out a statement of assets and liabilities. He placed the liabilities at $890,516, and assets $412,882. Mr. Lanehart said there were $135,000 worth of certificates of deposit which Schwiesthal is believed to hold. The announcement was made that of $205,888 scheduled as "doubtful" assets, $199,000 was due from the Atkinson Steel and Spring Works, of which $50,000 had been put to judgment. Besides scheduled liabilities there is an unknown contingent indebtedness, of which some $150,000 has already appeared. It is estimated that the assignee will be able to pay about 30 cents on the dollar.

It was charged in court to-day that Schwiesthal had prefaced his assignment by transferring considerable property to his friends, and also that before the bank's doors were closed he had allowed his intimates to withdraw their deposits. Shortly after this charge was made Schwiesthal personally appeared in court, without being served, and on announcing his readiness to be examined, was sworn. He was then summoned to appear for examination to-morrow.

The affairs of Hugle & Brecher are also connected with the defunct bank, and an investigation of that firm's affairs will follow. The Jennings Trust Company was this evening appointed receiver for the Atkinson Steel and Spring Works, by Circuit Judge Collins, upon application of J. Gustav Baumann, who owns a majority of the company's stock. The value of the company's plant is said to be $200,000.

HOLDING A SMOKERS' CONCERT.

A smokers' concert was held by the Fifth Company of the 7th Regiment at the Central Turn-Verein hall last evening, a large number being present. The Turnans, or "old boys," as they are called, were the guests of the evening. A good time had been promised by the committee, and it kept its word faithfully. An interesting entertainment, consisting of comedy, songs, dances and sketches, was enthusiastically applauded. The following were among those present: Captain Rhoads, Lieutenant Wilson, Captain Rand, Lieutenant Stalle, Captain Conover, Lieutenant H. E. Zittel, Sergeant W. P. Gilpin, H. E. Pressinger, H. Dalzell, W. S. Parmelee, S. M. Shaw, ex-Captain Barratt, Lieutenant Wyckoff, Lieutenant Bamington, C. L. Herning, D. S. Mapes, Captain Martin, U. S. A.; Captain James Simpson, William K. Lothrop, Lieutenant McGregor, David M. Doremus, Charles A. Benedict and Benjamin Martin.

GOSSIP ABOUT TURF AFFAIRS.

The Board of Control held an impromptu meeting yesterday at which the racing situation was thoroughly discussed. The Monmouth Park question was talked over, and several plans were proposed by different members for disposing of the stakes at the different tracks should it be necessary to have them decided in this State. The bookmakers' methods were talked about and the systems in vogue by the tracks. The owners, jockeys and trainers who violated the rules have no hope of regaining their standing this year. What may be enacted by the Board in 1893 is another question. There will be an informal meeting of the Board on Monday, at which the Monmouth meeting question is likely to be settled.

John Hunter and Philip Dwyer had a long talk in Delmonico's last night about the comparative merits of the three-year-old candidates for stake honors this year, but did not decide on the winner of all the richest plums, as Colonel McLewee joined them, and Yorkville Belle's chances were considered. One thing all three owners coincided in was that they were glad that His Highness, St. Florian and Victory were not contestants in a majority of the stakes.

W. C. Daly, at St. James, explained to a Guttenburg official that the Board of Control had caused him to lose at least $2,000 every week since the winter rules were passed. The fraud against the public, as it is termed, by the winter bookmakers at Guttenburg on Thursday caused the much-talked-of rule to license bookmakers to be revived. The 1-2-3 books were condemned by a number of the trustworthy bookmakers who do not patronize the winter tracks.

"There are a few turfmen," one bookmaker said, "who have the services of honest jockeys at their command. Besides that, they are owners of extensive stables, and with such a jockey as Taral on one of their horses accept the price laid against their horse in the 1-2-3 books, and often cash their tickets, when in reality their horse was not in it, as the poorer class of owners were compelled to accept the services of jockeys who were riding for the 'undertakers' who run the 1-2-3 books. The Board of Control is likely to remedy this evil before the season opens."

The snowstorm has driven the trainers and their horses back to the sheds again, and the indications are that they will have to be content with that sort of work for at least a week.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," thinks "Jim" Villepigue, as the excellent sleighing was taken advantage of by a large number of parties, who made the clubhouse at Morris Park their objective point. Mr. Villepigue is always prepared for any number of persons, and as choice a repast is served as in any cafe in the city. Should the sleighing last the clubhouse will be the scene of much merriment.

"Papa" Nelson is visiting in Canada. His friends heard that he had gone to California in a sailing ship for his health.

Secretary McIntyre had an unusual number of callers yesterday. He has been busy getting his stake lists ready for the Brooklyn meeting.

The winter books are being extensively patronized. A large number of horses receive substantial support.

One hundred and seven horses of a variety of breeding were shipped on the White Star steamer Teutic, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New-York.

The many turfpourers who find fault with the large number of unnamed horses which race on the Eastern tracks should thank their stars that the owners of the unnamed colts and fillies do not inflict such outlandish names on them as some of the Western owners. Here is a specimen selected from the entries to the Coaxton Stakes, to be run at the Memphis, Tenn., meeting—Snarley the Smuggler.

Only a few years ago the doings of the horses trained in the South were subjects of importance to Eastern turfmen, but now there is little interest displayed in their work. Riley is far enough advanced to work a mile at Mobile in 1 47½. Huron, Phil Dwyer and Lew Weir have run miles in 1 50. As these horses are entered at Memphis and in the Tennessee circuit, they should certainly be ready when the bell rings to go to the post. J. W. Pepper, of Lexington, Ky., has engaged a stable at the Gravesend track. His horses are being trained at Memphis by "Ed" Brown, better known as "Brown Dick." The stable numbers sixteen horses, many of them highly trained and promising animals.

George Haner, the well-known trotting horse breeder and driver, of Melrose, is dead. When the famous band of "ringers," horses which trot in slower classes than their records, came East in 1887 and thought that they had the slow classes at their mercy at Mystic Park, Boston, Mr. Haner had the horse Forest King entered in one of the races. The Western outlaws arranged to win the race with Billy O'Neil, who was masquerading under the name of Harry Robinson, with Clever, alias Dollar, alias Brightwood and Teaser, another ringer, to help him. It was one of the heaviest betting races ever seen at Mystic Park, every pool amounting to hundreds of dollars. Forest King selling for about $25 in $100. Mr. Haner drove him with the result that he won the race in straight heats and the Western delegation requested that the bets be declared off, as six of the horses in the race were trotting under fictitious names. This caused an exposure that was the sensation in trotting circles at the time.

BALL-PLAYERS TO START SOUTH.

About all the arrangements for the tour of the Giants have been perfected, and President John B. Day, Manager F. T. Powers and most of the players will leave Jersey City to-morrow for Richmond, Va. A large party of friends and enthusiasts will follow the players into the south, and will get a ten days' better review of the team than will the enthusiasts who remain at home and await the opening of the season at the Polo Grounds on March 31.

A special drawing-room car has been provided. The players will report at the Pennsylvania depot at Jersey City at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The train starts at 9.30 and will reach Richmond at 7.48 p. m. The party will make its headquarters at Ford's Hotel. The players who will accompany Manager Powers are Gore, O'Rourke, Tiernan, Coughlin, Russell, Taylor, Welch, Sharrott, Murphy, Van Zant, Field and Sullivan.

Captain Ewing and the Western division, including Rusie, King, Puller, Boyle, Lyons and Mack, will leave Cincinnati to-night, and will meet the other players at Richmond. The grounds provided for the players are on a little island between Richmond and Manchester, and they are only a few minutes' walk from the business portion of the city. The island has a natural slope and is perfectly drained, and the field can be got into condition in a few hours after a rain.

N. E. Young, the president of the League, has issued the following: Contracts for 1892—With Washington, George Q. Schoch, H. Richardson and George A. Wood; with St. Louis, J. Crooks. Daniel J. Murphy has been released by Pittsburg, and his services accepted by New-York. The following named associations have applied for and been admitted to membership under the National Agreement, viz.: Class A, the Eastern and Western Leagues. Class B, the Southern and Illinois and Iowa State Leagues.

President Young's instructions to the umpires are brief and to the point. The umpires must wear neat blue flannel uniforms on the field. Every ruler of the game must do his duty without fear or favor, and strictly enforce both the letter and spirit of the rules.

AMONG THE ATHLETES.

The first champion water-polo match between the Manhattan and New-York Athletic club teams will be played in the Manhattan tank this evening. The players have been training zealously for the battle.

On Monday, March 28, the Fordham Athletic Club will hold an entertainment at its club-house, Webster-ave. and Kingsbridge Road, Fordham. The following boxers will participate: Charles Kammer, who lately defeated Butler; Fred Tillistrand, who also added to his laurels by the defeat of Abearn; Barney Mullins, who again made good his title to the 115-pound championship of New-York; Samuel E. Kelly, the 110-pound champion; J. D. Mills, 105-pound champion; J. J. Van Houten, ex-champion middle-weight; John McMahon, ex-champion welter-weight; Danny McVeigh, of the Greenpoint A. C.; Hutchins brothers, of the Sylvans; McLaughlin brothers, Harry Kendal, the Sylvan A. C. midgets, and many others.

"The American Cricket Annual" for 1892 is out, and it is full of statistical information dear to the heart of the followers of England's national game. The book is edited by Jerome Flannery.

It is said that the clever hippodromers, Mitchell and Slavin, will give New-York a wide berth for the present. They are now referred to as "telephone fighters."

A shooting match at live birds will soon be contested between teams from the Manhattan and New-York Athletic clubs.

TO ERECT AN ALTAR IN ROME.

A meeting of leading Roman Catholics was held on St. Patrick's day to complete arrangements for an art union to be held during Easter week, for the purpose of raising funds to erect an altar to be dedicated to the Holy Ghost in the Church of St. Patrick, Rome. Among those interested in the movement are James Rorke, president of the Irish Emigrant Society; Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, president of the Particular Council of St. Vincent de Paul Conferences; Mrs. Thomas F. Meagher, Mrs. Charles Hansett, Mrs. Edmund S. Bowen, Mrs. P. J. Kennedy, Mrs. James Trainor, Mrs. O. J. Lynch, Mrs. Robert McGinnis, jr., Mrs. W. H. Gelchenon, Mrs. James J. Ryan, Mrs. James Cassity, Mrs. A. L. Achman, the Misses Annie Leary and Julia Kent. Several beautiful paintings and numerous valuable articles of bric-a-brac will be disposed of to those holding shares, at fifty cents a share.

MATCHLESS IN ALL.

The roadway and equipment of the Pennsylvania Railroad is unsurpassed. The through trains West and South present the perfection of equipment.

THE MARKETS.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

Beans, bbls	144	Lead, pkgs	3,156
Beans, bags	805	Leather, sides	15,440
Buckwheat, bush	6,750	Moss, bales	90
Cotton, bales	4,091	Molasses, hhds	215
Cottonseed oil, bbls	1,090	Molasses, bbls	38
Copper, cakes	926	Spirits turp, bbls	85
Dried fruit, pkgs	53	Oil cake, pkgs	129
Eggs, bbls	405	Oil, lubr., bbls	170
Eggs, cases	7,842	Oleo stock, pkgs	750
Flour, pkgs	21,750	Peanuts, bags	388
Cornmeal, bbls	770	Pork, pkgs	9
Cornmeal, bags	1,253	Beef, pkgs	2,802
Wheat, bush	15,500	Cutlucks, pkgs	1,892
Corn, bush	127,100	Lard, pkgs	1,710
Oats, bush	25,025	Lard, kegs	2,398
Rye, bush	1,650	Butter, pkgs	5,941
Malt, bush	12,303	Cheese, pkgs	30
Barley, bush	1,500	Pressed hops, No	2,000
Peas, bush	3,850	Cassia (Cal.) box	322
Oatmeal, bbls	715	Rice, pkgs	275
Grease, pkgs	94	Tallow, pkgs	117
Grass seed, bags	200	Tobacco, pkgs	701
Hides, No	68	Tobacco, bags	511
Hides, bales	662	Whiskey, bbls	408
Hops, bales	274	Wool, bales	

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

BUILDING MATERIAL—The brick trade has been light at practically unchanged rates. Cement easier, but quiet. Haverstraw hard brick quoted at $6 75@$7 at wholesale, and $7@$7 50 at retail. Lumber—Prices are unchanged. Pine—Cargoes are quoted at $16@$18 for Virginia, $18@$19 for Georgia, $19@$20 for Florida, $20@$22 for Carolina, $22@$24 for Delaware, $24@$26 for New-Jersey, $26@$28 for Long Island, $28@$30 for Eastern Maine, $30@$32 for Western Maine, $32@$35 for Canada, $35@$40 for Michigan, $40@$45 for Wisconsin, $45@$50 for Canada, $50@$55 for Michigan, $55@$60 for Wisconsin, $60@$65 for Canada, $65@$70 for Michigan, $70@$75 for Wisconsin, $75@$80 for Canada, $80@$85 for Michigan, $85@$90 for Wisconsin, $90@$95 for Canada, $95@$100 for Michigan, $100@$105 for Wisconsin, $105@$110 for Canada, $110@$115 for Michigan, $115@$120 for Wisconsin, $120@$125 for Canada, $125@$130 for Michigan, $130@$135 for Wisconsin, $135@$140 for Canada, $140@$145 for Michigan, $145@$150 for Wisconsin, $150@$155 for Canada, $155@$160 for Michigan, $160@$165 for Wisconsin, $165@$170 for Canada, $170@$175 for Michigan, $175@$180 for Wisconsin, $180@$185 for Canada, $185@$190 for Michigan, $190@$195 for Wisconsin, $195@$200 for Canada, $200@$205 for Michigan, $205@$210 for Wisconsin, $210@$215 for Canada, $215@$220 for Michigan, $220@$225 for Wisconsin, $225@$230 for Canada, $230@$235 for Michigan, $235@$240 for Wisconsin, $240@$245 for Canada, $245@$250 for Michigan, $250@$255 for Wisconsin, $255@$260 for Canada, $260@$265 for Michigan, $265@$270 for Wisconsin, $270@$275 for Canada, $275@$280 for Michigan, $280@$285 for Wisconsin, $285@$290 for Canada, $290@$295 for Michigan, $295@$300 for Wisconsin, $300@$305 for Canada, $305@$310 for Michigan, $310@$315 for Wisconsin, $315@$320 for Canada, $320@$325 for Michigan, $325@$330 for Wisconsin, $330@$335 for Canada, $335@$340 for Michigan, $340@$345 for Wisconsin, $345@$350 for Canada, $350@$355 for Michigan, $355@$360 for Wisconsin, $360@$365 for Canada, $365@$370 for Michigan, $370@$375 for Wisconsin, $375@$380 for Canada, $380@$385 for Michigan, $385@$390 for Wisconsin, $390@$395 for Canada, $395@$400 for Michigan, $400@$405 for Wisconsin, $405@$410 for Canada, $410@$415 for Michigan, $415@$420 for Wisconsin, $420@$425 for Canada, $425@$430 for Michigan, $430@$435 for Wisconsin, $435@$440 for Canada, $440@$445 for Michigan, $445@$450 for Wisconsin, $450@$455 for Canada, $455@$460 for Michigan, $460@$465 for Wisconsin, $465@$470 for Canada, $470@$475 for Michigan, $475@$480 for Wisconsin, $480@$485 for Canada, $485@$490 for Michigan, $490@$495 for Wisconsin, $495@$500 for Canada, $500@$505 for Michigan, $505@$510 for Wisconsin, $510@$515 for Canada, $515@$520 for Michigan, $520@$525 for Wisconsin, $525@$530 for Canada, $530@$535 for Michigan, $535@$540 for Wisconsin, $540@$545 for Canada, $545@$550 for Michigan, $550@$555 for Wisconsin, $555@$560 for Canada, $560@$565 for Michigan, $565@$570 for Wisconsin, $570@$575 for Canada, $575@$580 for Michigan, $580@$585 for Wisconsin, $585@$590 for Canada, $590@$595 for Michigan, $595@$600 for Wisconsin, $