A HOBBY OF SOME RICH MEN.

FORTUNES USED UP IN THE PRIVATE ILLUSTRATION OF BOOKS.

A New Mania, and How it is Expressed—Glimpses at the Collections that Belong to Citizens of Rich—A Bachelor in Wedlock with his Library—"Illustrated Maniacs."

Of all of the hobbies of rich men, none requires more money, more patience, and more application than the private illustration of books. Bibliomania is a term applied to a race for rare and curious books, but it does not describe the passion which seizes men to illustrate to their own taste with rare prints the volumes of their favorite authors, providing a picture for every historical reference, and making of each choice edition a treasure tome of the engravers' art as well as of the author's thoughts. The "illustrated mania" has greatly developed in a few years, and there is slight general conception of the extent to which it has borne those joined with it. Some rich bibliophilists in this city have several hundred thousand dollars invested in privately illustrated books. They are household gods, kept under lock and key, and revealed only for the delectation of those similarly possessed of the curious mania. There is a genuine rivalry among some of the print collectors as to who shall lavish the most money upon this pastime. In several instances financial ruin has come upon those who were riding this hobby too fast.

A concise explanation of what is meant by "privately illustrating books" is that they are books in which prints are inserted which do not belong to the volume, but which are pertinent to the subject treated. Privately printed books of large size are usually selected for private illustration, for

"The weakness of the wise
To choose the volume by the size,
And to the publishers resorts
Dear copies printed on large paper."

The book once obtained, a cheap edition is studied for opportunities of illustration. The passages containing references to men or women of note, places of interest, great battles, great cathedrals or buildings, works of art, or natural objects are noted, and then the print seller is visited. His collection is ransacked, winnowed of the pictures sought for, and then another collection is inspected, and so on until the quota of pictures needed for the illustration of the text is obtained. The labor develops a knowledge of engravers and engraving, and as the taste is improved, many pictures already bought are rejected because inferior in the best engravers, and some that are from the best plates ever made, are cast aside because they are not the artist's proof, and others still because they are not upon India paper. Thus the expense of the hobby is vastly increased, but ones possessed of the passion the true bibliophile does not rest until he has made up a gallantry collection of prints, of which his taste and judgment at that period of its development unequivocally approves. Some are the plates are large and small, and would make an awkward volume if bound as they are placed in the book. It therefore becomes necessary to seek the aid of the binder, a profession supported almost entirely by those seized with the passion for private illustration. There are only three members of the profession in this country—Messrs. Toedteberg, Trent, and Lawrence—and they live in Brooklyn. Prints are furnished with the size of the volume for which the prints are intended, and their work is to reduce or extend the pictures to a uniform size with the book. It is comparatively easy to reduce the size of a print, but the skill of the inlayer is taxed to extend it. This is done with a fine steel tool as sharp as a razor, by which the edges of the print are bevelled. Then an opening is cut in a piece of India paper or some thick engraving paper, and the edges are also bevelled, so that when the print is set in, it becomes "inlaid." The edges are nicely glued together and pressed, so that when the work is finished it requires an expert eye to tell that the engraving was not printed upon the sheet upon which it appears. The prints are then arranged according to the illustrator's plan, and the volume is carried to the bookbinder. Here the bibliophist changes the complexion of his mania for the nonce and becomes a bibliogeist, devoted to the study of the binder's art. Probably declining upon full-circuited Levant, he directs the binding and the eising, and when he gets his book done he finds that the binding alone has cost about $40 a volume, and that the first gratification of his passion represents an outlay of $400 or $500.

Mr. Daniel M. Treadwell, the Brooklyn bibliophist, himself a privately illustrated book, has collected some most interesting information of the possessions and labor of those who have devoted time and money to the same pursuit, and is preparing a work upon the subject of privately illustrated books, which in its turn, by its numerous notes and references, will be admitted to private illustration. Mr. Treadwell has had access to many of the grand private libraries of his city, and his work in part will be the result of his observations of the operations of this mania among some rich men of taste. Prof. Mr. Treadwell has collected most of the information which follows has been obtained. In his own collection he has an illustrated large paper copy of Dr. Henry R. Stiles's "History of the City of Brooklyn," still uncompleted, although begun nearly twenty years ago. He has added to the original work about 2300 pages of various kinds of matter and decorations, mostly portraits and prints of old historical landmarks, by which he has extended the original three volumes to nine, at a cost up to the present time of $2,000. Mr. Treadwell has added to this work 780 prints, 260 pages of new matter, 60 photographs, 50 relics of the dead, 22 original sketches and water colors, besides many original letters.

Mr. Treadwell, in his research, finds that John Allan was the first gentleman in America who seriously meddled with the illustrated mania. His own illustrated books, which were made up with much refinement and delicate taste, were, Mr. Treadwell says, with him "not mere vehicles of entertainment, but were articles of faith." The late Mr. Lennox paid $1,240 for Mr. Allan's illustrated "Knickerbocker's History of New York," which was extended with 375 added prints. He also illustrated Washington Irving's "Humorous History of New York," to which he added 100 portraits and many other prints. The book sold for $400 by auction in 1864 in this city at the sale of Mr. Allan's library. He extended Thomas F. Dibdin's book on "Bibliomania" in illustrations to two volumes imperial octavo, 297 portraits being added. The book was bound in green morocco, extra tooled inside and out, and when sold it was deemed a bargain at $720. He also extended "Sir Isaac Walton's complete Angler" to four volumes by inserting 260 portraits and forty-eight head and tail pieces on India paper, and it sold for $600.

The privately illustrated books in the library of William Menzies are valued at a fortune, and those in John A. Rice's library in Chicago are worth $40,000. Mr. Thomas Westwood of this city has a valuable collection, and Mr. Irving Brown of Albany has illustrated 134 volumes with 10,000 prints, drawings, and sketches. Mr. John R. V. Arnold of this city has expended $9,000 upon his library. The "Memoirs of Charles Mathews" he has extended to seven volumes by the insertion of 600 prints. He is now engaged upon Irelands "Records of the Stage," and has already expended over $9,000 in engravings.

Mr. Augustin Daly, in illustrating the drama, has done some expensive work. He has copiously illustrated the lives of George Holland, Edwin Booth, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the English Rivals, and Arthur Murphy, the author of "Postscript to Garrick." His illustrated copy of Ireland's "History of the Stage," which he extended to ten volumes by the insertion of twenty-five hundred prints, sold for $1,050. This work has also received illustration by A. Duker Hall, and Mr. Ogden Goelet, but Mr. Thomas McKean of this city has outstripped all competitors by extending the same work to twenty volumes.

Nearly as many of the "illustrated maniacs," as they themselves, have been illustrators of Izaak Walton's works as of Izaak Walton, but the gentle, kindly nature which breathes through every page of the "Complete Angler" has captivated nearly all of the sand. Mr. McKee has extended "the Angler" to eight volumes by prints. A large paper copy of Gabriel Harrison's life of John Howard Payne, author of "Home Sweet Home," has been extended to eight volumes. The Annals of the English Stage, first printed on Whartman drawing paper, has been extended to seventeen volumes, with in all 2,700 portraits and other prints.

Mr. Tilton, the lawyer, has illustrated Byron's works, and dramatic works, about one hundred water colors and drawings, and nearly a thousand rare play bills. The Life of Kean, "History of the Stage," and Wilkinson's "Theatres" will be the most extensive work of the kind ever attempted. He is engaged up to illustrating the Records of New York, mostly with custom-house prints.

Mr. Henry T. Cox of Brooklyn, President of the Columbian Club, is illustrating a copy of Izaak Walton. He has already 250 water colors, 125 etchings, and 500 prints—artist proofs—on India paper. The title pages of the book are to be embellished of unique water color designs executed by Darley.

Hon. Charles C. Jones of Georgia has illustrated over 100 volumes, and one of the greatest of his productions, historically, is a work based upon the roster of the Confederate army, consisting of autographs, original letters, 500 original letters, and many portraits, prints, maps, and plans of battles. The work is in ten thick volumes. At a cost of $600 he has illustrated the "Siege of Savannah in 1779," and he has also, at great expense, illustrated with many rare prints the "Life of Tomo Chiquito, a Georgia chief, who in 1734 visited England, by Oglethorpe.

Mr. Robert Hoe, Jr., has a large library of privately illustrated books, which have cost several fortunes. He pursues a method of his own in private illustration, and not one of his choice editions, which are from foreign presses, has been deformed by the inlaying or building on process. He prints nearly all his with as much beauty as though originally intended for his works, and only a few of them are inlaid. Mr. Hoe's "Izaak Walton" has been extended from two volumes to ten by the insertion of thirteen hundred and three prints, artist proof on India paper, original drawings, and water colors. "This," says Mr. Treadwell, "is probably the finest book in existence. It is immaculate." Mr. Hoe has a large paper copy of "Allison's History of Europe," originally in six volumes, which has been extended to eighteen by the insertion of seventeen hundred illustrations, and it is said that there is not a common print among them. He has also the "Memoirs of Abraham Lindenbach," illustrated by one hundred of his choicest proof engravings; also a large paper copy of the "Life of Mrs. Sarah Siddons," illustrated by one hundred and thirty prints, portraits, and portraits in costume of this actress. His collection includes many magnificent works, literally too numerous to mention.

While Mr. Hoe has resolutely adhered to the rule of illustrating his fine editions without building them up to the prints, Mr. William T. Horne, a wealthy lawyer of Fifty-third street, has pursued the opposite method, and has inlaid the text of nearly all of his books. Mr. Treadwell declares himself in favor of Mr. Hoe's method. Mr. Horne's books are uniquely illustrated and richly bound. He also has extended "Sir Izaak Walton" with about 700 prints, 150 of which are India proof before letter, and 200 India proof after letter.

"This is one extraordinary collection of books," says Mr. Treadwell, "owned by a gentleman whose residence is just out of town. He is a bachelor whose name I am not at liberty to use. His library is a paradise of art in books and bronzes. In his small but ornate collection is a copy of Boccaccio's "Decameron," two volumes extended to four by the insertion of 250 prints, characteristic of the text except that they are drawn with a freer and more ecstatic hand. It is beyond all contrast the most voluptuous book I ever saw. Here also is the small quarto edition of R. Payne Knight's "Essay," extended, by illustrations of the highest significance, to two volumes. It is a beautiful and worthy book. Also, the celebrated 'Secret Cabinet of the Royal Museum at Naples,' illustrated with eighty drawings by Italian artists of the more recent discoveries at Herculaneum and Pompeii; also 'The Life of Nell Gwynne,' with extremely characteristic prints illustrating some of the frailties of her eventful career; also Hollar's 'Celebrated Courtezans of the Time of Charles II.,' also a large 12mo published in 1709, entitled 'The Secret Memoirs and Manners of Several Persons of Quality of Both Sexes; or, The New Atlantis,' by Mist De La Revere Manley. This book scandalized some persons of rank, for which the author was tried and found guilty. The book has been extended to three volumes by the insertion of 180 prints. She was also the author of 'Royal Mischief,' the best named book I ever saw."

Mr. Treadwell finds that the amount invested in privately illustrated books is almost a fabulous sum, and the luxury, as now indulged in, requires the yield of an El Dorado.

MRS. DEPUTY'S VERDICT.

The Jury Gives her $13,000 in her Suit for Damages Against Mr. Hazzard.

The throng in attendance at the trial of Mrs. Henrietta Deputy's suit for $25,000 damages against ex-City Works Commissioner William H. Hazzard was increased yesterday, as it was known that the case was to be submitted to the jury. A large number of Mr. Hazzard's friends had attended throughout the trial, and they were free in the expression of their disbelief of Mrs. Deputy's story that Mr. Hazzard seized her in his house, shook her violently, put his hand over her mouth, and twisted her neck so as to injure her spine, and rendered her a hopeless cripple for life by throwing her through the front door upon the stoop. Mrs. Deputy did not appear in the court room after the first day, when she was carried in upon a litter to testify. Her representatives in the court room were her counsel, her aged Quaker father, and her husband, a young carpenter, who is related to Mr. Hazzard and was formerly in his employ.

Judge Reynolds, in charging the jury, yesterday, said that the alleged assaut occurred in the defendant's house as the result of an unpleasant interview. It is not material to inquire what business took the plaintiff there, but the law does not give a license to anybody to enter a private house, and having received an invitation, expressed or implied, to enter, the visitor is bound to leave if requested to do so, because every man has a right, even from a mere whim, to order another from his house, and if the order is not obeyed after a reasonable time, may use such force as will remove him. Mr. Hazzard had a legal right to order Mrs. Deputy out of the house, whether he had cause or no cause, and if she did not go then he had a right to eject her from the premises, but he had no right to use unnecessary violence. The question of fact for the jury was, Was Mrs. Deputy put out in the manner described by her or the manner described by him? If Mr. Hazzard gave her notice to leave, and then, in ejecting her, used no unusual force, he was not liable; but if, in consequence of his wrongful acts, she went away from his house disabled for life by an injury to her spine, she was entitled to very large damages.

Judge Reynolds counselled the jury against any undue feeling for or against either side. He instructed them that it was illegal and a violation of their duty to arrive at a measure of damages by each naming an amount and then averaging the amounts marked by the twelve.

The jury retired at 11:15 A. M., and remained in their room until 5:30 P. M., when they returned and announced that they had agreed. The foreman arose and, amid a hush that was not broken by a whisper, announced that they had found a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $13,000.

The defendant's counsel moved that the verdict be set aside on the ground of excessive damages. Judge Reynolds postponed his decision.

FOR THE O'LEARY BELT.

Thirty-two Entries for the Six-Day Walk to Begin To-Morrow Morning.

Daniel O'Leary, the pedestrian, explained to the reporter yesterday the arrangements for the six-day walk for the O'Leary international belt and sixty per cent. of the gross receipts, and a special prize of $1,000 if the record is beaten.

The track is believed to be the best that has ever been laid down in this city. It is eight feet wide, and is composed of clay, tanbark, and sawdust. The materials were taken from a great heap in the rear of the building. They were used in Weston and O'Leary's walks in the building. Over all is a layer of fresh sawdust, an inch thick. The track is an ellipse, and eight circuits of it make a mile. A platform for the judges, scorers, and reporters is on the inner side of the track, midway on the left side of the hall. The seats on this side of the hall are to be reserved. No smoking will be permitted there, or in the broad space within the railing enclosing the inner side of the track. On the right side of the hall smokers may have their own way. In the centre of the open space, and 12 feet from the track, will be an attendance during the greater part of every day and night of the walk. Steam pipes and big stoves will keep the hall warm.

Small rooms, each about as large as a hall bedroom, have been built for the contestants at the upper end of the hall. They are side by side, and extend clear across the hall. Each of the rooms is to correspond with the large hall, each contestant will be required to wear on his breast throughout the walk. They are to be lighted with gas, and furnished with a comfortable cot, a table, two chairs, and a gas stove. The score of each walker is to be displayed, lettered by lines, on a blackboard in front of the grand stand. The number of miles that each one has covered will be shown by a chalk sign another blackboard, facing the entrance, so that the visitor may see as he enters where his favorite is in the race.

The hours for entering the walk will be started at 12:05 on Monday morning. There will be a concert by the band, beginning at 9 o'clock on Sunday evening. Forty-six men deposited the first instalment of the entrance fee, $10, in the hands of Mr. W. B. Curtis, who is to have charge of the scoring. Thirty-two had qualified for entrance up to last evening by an additional payment of $50. They will be the only starters in the walk. They are: F. Krohne, H. Howell, J. Cox, J. Albert, J. Moore, R. Lacouse, W. Pegram, F. Mignault, C. A. Harriman, R. Vint, J. Brooks, B. Curran, G. Barber, P. Dutrane, Geo. Hazard, N. Campbell, J. B. Meyer, J. E. Coughlin, F. Burke, E. Phillips, C. F. Lewis, O. Feeny, P. O'Leary, J. Dolion, A. Elson, D. Burns, P. Fitzgerald, R. Moore, F. Byrnes, John Hughes, "Goodman's Unknown," and John Bush.

STILL AFTER SITTING BULL.

A Belief that he will be Surrendered by the Canadian Mounted Police.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—A telegram from Major Iges, at Camp Poplar River, under date of the 9th inst., says:

I returned from Wolf Point this afternoon, whither I had gone to meet the hostiles under Crow King, reported to be fifty-one lodges strong, in a very suffering and destitute condition. The camp at the present time is fifteen miles above Wolf Point. Sitting Bull is slowly marching down, and consists of over 200 souls. It includes the chiefs Good Road, Crow King, Long Dog, Long Mane, and Black Eagle, the latter one of the Blackfeet who killed our Gen. Miles in 1870 in the Cheyenne Agency, from which he subsequently escaped. Their people will surrender to Major Brotherton if Bull's band can induce him to come in. I will not come in contact with them except to keep them from starvation and freezing to death. This course seems very opportune, and I feel sure that Bull will come in within the month intact. Allison will do it, and to Major Brotherton and the former much credit is due for having accomplished this much, although Allison has failed to the main extent in the capture of Sitting Bull. But the latter is now crippled beyond a possibility of doing any more harm, and he will have to come to an asylum at a early day. I think that he going with part of my command to the line and discussing the surrender of Sitting Bull's camp the officer in charge on the other side will deliver him and disembarrass us. The officer is a very fine mounted police force, a very cared for and efficient officer, and I have been informed by reliable sources directly from him that such action on his part is authorized by the Canadian Government, and has been the subject of a full and complete understanding between Cromer and Sitting Bull before the latter left Canadian territory. It is now ascertained that Sitting Bull has acted in bad faith all through the negotiations, and that he was practicable influenced by a lingering hope of the promised powerful help of Major Walsh or the promised police.

Stanley Matthews for the Supreme Bench.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—It is to-day stated on trustworthy authority that Justice Swayne of the United States Supreme Court will tender his resignation to the President early next week, and that ex-Senator Stanley Matthews of Ohio will be nominated by the President to succeed him.

FERRY FRANCHISES AND LEASES.

Steps Toward Making them Yield a Larger Revenue to the City.

The first meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission since Mayor Grace entered upon his duties was held yesterday in the Mayor's office. Mayor Grace, Comptroller Campbell, Chamberlain Tappan, and Recorder Smyth were present. The Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen has not yet been appointed, and that Board was therefore not represented at the meeting. Mayor Grace was elected Chairman, and W. H. Dikeman, stock and bond clerk in the Finance Department, was made Secretary. Comptroller Campbell presented to the Commission a report on the franchises and leases of ferries operated from this city to various points, in which he says:

"The leases of ferries which expire on May 1, 1881, are as follows: The five ferries leased to the Union Ferry Company, viz.: The Fulton ferry, the Catharine ferry, the Wall street ferry, the South ferry, and the Hamilton ferry.

"The Union Ferry Company have an agreement purporting to be a lease from the city for the above named ferries for the term of ten years from May 1, 1871, to May 1, 1881, at the nominal rent of $1 per annum. This alleged lease has been litigated, and in 1877 judgment was rendered at a Special Term of the Supreme Court in favor of the city, declaring the said alleged lease invalid and void. This case has been appealed to the General Term, but not yet brought to trial. Negotiations are now pending for the settlement of the claim of the city for rent against the ferry company. I recommend, however, that an appraisement shall be made immediately of the franchise of these ferries and of the rental value of the wharf property adjacent thereto and required for ferry purposes, in the city of New York and the city of Brooklyn, belonging to this city, and that necessary steps be taken immediately to sell the franchise and leases of such city property at public auction, upon such terms and conditions as may be deemed to be most conducive to public interests.

"The ferry from Liberty street to Communipaw is run by the New Jersey Central Railroad Company. The Central Railroad Company erected ferry racks, bridges, and stations at the foot of Liberty street in 1865 and 1866, and since that time have run a ferry to the railroad station at Communipaw without any franchise or authority from the city. Proceedings were taken against the railroad company, and are still pending in the United States Court. The railroad company leased certain wharf property belonging to the city, necessary for the purposes of a ferry, the lease for which expires May 1, 1881. The expiration of this lease will enable the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, it is believed, to sell the franchise of the ferry at public auction, and also the lease of the necessary wharf property belonging to the city at one and the same time, under the authority of chapter 408, Laws of 1880.

"The ferry from the foot of Whitehall street, at the Battery, to the foot of Sixty-fifth street, Bay Ridge, in the town of New Utrecht, Long Island, was established by the Common Council under a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen, May 22, 1847. The franchise of this ferry was sold at public auction July 7, 1877, to the Bay Ridge Ferry Company; but the States Island ferries have occupied the landing places at the foot of Whitehall street to the exclusion of the Bay Ridge Ferry Company, and no lease for their ferry has ever been executed.

"The ferry from the foot of Pine street, East River, to Hunter's Point, Long Island, was established under a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, July 7, 1857. The ferry from Hunter's Point to Jersey City, with the right to make intermediate landings at Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, Long Island, and at a point on the East River near Pine street. The Long Island Railroad Company runs a passenger boat for the accommodation of its passengers, between Pine street and Hunter's Point, and Fulton street, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, but the franchise has not been sold, and the city receives no compensation for the ferry. The pier occupied by the railroad company at the foot of Pine street is private property, and the city can sell the franchise only. An appraisement should be made of the value of the franchise, so that it may be sold at public auction.

"The lease of the franchise of the ferry from Forty-second street, North River, to Weehawken expired May 1, 1880, and it has not been resold, but the rent under the old lease has been paid. The franchise of this ferry should be appraised and sold at public auction for a short term of years from May 1, 1881. The right to use the bulkhead at the foot of the street should be sold only subject to projected improvements of the water front by the Department of Docks.

"The ferry from Manhattanville to Fort Lee was established by the Common Council by a resolution approved June 5, 1879. It has been run in the summer season without a lease from the city. The franchise should be appraised and sold at public auction for a term of years from May 1, 1881.

"The ferry from Second avenue on the Harlem River to a point at or near the New Haven Railroad station on the opposite side of the river, was established by the Common Council under a resolution approved Oct. 11, 1880. No action has been taken by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell the franchise, but it should be made immediately of the franchise of these ferries and of the rental value of the wharf property adjacent thereto and required for ferry purposes, in the city of New York and the city of Brooklyn, belonging to this city, and that necessary steps be taken immediately to sell the franchise and leases of such city property at public auction, upon such terms and conditions as may be deemed to be most conducive to public interests.

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"The question whether compensation to the city for the ferry franchise shall be made by the payment of a percentage on the gross receipts or a fixed annual rent must be determined by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. An appraisement may be made on each basis of compensation, to be submitted before final determination. Respectfully submitted,

"ALAN CAMPBELL, Comptroller."

The Commissioners approved the Comptroller's recommendations by passing the following:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have an appraisement made of the rental value of the wharf property required for the purposes of a ferry, as referred to in a communication presented by him this day, on the basis of a fixed sum per annum and of a percentage upon the receipts of the ferries, and the rental value of the wharf property belonging to the city adjacent to and required for the purposes of each of said ferries, in order that leases therefor may be sold at public auction, as provided in the act of the Legislature of the State of 1878 and chapter 408 Laws of 1880, for such periods and on such conditions as may be determined hereafter to be most advantageous to the interests of the city and the public, the said appraisement to be made and reported to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund as early as practicable for further action thereon.

REMEMBERED JUST IN TIME.

Sergeant Croker's Rescue of a Sick Woman from a Burning House.

A mounted fireman went galloping through different streets in the Ninth Ward yesterday forenoon, giving the alarm for a fire which had broken out on the top floor of the house at 639 Washington street, which is occupied by several families. The telegraph wires were down, but the fire apparatus of the district was promptly out, as were also the police of the Charles street station. It was discovered that the fire had originated in a pantry which opened into the hall on the top floor, and which belongs to the suite of apartments occupied by Mrs. Catharine Leonard. A woman living on the same floor saw smoke in the hall at about 10½ o'clock, and thought it came from below. But after going down one flight of stairs she saw no more smoke. Ascending the stairs again, she saw the smoke pouring from the crevices around the door of the pantry. On opening the door a mass of flame burst forth, and it looked to her as if the house would certainly be burned down.

Mrs. Leonard, being sick, was in bed and was asleep. The other tenants did not think of her until just as the police and firemen arrived. Then somebody cried out that Mrs. Leonard would be burned to death. On hearing this Sergeant Croker of the Charles street police walked through the flames, broke open the door, and, throwing a blanket around the woman, led her out to a place of safety. By this time the firemen were bringing their hose up the stairway, and when at last they got a stream on the fire it did not take long to extinguish it. Nobody could tell how the fire started.

In returning from the fire Engine 16 came in collision with an Eighth avenue car at the corner of Christopher and Hudson streets. The pole of the engine went through the side of the car. The passengers, all except Mrs. Margaret Danner of 331 West Thirty-ninth street, saw the danger in time to get out of the way. Mrs. Danner was injured, but was able to go home.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's Bond.

The suit brought by Isaac Bernstein, as assignee of Zachariah E. Simmons, against Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, was on trial yesterday before Judge Donohue in Superior Court, Circuit, without a jury. The action is upon a bond for $50,000 executed by Cornelius J. Vanderbilt to Z. E. Simmons. The instrument states the consideration to be moneys loaned at various times by Simmons to Vanderbilt, but which the latter was relieved from paying by the bankruptcy of the concern. Plaintiff avers that Mr. Vanderbilt was to pay this bond as soon as he succeeded in his contest over the will of his father, Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, or made a settlement of that controversy. The answer denies that there was any promise on the part of Mr. Vanderbilt to pay the bond on settlement of his claims against his father's estate, and asserts that the bond was given without consideration, and that he only owed Simmons $20,000, which sum had been paid. Mr. Simmons testified that he was paid by Mr. Vanderbilt to allow Simmons to say the entire sum since the execution of the bond, and Mr. Simmons swore to the $20,000 credit, but that he would pay $10,000 on account of the bond in a few days. Mr. Vanderbilt denied that he made any such statement as these witnesses claimed. The case is still on.

Punished for the Quality of his Sausages.

Julius Meyer is a butcher and sausage maker at 443 West Thirty-eighth street. He was tried in the Special Sessions Court yesterday charged with selling and using diseased meat. Policeman Declan Kennedy of the Sanitary Squad described how on the 11th instant he, after much difficulty, had obtained access to the sausage factory. It was situated in the basement, or cellar, and the stench was so overpowering that he was crazed by his labors. He could have obtained any reasonable amount of money, they say, to begin life anew in this city if he had needed it. It is inferred, from the fact that he left a will here, that he could dispose of property that which he converted into cash before his departure. The will is not to be opened until Mr. Minhof's friends in San Francisco are heard from.

Independent of Ice Companies.

There are some persons who have no cause to regret the late cold weather. George Bechtel, the Staten Island brewer, gathered 8,000 tons of ice, averaging a foot in thickness, from Silver Lake, at a total cost of $1 a ton, and he says that he could have cut and scraped the ice and stored it on the shore of the lake, if he had had ice houses there, for ten cents a ton. Last year, when he was obliged to buy his ice, it cost him $10 a ton, he says, by the cargo.

A Defeat for Capt. Eads.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The House Committee on the Interocean Canal at a full meeting to-day referred back to the sub-committee the bill and report favoring the incorporation of the Eads Ship Railway across the Isthmus of Panama, with instructions to strike out that portion which provides for an endorsement by the Government of its stock to the amount of $50,000,000.

NOTES OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

Ball of the Double X Coterie, Beethoven Hall, Feb. 8.

Promenade ball of the Clan-na-Gael, Tammany Hall, to-morrow evening.

Celebration by Company A, Ninth Regiment Armory, Thursday evening.

Ball of the Bachelor Club, Metropolitan Concert Hall, to-morrow evening.

Ball of the Jerome Pleasure Club, Germania Assembly Rooms, To-day evening.

Charity ball for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, Academy of Music, Feb. 3.

Masquerade ball of the Gentlemen's Sons Association of the Eleventh Ward, Tammany Hall, Feb. 7.

Celebration of the 122d anniversary of Robert Burns by the Greenpoint Burns Club, Eckel's Hall, To-day.

Washington's birthday is to be celebrated by the Order of United American Mechanics in Cooper Union Hall.

The event of to-morrow evening is to be the annual ball of the Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie in the Academy of Music.

Celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association, Association Hall, to-morrow evening.

Masquerade ball of the Columbia Club for the benefit of the Building Fund of the House Committee, Irving Hall, Thursday evening.

Celebration of the sixth anniversary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Chickering Hall, to-morrow evening.

Gen. G. W. Cullum will read a paper on "The Land of Egypt" before the Geographical Society, Chickering Hall, Tuesday evening.

The arrangements for the ball of the Elks in the Academy of Music on Feb. 14 are almost completed. Lances are to receive neat souvenirs.

The tickets for the annual fancy dress ball of the German Liederkranz in the Academy of Music on Feb. 17 have been printed, and are, as usual, elaborately illustrated by Keppler.

In the Central M. E. Church to-morrow evening, Mr. William J. Armstrong will deliver his lecture on "Garibaldi, the Hero of the Third Republic of Italy," giving full details of Garibaldi's career from boyhood, and much interesting information concerning the French republic.

Madison Square Garden is now in process of remodeling, a large force of workmen having been engaged for some time. On the Madison square side an entirely new brick structure has been built. The floors rest on a separate foundation entirely disconnected from the walls. The pillars in the interior have all had new foundations of brick and stone laid under them, and an entirely new roof, with improved means of ventilation, is now in course of construction. Many entertainments are to be held there this season, the first of which is the grand masquerade ball of the Arion Society, on Feb. 21. The sale of tickets is to be at Feb. 3 at Arion Hall, Eighth street. Not more than two will be sold to any one person.

The 100th regimental military reunion of this season is to be the annual reunion of the 9th Cavalry on Wednesday evening next, in the Academy of Music. This year the arrangements are such that the soldiers' guests will still have an opportunity of participating in the grand March. Mr. Arion Sons is to be there with a handsome decorated and furbished band, and Dodworth's bands will supply the music. Two supper is to be provided in Arion Hall. There is every indication that the white-coated soldiers men will have among their guests a goodly blending of the colors in the uniforms of their many guests from this and other cities. Among the military guests who are expected to be present are Secretary of War Ramsey, Generals Rodenbough, McCartler, Porter Arnold, and Vanderveer, and officers stationed at Fort Hamilton, Governor's Island, and Fort Adams. The toast will be responded to by Lieutenant Commander Lawrence Cooper, and Captain Bartlett and Elliott, and others. Members of the Staffs of the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island are also expected.

HOW MEMBERS LEARN GEOGRAPHY.

The Entertainments of a Night Session of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The House remained in session all last night in a vain attempt to compel the attendance of enough members to form a quorum. When, after 11, a vote on a Senate bill for the relief of the late Assistant Treasurer at Boston disclosed the fact that no quorum was present, the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent after absentees. Meanwhile members kept slipping out through the windows, so that the next roll-call showed that there were fewer in the House than before.

During one of the pauses between the reports of the Sergeant-at-Arms Mr. Frost (Dem., Mo.) suggested ironically that the tedious hours be enlivened by allowing Mr. Speer (Dem., Ga.) to make a speech upon the necessity of improving the Tugalo River in that gentleman's district.

Mr. Speer replied that the pellucid Tugalo was a finer river than any in the State of Missouri, which led to inquiry as to its width.

Mr. Speer, in the course of some further derisory remarks, said that he had long wondered at the admiration which the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Frost) had manifested for Mr. Parnell in a speech made some time ago, but he had recently learned that there was a large Fenian vote in that gentleman's district.

Mr. Frost retorted by stating that in his examination of the River and Harbor bill, upon which the House would soon be called upon to vote, Mississippi had been neglected, while Georgia had been liberally improved. Streams like the Tugalo, which had hitherto been unknown to him, had come to his knowledge, greatly to his advantage, but very much to the disadvantage of the United States Treasury. He acknowledged that a number of his constituents were of Irish descent, and that he had some Irish blood in his own veins—"Bleed him," suggested a member!—but even had he not, he thought that the Irish people, for what they had accomplished for this country, were entitled to the sympathy of the people.

Mr. Einstein (Rep., N. Y.)—Give us your views on the Chinese question.

Mr. Frost—I had better refer you to the platform of the Republican party.

Mr. Einstein suggested that there was a letter on the subject written to a man named Morey, which had come from the Democratic party.

Mr. Frost—Shake not thy gory locks at me; thou canst not say I did it.

Mr. Einstein replied that he did not believe that a gentleman of Mr. Frost's standing would do such a thing, but asserted that his party had done it.

"Oh, no!" from the Democratic side.

Mr. Frost said that if the letter had obtained any credence, it had been because it had appeared that a Democratic party had always believed it was—represented the principles that had been advocated by the Republican party, notably by the gentleman to whom it was attributed.

Spars of this sort whiled the weary hours away. There was an obstinate determination to get in the absentees, and motions to adjourn were defeated until 6 o'clock in the morning, when the tired out House adjourned.

THE SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

No Choice in Tennessee and Pennsylvania—Charges of Bribery in Nebraska.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 22.—The last ballot today in the joint convention of the Tennessee Legislature for United States Senator stood as follows: Maynard, 44; Bate, 26; Bailey, 22; Taylor, 2; Smith, 3; and Harrison, Rose, and Caruthers, 1 each. The House, by common consent, has postponed consideration of the Stewart election case until Wednesday.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 22.—The sixth ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day at noon. There were a great many members talked, only 199 being present. The following was the result, which differs but slightly from former ballots: Oliver, 71; Wallace, 68; Grow, 49; McCreagh, 2; Curtin, 1; Snowden, 1; Wolfe, 1; Agnew, 1; and Hewitt, 2.

OMAHA, Jan. 21.—A special to the *Herald* from Lincoln, Neb., says that the United States Senatorial contest in Nebraska, so far as the election is concerned, will be settled by Monday at the furthest; but the indications are that there will be legislative investigation into the means by which the interests of certain candidates have sought to be advanced. The charge is made that money was offered to-day to several members to vote for a certain candidate.

SPECULATION AND SUICIDE.

The Conclusion of Charles Minhof's Ventures in the San Francisco Stock Market.

Charles Minhof kept a cigar store at 98 Fulton street for twenty years. He was unmarried, and slept in the room behind the store. Being economical, he accumulated money. His health began to fail about a year ago. He became dyspeptic, and concluded to change his business. He had read of the marvellous rise to affluence of men like Flood, Mackey, O'Brien, Fair, and Sharon, mainly through adroit manipulation of the San Francisco stock market, and he determined to try