FIGURING ON THE BIG FAIR.

SOME COMPUTATIONS BY GEN. GRANT AND COMMISSIONER TALCOTT.

The Subscriptions Thus Far Received a Little Over Half a Million Dollars—Accepting the Resignations of Seventeen Commissioners.

The World's Fair Commission met in their rooms, Broadway and Thomas street, yesterday afternoon. Maps of the grounds at Inwood, drawings of the proposed buildings, and engravings of the structures used in the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia were suspended on the walls. The floor was neatly carpeted, and two score of upholstered armchairs were filled with members of the Commission. Gen. Grant, James F. Wenman, R. G. Stoddard, Thomas McElrath, the Rev. John P. Newman, John C. Townsend, Frederick L. Talcott, A. S. Sullivan, R. G. Robertson, Wm. H. Sterling, Lewis May, J. M. Cornell, W. A. Wheeler, C. N. Bliss, A. A. Crawford, Charles Schlesinger, Douglas Taylor, Thomas Hacker, James Talmadge, Rufus Hatch, and Charles W. Hadley the Executive Committee were present. Among the local members of the Commission were Sheriff Howe, W. R. G. Fiske, John A. Hardenbergh, Pat. O'Brien, Calvert Vaux, C. H. Pettigen, J. T. Smith, Samuel B. Parsons, John B. Voorhis, and Loughlin Williams.

At 3 o'clock Gen. U. S. Grant threw away the stump of a cigar in an inner room, and came out and took the seat at the head of a table. He was plainly dressed, although a small diamond glistened on his shirt front. Tapping the table with a small ebony baton, he said: "Please come to order."

The hum of conversation ceased, and Mr. Schlesinger seized the opportunity to shake hands with the General. A venerable Commissioner, with a red rose in his lapel, arose with much dignity. "General," said he, "I move to dispense with the reading of the minutes."

Gen. Grant picked up a pair of plain pebbles over the bridge of his nose. "It is moved." he said, without looking at the venerable Commissioner, "that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with. All in favor of that say 'Aye.'"

"Ay" murmured a score of voices.

"Opposed, no," continued the General.

There was an interval of silence. Then Mr. Thomas McElrath, Horace Greeley's former business partner, now Secretary of the Commission, said that the Commissioner from Delaware had informed him that a bill would soon be introduced in the Legislature there asking for State action on the fair. The Michigan Legislature was already considering a proposition to appropriate $50,000. The North Carolina Commissioner had reported that the Governor of that State would recommend legislative aid. In Illinois, however, the contest for United States Senator had debarred all legislative action.

McA. S. Sullivan, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, reported that the United States Senate had passed a resolution authorizing the President at the proper time to invite foreign Governments to participate in the exhibition, and the resolution would pass the House. A similar resolution, providing that all goods for exhibition should be admitted free of duty, would undoubtedly go through both Houses. The members of the proper committees had given both propositions their cordial approval.

Mr. C. N. Bliss said that he was struck with the enthusiasm between the feelings in regard to the fair in the country and in the city. The country was alive to the advantages to be derived, and the city, which was to reap the advantages, was apathetic.

"I am very well aware," said Gen. Grant, removing his glasses and retaining his seat, "that the sentiment is strongly expressed in favor of the fair. I believe that it will prove of great value to the country and of inestimable value to the city. The money brought here by visitors will be distributed among the transportation companies, the elevated roads, owners of hotels and restaurants, the boatmen and merchants and real estate. The subscriptions are not contributions by any means. I think that those who subscribe will get back all their money with a considerable bonus. I base this calculation on the fact that if the Philadelphia Exhibition had produced $4,500,000 more to cities, its subscribers would have got back all their money. Now, this fair is to be held in the centre of a population four times as great as was that of the Philadelphia fair. All the people within this circumference can reach the grounds by expending from ten to twenty-five cents. The exhibition was held at a period of financial depression. The expense of travelling kept back people at a distance. Now the times are prosperous, with a fair prospect of remaining so for years to come. Travel and the price of admission will be cheaper. It looks as though we should have at least four times as many visitors at a fair of 1876. We may certainly expect much larger number from abroad."

Mr. Wm. Davis of Minnesota said that he had travelled throughout the country, and he could endorse all that had been said by Mr. Bliss. The country was full of enthusiasm for the fair, and the apathy in the city, and the backwardness in the city. Already rumors of this apathy were spreading throughout country, and it was time for New York to take action at once and remove the unfavorable impression which was creeping in. "If I was a rich man," said Mr. Davis, "I should be for a quarter share. When I put in my very small item of $25, I expect to get it all back."

Dr. Newman said that the city showed an interest in the fair. Subscriptions were taken to bring over strangers. Some days before the Finance Committee had asked for funds to advertise and had already got $10,000. This showed the interest in the city. The Bureau of Finance had employed canvassers, who were now out among the people. We propose to offer the subscription book to every visitor in this room before he leaves," said Dr. Newman.

New York is a great city, and when she moves she moves with tremendous power."

Sheriff Howe said he was satisfied that the fair would prove a success. They could put him down for a hundred shares.

Mr. Talcott said that a prospectus should be prepared for the information of the people. It should be precise and plain in its statements, so that everybody could understand it. Deductions drawn from the Philadelphia Exhibition should be presented. The local population of that city and vicinity in 1876 was only 800,000. The local population of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and adjoining cities is 2,000,000. As contrasted with Philadelphia, the average of attendance, based on these figures, would be 166,000 a day. The receipts in Philadelphia were $3,800,000. Here they would be double that, or $7,600,000. Probably, however, they might treble the Philadelphia receipts. The buildings at Inwood, though a quarter larger than those at Philadelphia, would cost far more than $4,520,000. The Philadelphia buildings cost $6,250,000. The running expenses of the fair would not amount to more than $1,273,000, one-third those of Philadelphia. The saving and gain of the New York exhibition, as compared with that of Philadelphia, would be $6,800,000. These figures justified the prediction that the stock would pay a handsome dividend. Mr. Torrey, Superintendent of Transportation at the Philadelphia Exhibition, to whom Mr. Talcott was indebted for his figures, estimated that the travel attracted to Philadelphia would not exceed the fair of 1883. If these statements were clearly embodied in the prospectus Mr. Talcott thought that the canvassers would get the stock required in New York in ten days.

Mr. Talcott was added to the Committee on Transportation, and the Finance Committee were instructed to issue an appeal to the citizens through the press.

I would like to hear from Mr. Butler on subscriptions from the transportation companies," said Gen. Grant remarked.

Mr. Butler said that the committee had been active enough. He thought if the blue and fairy and squarely before the people, they would subscribe liberally.

Ex-Governor Lawford of Kansas announced that the Kansas Legislature had passed a bill favoring the fair, and the Commission went into executive session.

In executive session the Finance Committee reported the total subscriptions up to Tuesday afternoon to be $512,500. A resolution was adopted that the subscriptions of members of the Commission be for 10 shares of stock, or $1,000. Subscriptions of $1,000 each were made yesterday by Gen. Grant and Sheriff Howe. Algernon S. Sullivan, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported to the Executive Committee that it was the opinion of himself and colleagues that a number of resignations from members of the Commission were called for, and ought to be accepted. This action was promptly taken. The names of the gentlemen going out of the Commission are Ex-Senator Allan S. Hewitt, Daniel P. Ingersoll, David Dudley Field, Grover Cleveland, Joel Parker, Henry M. Alexander, Fletcher Harper, Charles G. Francklyn, Thomas C. Acton, Jackson S. Schultz, Edward Clark, William B. Ingersoll, Dennis C. Wilcox, Benjamin F. Stratton, Samuel B. H. Vance, and Henry Hilton.

Dinner of the Seton Hall College Alumni.

The alumni of Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., held their annual dinner at Delmonico's in this city last evening. Archbishop Corrigan, formerly President of the college, will be the guest of the evening. The following named trustees of the institution are also to be present: Bishop McQuaid of Rochester, Monsignor Doane, Monsignor Seton, the Rev. James H. Corrigan, John B. Richmond, Messrs. M. J. Lennon, Francis A. Gallagher, John J. Barry, and Eugene Kelly. The following-named classes, viz., 62, 65, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, will be represented at the alumni gathering. The first toast is to be given by Archbishop Corrigan, after which the Rev. Dr. McQuaid is expected to response to the toast, "The Father of Seton Hall." The Rev. Dr. Doane will be in answer for the priesthood of the diocese. Hon. Frederick R. Coudert, for the college lawyers, and John J. Bubel, class of '76, for the laymen, are also expected to be there. Other toasts to be responded to are the ladies, &c. The President of the Alumni Association is R. Duncan Harris, class of '69.

OVERTHROW OF THE BOSSES.

The Good Work Done by the People of Philadelphia on the Second Beaten.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—There was a feeling to-day among the bosses bordering on a panic. For the first time they are actually frightened. They cannot understand how it is that they were defeated. The arrangements for counting in the Ring candidates were never more complete. Money was used in a lavish manner. Each policeman in the city was obliged to contribute twenty dollars, and this money was used in "fixing" election officers. There was hardly a ward in the city where the election officers were not fixed, and on the night before the election the bosses were boasting that Stokley would be elected by 10,000 majority, and that Hunter, the Citizens' candidate for Tax Receiver, would not carry one-third of the wards. The one thing that prevented these plans from being carried out was fear. As a general thing, the election officers took the money, promised to deliver their precincts to the bosses, and then didn't do it. They felt all the time that the eye of one of the thousand Citizens' detectives was upon them. In a few wards fraud was successfully carried out. In the Tenth Ward some of the precincts returned more votes than there are voters. A favorite plan in the Fourth was to assault the window took men and destroy the books. But, in spite of the most elaborate arrangements to count in Stokley and Ferry, the bosses failed, because their strikers and heelers dared not carry out the plans. Hunter's majority for Receiver of Taxes is 26,121, and King's majority for Mayor is 5,538.

King was so sure that he would be counted out that he went to bed at an early hour, after spending the first part of the evening in reading Longfellow. He could hardly believe the news even when dragged out of bed after midnight. The bosses are very much frightened over Hunter's election, and there are many sad faces at their club rooms to-night. Hunter is a business man, with a strong scent for fraud. It is expected that he will find some very mysterious secrets in the tax office after the first of April, when he goes into power. The rest of the time to that date will be spent by the men who fear him in covering up their tracks. The Gas Trust investigation will undoubtedly be continued in the new Councils, although King, Hunter, Carver, and Page, the leading spirits, will not be members. Page is beaten for Council by repeaters, and is forced out through the hatred of the bosses. Still there will be a reform element in the Councils, which means trouble for the bosses. Their candidate for President of the Common Council was John Bardsley, a Rinester with an unsavory record as a contractor for supplying stone to the new Post Office buildings. He will be dropped, and a reformer elected President. In a short time there will be some investigation that will mean business.

The vote polled yesterday was the largest ever cast at a purely local election, and, with the exception of the vote at the Presidential election of 1880, it is the largest ever cast on any occasion in this city. The vote for the various candidates was as follows:

FOR MAYOR.

Samuel G. King (Ind. Dem.)	78,327
William S. Stokley (Ring Rep.)	72,727
Greenback vote	149
King's Majority over Stokley	5,538

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES.

John Hunter (Ind. Rep.)	88,735
George A. Ferre (Ring Rep.)	62,614
Greenback vote	110
Hunter's majority	26,121

FOR CITY SOLICITOR.

William N. West (Rep.)	85,962
Edward R. Warren (Dem.)	85,820
Greenback vote	335
West's majority	10,862

In the City Councils in both branches 20 members approved by the Citizens' Committee were elected. Of these, 15 are Republicans and 5 Democrats. The Select Council will now stand: Republicans, 24; Democrats, 7. Common Council, Republicans, 68; Democrats, 19; Independents, 2.

COL. LAZELLE'S REPORT.

The Commandant Sharply Questioned in the Whittaker Court Martial.

Col. H. M. Lazelle, Commandant at West Point, went from Cadet Whittaker's room on the morning that the cadet was found bound and gagged, fully believing that an outrage had been perpetrated upon Whittaker. Shortly afterward, however, he wrote out a report, to be sent to his superior officer, that Whittaker was strongly suspected of, or of consenting to, the infliction of the injuries on himself. The report specified in detail the acts that Whittaker was suspected of committing. Yesterday, in the court martial in the army building, Col. Lazelle was under a sharp cross-examination by ex-Gov. Chamberlain and Prof. Greener. The scene in the cadet's room on the morning of the occurrence was gone over piecemeal.

"You say," said the cross-examiner, "that the lacing in which the Cadet Whittaker's feet were tied to his cot was flimsy. If the feet were bound tightly by the lacing, as Whittaker says they were, would it have been possible for him to break loose?"

"I haven't considered his story sufficiently to testify as to that; but as to that lacing he could have broken it with a vigorous kick."

Prof. Greener asked: "Was your written report of the outrage a simple account of the actual facts that you saw on that morning, or was it in the nature of an argument as to the part that Whittaker took in the affair?"

Col. Lazelle: "I don't think that that question should be answered. There was no such thing in mind when I——(turning suddenly toward the Court.) I consider that the question is a reflection on me."

Prof. Greener, smiling—But you might have done it unconsciously?

The Court was appealed to, and the decision was that Col. Lazelle might answer the question in his own way. The Commandant replied that his report was made up as an officer in his position should make it, and as to his personal opinion on the affair, that opinion was based on facts obtained both from personal observation and from others besides himself. He acknowledged that he believed on the morning the cadet was found bound that others than Whittaker had had a hand in the affair.

"Other cadets?" persisted Prof. Greener.

"I did not conclude who did it, but I thought then the cadet had been assaulted."

"You did not dismiss the theory that a wanton attack had been made by citizens?"

"I did in my report."

"Hence you concluded that Whittaker had inflicted the wounds?"

"I concluded that Whittaker had either inflicted the wounds or consented to have them inflicted. That was my position then, and it is now."

The Court—Without giving your opinion or impression, have you fully made up your mind as to who committed the offence, or is it still a mystery to you?

The question was read to the witness three times, and he replied: "My mind has never been fully made up."

POLITICS IN GERMANY.

Political Factions in the Reichstag—The Emperor Appealing to the Workingmen.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—At the meeting of the Reichstag yesterday only 183 deputies out of the 396 were present, so that no working quorum being achievable, the House adjourned until to-day to elect a President and Vice-Presidents. The deputies are divided into the following factions: Conservatives, 59; Imperialists, 58; National Liberals, 51; Secessionists, under Herr Forckenbeck, 7; Liberals of the Right, 15; Progressists, 27; Centre or Clericals, 101; Poles, 14; Social Democrats, 10; and Independents, including those from Alsace-Lorraine, 34.

The Emperor William's speech, read yesterday, contains an important appeal to the working classes, which may be expected to influence the elections which will probably be held in June next. The Emperor says the remedy for social evil's and wrongs must be sought not only in repression, but equally in a positive attempt to promote the welfare of the laboring classes. His Majesty says he hopes the Workmen's Accident Insurance bill will be welcomed by the Reichstag as a complement to the legislation against social democracy. In the same category is a bill to regulate the constitution of trade guilds by affording means for organizing the isolated powers of persons engaged in the same trade, thus raising their economic capacity and social and moral efficiency. The speech announces that the bill for Bismarck's budgets will be again presented for the consideration of the Reichstag, as the allied Governments are still suffering from difficulties inseparable from the simultaneous sitting of the Imperial and Provincial Parliaments.

The lower House of the Landtag to-day rejected a motion of Herr Windthorst, the Ultramontane leader, in favor of rescinding the regulations empowering the withholding of stipends to recalcitrant clergymen. The Poles, the Centre, and a few Conservatives supported the motion.

In the Reichstag to-day Count von Arnim-Boitzenburg was reelected President; Herr von Frankenstein of the Centre, Vice-President, and Herr Ackermann, Conservative, Second Vice-President.

The upper House of the Prussian Diet to-day discussed the bill for the permanent remission of 14,000,000 marks of taxes. Prince Bismarck said the bill represented a small portion of the toilsome path of taxation reform which he had been trying to follow the past five years. He concluded with these words: "If you have no confidence in the work of reform, I lose all heart for proceeding with it. I cannot, therefore, refrain from attesting the fact that by rejecting the bill you would injure the whole work of reform. If you refuse me support on my way, I shall have to leave it to my opponents to follow up."

IN A SPANKING BREEZE.

A Lively Race by the Ice Yachts on the Shrewsbury—The Scud Beaten.

RED BANK, Feb. 16.—A brisk breeze made this an exceptional day for the ice-boat racing on the Shrewsbury. Beside the money offered, the winner was to take the State Challenge Pennant won yesterday for the fourth time by the Scud. The winner was also to have the Club Pennant of the North Shrewsbury Club, provided the boat belonged to that club. The Scud belongs to the North Shrewsbury Club.

The starters were the Shadow, sailed by Thos. Riddle of the South Shrewsbury Club; the Scud, sailed by Charles Throckmorton of the North Shrewsbury Club; the Meda, sailed by Allen Worthley of the North Shrewsbury Club; the Snowflake, sailed by William Hubbard of the North Shrewsbury Club; the Phantom, sailed by Edward Borden of the North Shrewsbury Club; the Breeze, sailed by George Coley of the North Shrewsbury Club, and the Red Bird, sailed by Job Edwards of the Pleasure Bay Club. The judges were Judge Jacob Corlies, Dr. G. F. Marsden, and Peter G. Vanderhoef.

The course was from a stakeboat opposite the Monmouth Boat Club house to a stakeboat a mile above Brown's wharf on the Middletown side, back to Fisher's Landing, thence around to the starting point four times. The measured distance was twenty miles, but with the beating and tacking the distance sailed was nearer thirty miles.

The start was given at 4:02. The Phantom took the lead, closely followed by the Breeze, with the Scud and the Snowflake following abreast on the heels of the Breeze. The Shadow and Meda kept far in the rear. At the 2½-mile stake boat the Snowflake was first, with the Meda, Shadow, and Scud in a bunch. At the five-mile stake boat, the Shadow led around first, making the distance in 12m. 30s. She was followed by the Scud in 12m. 58s.

Before the upper stake was reached, the Snowflake capsized, badly damaging the boat, the Phantom had her sails blown out, and the Breeze's captain was disabled by being thrown out. All withdrew, leaving only the Shadow, Scud, and Meda in the race. The Shadow won in 47m. 50s. The Scud was second in 51m. 8s. The Meda was third in 58m. 38s.

ICE BOAT RACING UP THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 16.—The regatta of the Poughkeepsie Ice Boat Club for the club colors, consisting of a fifteen-foot tournament and a scarlet club signal now held by the Hall, was sailed to-day. There was a fresh south wind, and the ice, notwithstanding a light fall of snow last night, was in fair condition. At 11 A. M. the following boats started in the race: Fairy, Hail, Restless, Æolus, Snowflake, Gracie, Ella, Echo, Avalanche, Haze, Virginia, and Icicle. The course sailed was twenty-five miles, and the Icicle won the race in 47 minutes 30 seconds. The Gracie was second, the Snowflake third, and the Avalanche fourth. The winning yacht is the property of Mr. John A. Roosevelt, and has never before won a prize. The Virginia's rigging broke and she was capsized, throwing her sailing master out, but he was not hurt.

The race for the silver tiller came next, and at 2 P. M. the following boats were called up for the start: Æolus, Icicle, Icicle, Restless, Avalanche, Virginia, Ella, Haze, Fairy, and Gypsy. Eleven minutes later the racers got the word. The Icicle got away first, quickly followed by the Haze, the Æolus, and the others. After passing the turn, the Æolus took the lead and kept it to the finish, winning the first heat for the silver tiller. The second heat will be sailed to-morrow.

The next race was between the Gypsy and Fairy. It was the second heat for a silk pennant. The first was won two weeks ago by the Gypsy and the one to-day by the Fairy. The deciding heat will be raced to-morrow.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HEALTH.

Dr. Janeway's Lecture Before the Young Men's Hebrew Society.

Dr. E. G. Janeway of the Board of Health lectured last evening at Lyric Hall before the Young Men's Hebrew Association on the topic, "Prevention Better than Cure." Among other things, he spoke of the ills arising from defective plumbing, ventilation, and heating. In treating of ventilation, he said it was a shame that the children in our public schools were, through a lack of insufficient means for constructing large enough school houses, and by the enforcement of the compulsory education law, crowded together in small and unsuitable rooms, and forced to breathe an atmosphere charged with twenty to thirty parts of carbonic acid gas in a thousand, and thus, through an attempt to save money, having the seeds of disease sown in their systems, while the education they received under such conditions was necessarily defective.

In speaking of plumbing, Dr. Janeway said many persons were apt to take the word of a plumber as final. To implicit confidence was to be avoided. There were, he said, two ways in which any person can satisfy himself as to whether the plumbing in his house is defective or not. First, where the pipes are exposed, any flaw in them can be seen on close examination. All pipes should be exposed in every house, or, to put it as he has to be easily reached. Further, pipes in the walls can be tested by pouring some essence of peppermint in the basin highest up in the house. If there is a break, the odor of peppermint will be smelled plainly at the point where it escapes from the pipes. This was forcibly shown in a house recently. A gentleman owning a valuable house, which had been newly painted and ornamented, applied the peppermint test to the pipes. The smell of peppermint became so strong in the parlor as to be hardly endurable. The owner hated to tear up the newly laid tile and disfigure the plastering so as to permit of the repair of the pipes. It ought to have been done, however.

A gurgling sound heard in the pipe leading from a basin is a warning that the sewer trap is exhausted and should be repaired.

In conclusion, Dr. Janeway urged warmly the necessity of vaccination as a shield against small-pox.

THE ART OF PLUMBING.

A New Department in the Schools of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Last night the technical schools of the Metropolitan Museum of Art were thrown open to the public. These schools are under the direction of the trustees of the Museum, and occupy the building erected by Mr. R. T. Auchmuty, one of the associate trustees, on his property on First avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets. The schools have been established for the purpose of making thorough and efficient practical mechanics. While the theoretical and artistic branches are not neglected, the chief aim is to turn out good workmen. At the end of the term, which lasts about five months, each student considered competent will receive a diploma. Since the opening of the school last December the departments of house decoration, carriage draughting, and modelling have been well established, there being already eighty-three pupils who work from designs and models, of which there is a good assortment.

Last night was the beginning of a course in plumbing and sanitary engineering. A number of prominent gentlemen interested in the school were present, among them Dr. Potter of Grace Church, Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, Dr. Agnew, Mr. William E. Dodge, Jr., Mr. Jas. Gallatin, President of the Sanitary Reform Society, Mr. C. F. Wingate, and Gen. Knox. A large number of plumbers attended in the lecture room on the north side of the building. Mr. Wingate opened the proceedings with an address, which was followed by a few remarks from Dr. Potter. Gen. Knox, Mr. William E. Dodge, Jr., and Mr. James Gallatin, the last named speaking on "That Plumbing Bill."

The course will last two months, and will consist of lectures illustrated by models, magic lantern, and electric light; the lectures to be given on Mondays and Wednesdays from 7 to 10 P. M. Prof. Chandler will lecture on the chemistry of sewer gas, disinfectants, &c. The lectures on plumbing will be delivered by Mr. Chas. F. Wingate, late of the *Sanitary Engineer*, and the instruction in mechanical drawing is to be given by Mr. John Buckingham, the manager of the school, from whom persons desiring to avail themselves of this and other courses may obtain particulars at the school building.

Small-pox in Illinois.

CUBA, Ill., Feb. 16.—The small-pox, which prevails here as an epidemic, has caused a complete stagnation in business. There are today twenty-two cases of small-pox and varioloid in Cuba and the vicinity. Six deaths have already occurred, and some of the sick are very low.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The small-pox is increasing very rapidly. The report yesterday showed seven new cases, while there were only sixteen during the whole of last week.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 16.—There are seventeen cases of small-pox in Gillespie, a city village in Macoupin County, Ill., Rising Sun, president of the Sons of Temperance, is the last victim. Small-pox and domestic diphtheria, the fear of contagion being great. Not a case has yet appeared outside the town limits. Twenty dollars a day is now offered and no nurse is in vain, and the supply of food and provisions has given out.

Poisoned by Pork.

BONDOUT, Feb. 16.—Members of two families named Boese and Feller of this city have been made dangerously sick by eating what is supposed to have been diseased pork. Some of the same meat which was given to two cats by the Feller family killed the cats. The pork was purchased in this city of a dealer who said it was farm raised in Ulster County. The symptoms of the sick persons are the same as the symptoms attending trichina poisoning.

Thousands of Lives Saved

Running Giuffre's "Tasteless" Cod Liver Oil, Lime and Wild Cherry. Sold by druggists. Depot, 8 Bowery.—Adv.

Hop Bitters cures by removing the cause of sickness and restoring vitality.—Adv.

THE AGITATION TO GO ON.

MR. PARNELL'S ADDRESS TO THE LAND LEAGUE IN IRELAND.

An Appeal to be Made to the Masses in England and Scotland—Tenant Farmers Urged to Stand Firm and Disregard Threats.

DUBLIN, Feb. 16.—At the meeting of the Land League to-day, a letter from Mr. Parnell was read in reply to the resolutions of the League requesting him to at once proceed to America. Mr. Parnell says: "After a full and grave consideration of your resolution and the general situation, and after due consultation with friends whose opinions are worthy of consideration, I have decided that it is my duty to remain in Ireland and in Parliament during the present crisis. Our movement in America, although of great importance and capable of immense development, depends entirely upon the stand made in Ireland. If we are worthy the occasion here, the American people and the Irish nation in America will give us proportionate sympathy and practical help. If the spirit and courage of our people at home be maintained, the resources of the whole Irish race abroad will be at our disposal; while, if there is the slightest flinching or reaction in Ireland, it will produce disastrous results in America. Nor do I agree with you that for the remainder of the session very little is to be expected from Parliamentary action. The expelled Irish members have almost unanimously decided to remain in their places and offer every resistance which the forms of the House of Commons still permit to the passage of the Coercion and Arms bills. In this resolution I fully concur. The result of the renewed exertions of the party since the *coup d'état* and the adoption of the gagging resolution has been, so far, most encouraging. Moreover, it would be scarcely fair of me to leave my party to face the up-hill work entailed upon them; and I think I can be of some service during the passage of the Land bill in pointing out in what respects it may fall short of a final settlement of the land question. Should it fail to offer an adequate solution—the Government having adopted rules of coercion and intimidation against our people at home and their representatives in Parliament, and having practically attempted to drive both one and the other outside the limits of the Constitution by the use of unconstitutional and illegal means in Parliament and in the country—two courses appear open to us: either that Irish members shall retire in a body from the House of Commons and announce to their constituents that the constitutional weapon of Parliamentary representation has been snatched from their hands, and that nothing remains but sullen acquiescence or appeal to force in opposition to force which has been used against us; or, as the only other alternative, that we shall steadfastly labor to deepen the lines and widen the area of our agitation, appealing to the great masses of England and Scotland, who are much less represented in the House of Commons than the masses in Ireland, against the territorialism and shopocracy which dominate Parliament. I have dismissed the first of these courses from consideration; but the second alternative presents to us many elements of hope of ultimate success. Public opinion in England is deliberately and systematically perverted with regard to Ireland, but vigorous agitation in England and Scotland would change all this. The near approach of Parliamentary suffrage in the counties is a practical certainty before the next general election. It will sound the doom of the English land system. The starting of a workingman or agricultural laborer candidate in every British constituency would soon bring the House of Commons and radicalism to its senses. A junction between English democracy and Irish nationalism upon a basis of Ireland's right to make her own laws, the overthrow of territorialism in both countries, and enfranchisement of labor from crushing taxes for maintenance of standing armies and fleets, would prove irresistible. It would terminate the strife of centuries, and secure lasting friendship, based on mutual interest and confidence between the two nations.

I would say, in conclusion, that there is nothing in recent events or in the coming pressure of Coercion which should induce us to modify in the slightest degree their action of open organization and passive resistance. All coercion directed against a nation must work rather by intimidation than by its enforcement, since from the nature of the case it can only be applied to a very limited number of persons out of the vast mass it is intended to terrorize. I do not believe that arrests will be numerous, although probably a widespread system of terrorism by means of warnings conveyed to individuals through the police will be adopted, to regard these threats. Let no man leave his post. Continue your organization just as before, and have others ready to take the place of those who may be arrested. To the tenant farmers I would say that theirs is now a position of great responsibility. Upon their action during the next few months probably depends the future of Ireland. The association they are not called upon to make great sacrifices or to run much risk themselves. They are asked simply to refuse to pay unjust rents, and to refuse to take farms from which others have been evicted for such refusal. If they collapse and show themselves unworthy of all that has been done for them during the past eighteen months; they will prove to the world they were fit only for the lot of slavery which has been theirs, and that oppression and tyranny should be their portion forever. I feel sure that they will remember our precepts and bear themselves as men willing to suffer a little for the good of all, they will make for themselves a name in Irish history, and their children may speak proudly of them as the precursors of Irish liberty. The honor of Ireland is in the keeping of her 600,000 peasant farmers, and I ask them to preserve the union organizations which have already gained such great results."

PARIS, Feb. 16.—M. Rochefort publishes in the *Intransigeant* an account of his interview with Mr. Parnell, who told M. Rochefort that one of the objects of his journey to Paris was to contradict in the French press all the calumnies of the English press on his cause and on his friends and himself.

A meeting of the Land League Executive was held in the Hotel Brighton, Rue Rivoli, on Sunday. Twelve members attended, including Parnell, Biggar, Sexton, Dillon, O'Kelly, Sullivan, Egan, Harris, Louden, Healy, Brennan, and Kettle. It was decided to carry on the agitation at all risks. All members were ordered to return to their posts, although several are certain to be arrested under the Coercion act. Dillon was requested to take Mr. Davitt's place as Chief Organizer. He accepted the position, and left for Ireland this morning. It was decided to begin a strong agitation among English workingmen and the agricultural classes in favor of important social reforms. Parnell and O'Kelly will remain some days in Paris in conferring with leading journalists. Other Irish members of Parliament left this morning for London. Mr. Parnell and his friends will dine with MM. Victor Hugo and Henri Rochefort.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says: "There can be little doubt that Sir William V. Harcourt, Home Secretary, had suggested to Mr. Otway the question asked by the latter yesterday in the House of Commons relative to James Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre. The Government decided to show their knowledge that there was a Fenian gathering in Paris, and that Mr. Parnell was more or less concerned with it."

It is reported in Dublin that an attempt to ignite a large dynamite mine under a wall of the Beggarsbush Barracks last night was frustrated by the perpetrators being disturbed by a chance passenger.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The House of Commons continued in committee to-day on the Coercion bill. Various unimportant amendments proposed by Irish members were negatived. Mr. Biggar had to withdraw an observation charging Mr. Forster with vindictiveness. His withdrawal of the remark being a qualified one, he was obliged to retract unconditionally. Mr. McCoan being persistently irrelevant, Mr. Playfair, Deputy Speaker, under the new rules of the House, ruled that he be no longer heard.

New Quarters for One of the Boswells.

In a recent number of the *City Record*, under the head of the Bureau of Buildings, appeared this:

"No. 1,295—Park row, Nos. 31 and 32, brick extension in rear, two stories 30x62; the front constructed wholly of iron columns, girders, &c.; cost $10,000; owner, Jay Gould; builder, Joseph Richardson."

Nos. 31 and 32 Park row are lofts which extend through to Theatre alley. The lofts, to a depth of about forty feet, are covered by a part of the old Astor House Hotel building. Jay Gould bought them about two months ago, with the intention of erecting a new home for one of his two papers—both daily—the Herald. The brick extension, the side walls of which are already half way up, is intended to house the new and heavy press machinery. All the tenants have received notice to quit on or before May 1. A new iron front is then to be put in on the Park row side of the building, and the main work is to be done by another contractor to complete it in thirty days.

Under a Falling House.

While William M. Waller and Joseph Bloomfield of 220 Eldridge street, tin-plate, and Abraham Eskowitz of 140 East Forty second street, were dismantling a cellar in the rear of 212 East Ninth street, yesterday, a one-story building over the excavation suddenly fell, burying the three men under the ruins. Eskowitz was totally disabled, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a fainting condition. Waller and Bloomfield, who were severely injured, were removed to their home.

St. Valentine's Day Jokes.

Wicked boys left boxes looking as though they might contain costly valentines on the doorsteps of residences, and rolled them away with a string when the doors were opened in response to a ring of the bell. Other boys took the boxes purchased in this city on a dealer who said it was farm raised in Ulster County. The symptoms of the sick persons are the same as the symptoms attending trichina poisoning.

A large stock of scotch sausages and delicacies, English pies, fat jacket chickens and strasps, new shad, &c., for sale at retail by Sharp, wholesale fur manufacturer, 103 Prince street. Splendid opportunity to purchase reliable furs cheap.—Adv.

Piles are instantly relieved and permanently cured by using "Arabaiis." Samples free at 25 Murray st.—Adv.

POLICE VIOLATION OF LAW.

Justice Otterbourg Declines to be Called to Account by Superintendent Walling.

Police Justice Marcus Otterbourg wrote to the Police Commissioners on Sunday last complaining of the action of the police authorities in taking prisoners to the Central Office in order that they might be subject to identification, instead of taking them as early as possible before a magistrate. He cited the case of a prisoner who was arrested on Saturday, taken to the Police Central Office on Sunday, was not arraigned on that day, and was compelled to wait till the next day.

In a meeting of the Police Board on Tuesday, Superintendent Walling said that Justice Otterbourg did not keep open court as many hours as the law requires, and that the man whose case was cited by the Justice was taken to Justice Otterbourg's court on Sunday within the hours during which the court should have been open, but that the court had been adjourned when the prisoner arrived.

Justice Otterbourg said last evening: "Whenever an official reply is made to my letter to the Police Board, accusing the police authorities of a constant and habitual violation of the law, I am ready to respond. Until then Superintendent Walling's counter charges against me are a tacit admission of the truth of my statements. His unofficial assertions in the press as to my neglect of official duty are untrue, and can easily be refuted. For seven years I have been on the bench at least six hours daily, and even on Sundays have kept the court open an extra hour. On Sundays we are not supposed to hear complaints, but only to take the watch returns and discharge the watch. In this particular case, owing to a violation of law on the part of the police authorities, inconvenience was caused by the prisoner being taken to the Central Office and detained there, instead of being brought at once before a magistrate. The law is explicit on this subject. When an arrest is made the prisoner must be brought to the nearest Police Magistrate. A penalty is provided for the violation of this law. If an arrest is made after hours the law covers the case by providing that the accused be detained at a station house until the next regular sitting of the Police Justice. There was no intention on my part to complain of Superintendent Walling or to make a personal matter of the thing, but merely to call the attention of the police authorities to the requirements of the law, which it is my duty to obey and enforce.

"As regards the remarks of Superintendent Walling concerning my neglect of official duties, there is a law which holds Police Justices responsible for such neglect, to which I am amenable, and to which I am always willing to respond."

HOLBROOK'S STORY.

Urging that he Shot and Killed James McCagney in Self-Defence.

Charles F. Holbrook's trial for the murder of James McCagney was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Judge Barrett.

Policeman John McCarroll testified that half an hour before the shooting McCagney was to Holbrook's cigar store with the woman Annie, and that McCagney said to Holbrook, "You ——, I'll get square with you."

Annie McLaughlin testified for the defence that on the night of the shooting she went with McCagney to Holbrook's cigar store to have an explanation. McCagney having said Holbrook had been spreading lies of her.

Holbrook, the prisoner, testified that after McCagney had left his store on the night of the 17th of November he went to the corner of Sixteenth street and Ninth avenue to get some rum to put upon his leg, which had been cut when McCagney struck him. He was on his way to meet Conkling and Mosher, friends of McCagney, and invited them to drink. When at the bar he remembered that he had left his money, and went back to get some. Just after his return to the saloon McCagney called to him, "Come out here." He stepped toward him, and stepped him several times in the face. Holbrook, who was close up in a corner, where he could not retreat, said to McCagney, "Let me back, sir." "Please let me alone," and tried to get by him. Some one cried out, "Look out for a razor!" "Then I thought of my revolver," said Holbrook, "and drew it to protect myself. I was alone, and he was three to one. McCagney was over me and kicking me. The revolver, which was self-cocking, was discharged the first time accidentally. Then, as I was trying to get up, McCagney made a quick spring toward McCagney, being in fear of my life. McCagney staggered and fell, and I went out shouting for the police."

Thursday W. F. Kinlens will sum up for the prisoner and Mr. Levy for the prosecution.

Assaulted at his Breakfast Table.

Carl Kruldsbach, an upholsterer of 344 East 113th street, and an employee of Palmer & Embree, of 187 Canal street, recently married Miss Hinzelman, who had been housekeeper for years in the family of Samuel M. Cohen, an importer of silks, of 36 West Forty fifth street. Of late Mr. Cohen has been annoyed by the receipt of letters from Kruldsbach, demanding "justice" for his daughter. Wrong done Mr. Kruldsbach when she was in his employ. He turned the threatener over to lawyers, them for them to deal with Kruldsbach. On the 4th inst Kruldsbach rang Mr. Cohen's door bell, and when the door was opened by the servant girl he pushed down to the basement where the latter was at breakfast with his children and their governess, and demanded to see Miss Hinzelman. The governess refused, saying she was not at home, and Kruldsbach was induced to go upstairs and leave. A bench warrant was issued, and he was arrested to-day, and brought before Justice Otterbourg. Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Cohen