THE FUNDING BILL VETOED.

HAYES'S OPPOSITION TO IT MADE IN THE INTEREST OF THE BANKS.

The Fifth Section of the Bill Declared to be a Radical Change of Law, Destructive to the Character of the Banking System.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Mr. Hayes sent to the House of Representatives this morning a message vetoing the Funding bill. It was read immediately after the reading of the journal.

Its text is as follows:

To the House of Representatives:

Having considered the bill entitled "An act to facilitate the refunding of the national debt," I am constrained to return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with the following statement of my objections to its passage. The imperative necessity for prompt action and the pressure of public duties in this closing week of my term of office compel me to refrain from any attempt to make a full and satisfactory presentation of the objections to the bill.

The importance of the passage at the present session of Congress of a suitable measure for the refunding of the national debt which is about to mature is generally recognized. It has been urged upon the attention of Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury and in my last annual message. If necessarily established it will secure a large decrease in the annual interest payment of the nation, and I earnestly recommend, if the bill before me shall fail, that another measure for this purpose be adopted before the present Congress adjourns.

While it would be wise to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion to offer to the public bonds bearing three and a half per centum interest in aid of refunding, I should not deem it my duty to interpose my constitutional objection to the passage of the present bill if it did not contain in its fifth section provisions which in my judgment seriously impair the value and tend to the destruction of the present national banking system of the country. This system has now been in operation almost twenty years. No safer nor more beneficial banking system was ever established. Its advantages as a business are free to all who have the necessary capital. It furnishes a currency to the public which for convenience and the security of the bill holder has probably never been equalled by that of any other banking system. Its notes are secured by the deposit with the Government of the interest-bearing bonds of the United States. The section of the bill before me which relates to the national banking system, and to which objection is made, is not an essential part of a refunding measure. It is as follows:

SECTION 5. From and after the 1st day of July, 1881, the 3 per centum bonds authorized by the first section of this act shall be the only bonds receivable as security for national bank circulation, or as security for the safe keeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with such banks, and the bonds of the United States used for the purpose aforesaid shall be designated for purchase or redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, the banking association depositing the same shall have the right to substitute other bonds of the United States in lieu thereof; provided, that no bonds upon which interest has ceased shall be accepted or shall be continued on deposit as security for circulation, or for the safe keeping of the public money; and in case bonds so deposited shall not be withdrawn as provided by law within thirty days after interest has ceased thereon, the banking association depositing the same shall be subject to the liabilities and proceedings on the part of the Comptroller provided in sections 5,234 of the Revised Statutes of United States, and provided further that section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, entitled "An act fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for a redistribution of the national bank currency, and for other purposes," be and the same is hereby repealed, and sections 5,159 and 5,160 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be and the same are hereby reenacted.

Under this section it is obvious that no additional banks will hereafter be organized, except possibly in a few cities or localities where the prevailing rates of interest in ordinary business are extremely low. No new banks can be organized and no increase of circulation of existing banks can be obtained except by the purchase and deposit of three per centum bonds. No other bonds of the United States can be used for the purpose. The one thousand millions of other bonds recently issued by the United States and bearing a 4 per centum interest than three per centum, and therefore a better security for the bill holder, cannot after the 1st of July next be received as security for bank circulation. This is a radical change from the banking law. It takes from the banks the right they have heretofore had under the law to purchase and deposit as security for their circulation any of the bonds issued by the United States, and deprives the bill holder of the best security which the banks are able to give by requiring them to deposit securities having the least value of any bonds issued by the Government. The average rate of taxation of capital employed in banking is more than double the rate of taxation upon capital employed in other legitimate business. Under these circumstances, to amend the banking law so as to deprive the banks of the advantage of securing their notes by the most valuable bonds issued by the Government will, it is believed, in a large part of the country be a practical prohibition of the organizing of new banks, and prevent the existing banks from enlarging their capital. The national banking system, if continued at all, will be a monopoly in the hands of those already engaged in it who may purchase Government bonds bearing a more favorable rate of interest than the three per centum bond prior to next July.

To prevent the further organization of banks is to put in jeopardy the whole system by taking from it that feature that makes it, as it now is, a banking system free upon the same terms to all who wish to engage in it. Even the existing banks will be in danger of being driven from business by the additional disadvantages to which they will be subjected by this bill.

In short, I cannot but regard the fifth section of the bill as a step in the direction of the destruction of the national banking system. Our country, after a long period of business depression, has just entered upon a career of unexampled prosperity. Withdrawal of the currency from circulation by the national banks and the enforced winding up of the banks in consequence would inevitably bring serious embarrassments and disaster to the business of the country. Banks of issue are essential instruments of modern commerce. If the present efficient and admirable system of banking is broken down, it will inevitably be followed by a recurrence to other and inferior methods of banking. Any measure looking to such a result will be a disturbing element in our financial system. It will destroy confidence and surely check the growing prosperity of the country.

Believing that a measure for refunding the national debt is not necessarily connected with the national banking law, and that any refunding act will defeat its own object if it imperiled the national banking system or seriously impaired its usefulness, and convinced that section 5 of the bill before me would, if it should become a law, work great harm, I herewith return the bill to the House of Representatives for that further consideration which is provided for in the Constitution.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 3, 1881.

The message was sent to the House so early this morning that it is generally believed that it was written before the bill reached him. Consideration of the message was indefinitely postponed, and no attention whatever was paid to the recommendation that a new Funding bill should be passed.

The Democrats are perfectly willing that the Republican party should assume the responsibility for the failure of a Funding bill. The cost to the country will be at the rate of a million a month until another Funding bill is passed. This is a responsibility which the Republicans would much prefer to shift to the Democratic party, and the effort that Mr. Hoar made in the Senate to-day is regarded as an indication of this anxiety. Mr. Hoar had yesterday, in anticipation of a veto, offered an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, which were practically the Funding bill with the fifth section omitted. It was referred to the Committee of Finance, and reported by Mr. Morrill this morning, and with what seemed to be a bit of sharp practice. Mr. Cockrell and Mr. Withers promptly repudiated any authority on the part of Mr. Morrill to offer the amendment, and it was withdrawn just as the Senate was voting it out of order. Leading Republicans see that the party will be accused of obstructing refunding, and of doing so at the dictation of the national banks. If Mr. Hoar's amendment could have been added to the Sundry Civil bill and sent back to the House, the party would have been in position to say that it did its best, even at this late stage, to pass a Funding bill. Mr. Hoar knew perfectly well that the House would never accept an amendment of that kind which originated in the Senate. Even members who would have favored it have said to-day that the Senate had no right to originate a measure of that kind. The device failed, however, and unless an extra session be called for the purpose of passing a Funding bill, the Government must go on paying interest on the bonds at the rate of a million a month more than would have been paid had the Funding bill become a law.

Mr. Carlisle of the Ways and Means Committee, and the author of the section that is so obnoxious to the national banks, was informed this morning by a leading Republican that Hayes would veto the bill. He had been advised to do so by John Sherman and by gentlemen in whose judgment he placed great confidence. This Republican then made a proposition to Mr. Carlisle regarding the passage of a three per cent. Funding bill under suspension of the rules, and said that about all the Republicans would so vote. The offer was rejected. It was made in such a way as to induce the belief on Mr. Carlisle's part that it had been suggested by John Sherman. The Republican, who will now use his seat in the Senate, was informed that the Democratic party was ready to go to the country on its record on the bill as Hayes vetoed it.

There is now no doubt that Garfield advised the veto. He has pronounced the bill as very bad. Hayes was at first disposed to sign the bill, although he did not approve it. Garfield, however, feared that its passage would result in a monetary panic right on the threshold of his Administration that would seriously interfere with some of his purposes. In spite of the effort to evade a fancied danger, leading Democrats are talking to-night of a real danger that will arise from this failure of the bill, and some of the Republican members share the view. The Democrats in the next House will, it is believed, consent to the passage of no Funding bill whose provisions are not similar to those of this bill. In this they will have the support of the Greenback members, and with such support it is regarded as impossible for the Republicans to pass such a bill as they desire, but out of this will arise the whole question of the funding or the payment of the national debt. From being a mere question of funding at a lower rate of interest, Democratic members are predicting to-night that it will become a great national issue relative to the disposition of the debt and the future policy of the country toward the national banks. If there were time to do it, a leading Democratic member from New York would to-morrow offer a bill taking away the right of issuing circulation from the national banks. This indicates to some extent the excited state of feeling. Mr. Frye, however, is confident that at the next session of Congress a satisfactory Funding bill will be passed, but his confidence is not shared by all Republican leaders.

THE CABLE COMPANIES' SUITS.

The Injunctions Against the Telegraph Companies Dismissed.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday announced his decision on the applications of the Direct United States Cable Company and the French Cable Company in the suits brought against the Western Union, American Union, and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies, to restrain the two latter corporations from transferring their properties to the Western Union under the act of consolidation. Judge Blatchford said:

I do not intend to express any opinion on any other question except the propriety of continuing the restraining orders already granted herein. I am clear that they ought not to be continued. They are necessary to secure to the plaintiffs their rights under the contract, even to the extent to which those rights are claimed by the plaintiffs. Any proper injunction can operate to all or per extent in the plaintiffs' favor against the Western Union Company alone, and as well after the transfer of the properties to it as before. Those properties will remain in its hands. It has been properly stated that it has placed itself already in the position in these suits of stipulating with the Court by its resolutions passed pending the suits that under the purchase agreement, and as successor to the other two companies and as the owner of all of the shares of stock of those two companies, it recognizes its obligations to observe the contract rights of the plaintiffs to the same extent to which the vendor companies would have been lawfully held to observe those rights if the purchase agreement and the purchases had never been made. This is all the plaintiffs can demand.

What sort of an injunction the Court will issue against the Western Union Company in place of the one asked for is another question. But I find no principle in authority to justify such an injunction in the terms of the present restraining orders. The case before Judge McCrary was the case of a partnership or joint interest in property. Here there is nothing of the kind. The case before Judge Sewall there were two weighty considerations moving to the granting of the injunction which do not exist in the present cases—namely, that if the injunction were not granted the rights of innocent third persons as purchasers might intervene and cut off the plaintiff from ultimate relief, and that the property of the other party could not otherwise be held to respond. Here the purchaser is a party to the suit, made so before the purchase is made, and the property it acquires is subject to the suit. Under these circumstances, to compel the stockholders of the selling companies, when their sale is authorized by law, to freeze the benefits of a sale valuable to them, and subject longer to the sacrifices and expenses of a business less advantageous to them than the sale, is to put the power of a court of equity and the province of an injunction to uses which are not warranted by reason or precedent. The present restraining orders must be dissolved, and motions for injunctions in the terms of those orders must be denied.

Judge Blatchford said that the order of the Court was final only as to the form of the restraining orders in the bills of complaint. The plaintiffs might be allowed to put in amended bills, and he asked counsel if they had any suggestions to make in the matter.

Mr. Swayne, for the telegraph companies, said that if they wanted relief they ought to present some other form of order less objectionable.

Mr. Choate, for the plaintiffs, said that they would be prepared to present an order to hold the defendants to the rights of the plaintiffs, whatever they might be.

Judge Blatchford—Do it now. The court will sit till it's disposed of.

Mr. Choate presented a form of order which was directed against the Western Union Company.

Ex-Judge Porter, for the defendants, said that there was no case for any such order, and that it would serve no good purpose.

Mr. Choate replied that it was drawn in conformity with the contract, and that the theory of it was to maintain the Atlantic and Pacific Company in its integrity.

Judge Blatchford said that he did not consider any restraining order of any kind proper at present. The Court could not do anything except dismiss the order, but would hear counsel at any time.

An order was made dismissing the temporary injunctions obtained by the cable companies.

Chief Judge Sedgwick yesterday settled the order of injunction in the suit of W. S. Williams against the Western Union Telegraph Company, its directors, and the Union Trust Company. The Chief Judge says he does not think that plaintiff's right would be duly protected by the proposed bond for his indemnity. Following is the order as settled:

It is ordered that the defendant, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the individual defendants, its directors and officers and their and each of their employees, officers, agents, servants, attorneys and counsel, and all other persons be hereby restrained and commanded to refrain from issuing, transferring, or dividing among the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company any part of the sum of $15,526,500 of the increased capital stock of the said Western Union Telegraph Company, as provided in a certain contract made between the directors or said Western Union Telegraph Company and the American Union Telegraph Company and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, or in any other manner, to said Western Union Telegraph Company during the pendency of said action, or until the further order of the Court.

And it is further ordered that the defendant, the Union Trust Company, its directors, officers, agents, servants, attorneys and counsel refrain from issuing to the stockholders of said Western Union Telegraph Company any portion of said stock during the pendency of this action, or until the further order of this Court.

And it is further ordered that the motion made to continue the order of the Hon. C. J. Truax in other respects be denied.

PROTECTION AGAINST MONOPOLIES.

Seeking to Form a Consolidation-Proof Telegraph Company.

The Produce, Cotton, and Petroleum Exchanges have, through special committees, prepared the following circular, which has been sent to similar organizations throughout the country:

The commercial community of the country views with grave suspicion the action of the prominent telegraph companies in consolidating their interests into one great monopoly, which consolidation their directors say is intended to conserve the public good, but which we believe, unless it is on a largely swollen and fictitious capital, cannot but cripple our industrial and in the highest degree injurious to every interest employing the facilities of telegraphic communication throughout the country and throughout the land.

To the question of their right to consolidate, we offer no argument, and we oppose the plan only because we believe our interests demand such opposition, and because we believe, further, the power to create such monopoly is resident in the people. And our purpose is to see whether or not the power of the people can be mobilized in such manner as to make it effectual against the efforts of gigantic monopolies to absorb and crush out of existence every effort to oppose their schemes.

To this end we advocate the creation of a new telegraph company, whose constitution shall embrace such provisions and conditions as will preclude its consolidation or absorption by any rival interest.

We propose, therefore, that the voting power on over one-half of its stock shall be permanently vested in a board of trustees, of whom a majority shall be selected from among the Presidents of such commercial associations as exchanges and boards of trade constituted, and who shall be ex-officio members of the said board.

This plan of trusteeship will, it is believed, prove an effectual barrier against any effort to subvert the company to purposes adverse to any act or plan inimical to its interests, or foreign to the purposes herein set forth.

It is believed that $10,000,000 properly expended will give us ultimately as perfect a system of telegraphy as that now represented by $86,000,000. If this estimate is reasonable, as we believe it is, how unappreciative of the common sense of the business communities of the United States it is for a monopoly to claim that its consolidation into one company with an enormously watered capital is in conservation of the public good. We do not desire, however, to be understood as advising so vast a project as that of establishing a new telegraph company on any basis of sentimentalism. We propose, while conserving the objects we have in view, that it shall be a profitable investment to its stockholders, and we believe it would at once on its completion, by reason of its connection with the commercial bodies of the country as proposed, command such volume of patronage as would insure its financial success.

It should be a part of the plan also, after providing for reasonable dividends and such contingencies as might arise in administering the affairs of the company, in the interest and for the convenience of the public, that a percentage of any surplus earnings, the amount to be determined by its Board of Directors, should be divided pro rata among its patrons who are stockholders.

It is not deemed necessary at this time to enter by further detail the by-laws that should govern the organization. It is sufficient to say that they will be intelligently framed by our commercial brotherhood, with such legal aid as may be necessary, looking to honest administration, low rates of service, and reasonable profit. On this basis we invite your cooperation in our desire to be relieved from the bondage of a monopoly that interferes not only of our commercial interests, but is in its policy of absorption of all rivalry and through the medium of its wealth is gradually exhausting the patience and energies of the people.

Should our purpose meet with your approval, we respectfully suggest the appointment of a committee of conference from your body with the view of perfecting the plan herein foreshadowed, and that books of subscription to the stock of the proposed company may be opened at as early a date as possible thereafter, upon the commercial exchanges throughout the country.

FOUNCER H. PARKER,
President N. Y. Produce Exchange.
ROBT TASSAIRE,
President N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
GEO. H. LINCOLN,
President N. Y. Petroleum Exchange.

Communications relative to the matter should be addressed to David Bingham, Chairman of the joint committee of the exchanges, 47 Exchange place, New York.

Another Fatal Fire.

One child was burned to death and another fatally injured yesterday by a fire believed to have originated from a defective flue on the second story of the brick tenement at 70 President street, Brooklyn. The fire started in the apartments of John Houston. Mrs. Houston was absent at the time, and her two children, Elias, aged a year and a half, and Mary, aged 10 months, were asleep in the bedroom. They were surrounded by burning articles which discovered by their mother, who, at the first alarm of fire, rushed in and caught her children in her arms. The infant was already dying, and the elder child was severely burned. The infant died in its mother's arms. The other child was removed to the Long Island College Hospital, and was at the point of death last night.

Genet to be Arraigned.

District Attorney Rollins issued a summons yesterday to the bondsmen of Henry W. Genet to produce him at the bar of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Tuesday, to receive his long-suspended sentence for obtaining money under false pretences as a Commissioner of the Tombs Police Court House, nearly ten years ago. Justice Daniels, before whom Genet was tried and convicted, will pass sentence.

JOHN DRUM OF JERSEY.

Leading the Sheriffs and Constables of Monmouth County a Lively Chase.

RED BANK, March 3.—A robbery of the Railroad House on Tuesday night has brought conspicuously into public notice the many crimes and escapes of a mulatto, whose exploits have become notorious here. On Monday evening John Drum, the mulatto, entered the restaurant of the hotel and asked for a cigarette, offering a one-dollar bill in payment. He closely watched Mrs. Decker while she made the change, in doing which she exhibited two cigar boxes well filled with money. That night an attempt was made to pry open the hotel windows, but without success. The next night, when the inmates of the hotel were preparing for bed, Drum again entered, walked boldly to the money boxes, seized them, and made off. The hotel employees gave chase, but Drum soon disappeared in the darkness. The police were informed, and a warrant was issued for Drum's arrest. When the constables saw Drum's name in the warrant they were surprised at his audacity, as a large number of warrants for his arrest were already in their hands. On Wednesday morning Drum was discovered at his uncle's house in the woods near this place. He escaped, however, and has not since been heard from. The police have sent a description of the man to Superintendent Walling. Drum's mother lives 223 West Thirtieth street, New York city.

The story of the many crimes and escapes of Drum would fill a volume. There has hardly been a robbery in Monmouth County for eight years in which his name has not been implicated. Although only 21 years of age, he has served two terms in State prison. There have been four indictments found against him, and there is hardly a constable in the county who does not hold one or more warrants for Drum's arrest.

Among the crimes with which he is known to have been connected is the burglary of Thomas Rogers's house, at Rumson. Drum got only $100 in greenbacks, and served his first term in State prison for the crime. After his release he continued his criminal operations, but was more wary. The Middletown Baptist Church was broken open several times, and the contribution boxes were robbed. Drum broke into the house of Jacob Warden of New Monmouth, and stole $200 worth of plate and a great deal of valuable jewelry. He afterward obtained employment from Mr. C. W. Thompson of Red Bank, who was ignorant of his reputation. Drum robbed Thompson of clothing and many valuables. The next night he entered the house of William A. Wood, cashier of Red Bank, broke open the safe, and took a large sum of money and many valuable papers. The store of Mrs. Ruth Dayton was also entered and robbed. The butcher shop of Bennett Bros. next suffered. The safe had been left unlocked, and its entire contents were stolen. These are only a few of the more recent of Drum's depredations.

STORY-TELLING BY A LITTLE GIRL.

Fictions of a Decidedly Mortuary Character—Hints of Strange Developments.

A little girl, about 9 years old, neatly dressed, and with a bright, pleasant face, was seen standing at the corner of First avenue and Twenty-second street on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. She was crying, and seemed at a loss to know which way to turn. A gentleman who was passing asked her whether she was lost.

The child said that she was an orphan, her parents having died recently, and that a brother with whom she had been living since their death committed suicide a month ago. His wife, the little girl said, died soon afterward, and she was then left alone in the world, and had been wandering about the streets for twelve or fourteen days, sleeping in hallways and getting nothing to eat.

The gentleman took the child to the Twenty-second street station-house, and left her in charge of Capt. Chinchy. At the station the girl gave her name as Hattie Kenny. The brother with whom she had been living occupied a house in the rear of 1,000 Second avenue, the child said, but her appearance indicated that she was not telling the truth. A policeman who was sent to the place in Forsyth street where the child said her brother took his life, reported that no such event had taken place in that neighborhood. When asked whether she did not know it was wrong to tell lies, she replied, "Yes; but My mamma taught me that when she was alive."

Capt. Chinchy sent the child to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. There she at first told the same story. When a SUN reporter called at the office of the society last evening he was informed by Superintendent Jenkins that the child's parents had been found, and there were strong suspicions of foul play in the case. By order of President Gerry, however, he was prevented from giving any further details concerning the case at present. The child was in the custody of the society last evening, but the reporter was not allowed to see her.

The Chapin Home Anniversary.

The eighth anniversary of the dedication of the Chapin Home was celebrated in the institution, Sixty-sixth street, near Third avenue, yesterday afternoon and evening. The large crayon portrait of Dr. Chapin in the reception room was draped with mourning, and flags festooned the stairway and landing from which the addresses were delivered. Mrs. Chapin visited the Home, but was not present at the exercises. Mr. C. L. Stickney presided at the afternoon exercises. Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage said that he could not but feel that he was standing on holy ground. The voice that had cheered them annually, and the man who had given them first shelter, would not be there, but his influence should be felt with greater power than ever before. Dr. Chapin was greater than his works, but his principles were greater than either, and they would live. Dr. Howard Crosby spoke briefly, dwelling on the noble work of the Home, and the great loss it had met with in the death of Dr. Chapin. The Rev. James M. Pullman also spoke. In the evening there were addresses by several clergymen and others.

Failures in Business.

Albert J. Graeffe, dry goods commission merchant at 50 Leonard street, made an assignment yesterday to John S. Gallick. The failure caused considerable surprise in the trade, as only a month ago he is reported to have claimed to have $100,000 in the business. The liabilities are about $92,000, due in this city and Rhode Island. The nominal assets are about $75,000, which will probably realize fifty per cent.

W. R. Andrews, publisher of the *American Queen* and the *Bazaar* at 154 Nassau street, made an assignment yesterday to Albert L. Thomas. The assignment was forced on account of the failure of Mr. Andrews's partner, Jerome Weld of Jamestown, New York, with whom Mr. Andrews was in partnership in the dry goods business in New York about ten years ago. Mr. Andrews has a branch in Cincinnati.

Coolly Rifling a Stranger's Pockets.

Policeman George W. Wood saw a man leaning against the railing near the corner of Delancey and Tompkins streets at about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Patrick Hannon of 404 West Thirteenth street came along, looked at the man for a moment, and then took his watch and $35 from his pocket. Policeman Wood stopped Hannon as he was going away, and the latter said that he was a friend of the man, and had taken his valuables away for safe keeping. The policeman detained Hannon and went to the other man, who seemed to be drunk. Both men were taken to the Delancey street station. The man who was robbed proved to be William E. Frazer of 605 Hamburg street, Brooklyn. In the Essex Market Police Court, Hannon told his story, and he was a conductor on the Grand street line. He was recognized as an ex-policeman, and was held for trial.

The Funeral of Dr. John D. Russ.

The funeral of the late John D. Russ, M. D., who died in Hampton, N. J., on the 1st inst., took place from St. Paul's church, in this city, yesterday afternoon. The remains were brought from Hampton, accompanied by Dr. Russ's widow, his granddaughter, his four sons, John D. Russ, Horace R. Russ, Francis L. Russ, and Charles A. Russ. The pall bearers were James McLean, Henry Stokes, Carlisle Norwood, Alexander Fiske, S. N. Stebbins, and Mr. Ludlum. The Episcopal service for the burial of the dead was read by the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg. The body was taken to Essex, Mass., for interment.

To Supply her Father with Drink.

Lizzie McCarty, a 10-year-old girl, who was arrested in Fulton street, Brooklyn, for tagging on Wednesday, was yesterday turned over to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The girl said that her father, who lived at 218 York street, Hoboken, compelled her and her three sisters to beg for him that he might have money to pay for drink. If they failed to get any money he beat them. She had been begging for three or four years, and was out on Wednesday, more anxious than usual to get pennies, because her mother was sick.

McCue's Regret.

"I am a respectable fish dealer, and Officer McCue knows me," said Charles Ferris, who was arraigned for intoxication in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

"How did you become acquainted with him?" asked Justice Flammer.

"He arrested me once before."

"Five dollars fine."

"I wish I had not claimed acquaintance with you," said Ferris to McCue as the latter took him down stairs.

Cosmopolitan Indeed.

In a Brooklyn street car that left Fulton Ferry last evening were a down East Yankee, an Englishman, a Scotchman, a German, an Irishman, an African, a Chinaman, and a man who looked like a Frenchman.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 78, 79, 80, 81, 125, 250, 258, 259, 283, 284, 291, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311. SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 839, 652, 976, 899, 1002, 1005, 1024, 1026, 1027. Part I—Nos. 1577, 2032, 1835, 2880, 2859, 2872, 2476, 2531, 1268, 1428, 2311, 2480, 2461, 2462, 1762, 2803, 2168, 2797, 2071, 2908, 2598, 2060, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913. Part II—Short causes—Nos. 924, 3287, 3021, 426, 3353, 4350, 4380. Part III—Short causes—Nos. 3480, 4086, 4314, 4340, 4347, 4277, 4335.

Equitable Courts—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Nos. 1, 2, 20. Part I.—Nos. 837, 374, 374, 773, 798, 1, 80, 802, 803, 624, 776, 803. All the other courts adjourned for the term.

Wanted—Females.

A.—MEN'S SCARF HANDS wanted; a few expert needle women (accustomed to working out) will be taught; positively no work given out.
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, 686 Broadway.

A.—WHEELER & WILSON machine hands on vests, shirts; also here shirt makers wanted; no work given out. FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, 686 Broadway.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—Good branchers wanted on fine goods.
MARX HELD & CO., 553 Broadway.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—Wanted, small hands and learners.
J. W. STEIN & CO., 5 Great Jones st.

AN experienced pager or numberer; also a girl to learn. Address G. W. S., box 158, Sun office.

A GIRL wanted on vest making. 409 5th st., top floor.

BOOK STITCHERS wanted at W. WATERS & SON'S 101 Fulton st.

Wanted—Females.

A.—H. H. MACY & CO. can positively give permanent employment to 50 operators of city experience on ladies' underwear. No piece prices; all payments by the week, and better terms than any other house. Machines run by steam power. Apply at 60 West 19th st., 4th floor.

CIGARETTE MAKERS and packers; none but experienced hands need apply. KINNEY TOBACCO CO., 515 to 525 West 23d st.

DRESSMAKERS wanted—Only very competent. Apply immediately at Mme. GUIRAUD'S, 18 Clinton place (8th st.), near Broadway.

EXPERIENCED girls on worsted frame fringes; also learners taken.
DREYFUS BROS., 52 Lispenard st.

EXPERIENCED hands for gents' double handkerchief scarfs; only good hands need apply; steady work.
H. MANNHEIMER, 36 Orchard st.

FIRST-CLASS operators wanted on ladies' fine shoes. KARPP & HESSBERG, 151 and 153 Seigel st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FREE Sewing Machine School, open daily from 9 to 5, at Grand Central Depot, 27 St. Mark's place, 8th st.

FITTER paid best wages on men's shoes at
HENRY ARTHER & CO'S, 84 and 86 Gold st.

HANDS wanted on shirts and drawers at 113 Carlton av., Brooklyn. Inquire in the basement.

I. MORRY & CO., 27 and 29 Lispenard st., want experienced hands on lace goods.

LITTLE GIRLS to cut embroidery.
S. BRILL & CO., 28 and 30 Greene st.

SEWING MACHINES at cost. Domestic, $13; Willcox & Gibbs, $15; Singer, $12; Wheeler & Wilson, $10; Howe, Weed, and Remington, $7; warranted good as new; new, $25 upward.
BROWN, 282 Grand st.

SEWING MACHINES.—Great bargains; new Home, Singer, Domestic, W. & G., W. & W., $7; rented; repaired. 23 Greenwich av., cor. W. 10th st., or 137 East Broadway, near Canal.

SHIRT OPERATORS wanted on custom work.
MENDEL BROS., 242 Grand st.

WANTED—Responsible party to make ladies' linen undersets, outside; also experienced operators on spring skirts; Domestic machines; to work on premises.
PETER DAULTON, 50 Leonard st.

WANTED—A capable flower trimmer for our retail department. Apply from 2 to 4 P. M.
JAS. G. JOHNSON, 8 East 14th st.

WANTED—A few fir belaire operators and dressmakers, with and without their own machines, at No. 373 3d st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—Ostrich feather curlers; none but first-class hands need apply. V. BALME, 115 Bleecker st.

WANTED—Operators on custom shirts. TRED-WELL, JARMAN & SLOTE, B'way and Chambers st.

WANTED—Good, active young girl to attend in fancy store. Apply after 9 o'clock, 238 West 26th st.

WANTED—Operators and fitters on men's fine shoes. HANAN & REDDISH, 334 Greenwich st.

WANTED—Good hands for slipping and finishing tassels.
F. W. WOLFF & CO., 720 Broadway.

WANTED—A strong young girl for housework; sleep at home. Apply 24 Bar, 140 East 28th st.

WANTED—Girls to pick feathers. Apply at 11 and 13 West House st.

WANTED—Good operators on awnings. 642 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG GIRLS can obtain situations free, lodgings and meals at 6 cents each, at the Girls' Lodging House, 27 St. Mark's place, one block east of Cooper Institute (under care of Children's Aid Society).

Wanted—Males.

A.—WE HUMBUG NO ONE.—All goods warranted. A coat, vest and pants made to order, of the best quality of goods, for $12; worth $45.
CAMERON, Agent, 85 Sands st., Brooklyn.

A BLE-BODIED MEN wanted to handle pig iron and other heavy freights, 16½ cents per hour. Apply at Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.'s freight wharves, Perth Amboy, N. J.

ACTIVE men for warehouses, hotels, wholesale houses, $9 to $12 a week; also salesmen, stalesmen, waiters wanted. 1,329 Broadway.

AGENTS, city and country, greatest household article out; sells at sight. R. TULLER, 7 Murray st., room 43.

A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER wanted on cloaks.
R. HAYWARD, 31 and 33 Walker st.

A SAWYER wanted in box factory on order work.
J. H. J. SILLIMAN, 24 Jay st.

AGENTS make $5 a day selling AMERY'S Spring show cards. 95 Bowery, corner of Hester st.

AGENTS wanted to sell engravings, the highest commission paid. 683 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

BOYS WANTED.—50 well-recommended boys over 14 years; $4 to $5 per week. Apply at any of American District Telegraph Company's offices, or 52 South 5th av.

BINDER who can finish, forward, and rule; also a first-class ruler for Western Pennsylvania; state salary. BLANK BOOK, box 145, Sun office.

BOY wanted in printing office. Address Box 1,653, Post Office.

BOY wanted to assist tending bar at 198 Madison st.

CYLINDER FEEDER wanted at 103 Walker st.

FAMILIES with children wishing to go West assisted; also boys and girls provided with good homes with farmers by the Children's Aid Society, 19 East 4th st. Next company going March 8.

FIRST-CLASS bartender, farmer, salesmen, accountants, office youths, furnace man, waiters wanted. 733 Broadway.

GILDERS on picture frames. Inquire from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.
S. LIPPE, 687 Broadway.

GLASS SIGNS.—Wanted, boys to brush out.
J. W. FREETH, 26 Cliff st.

GOOD doorman, horseshoer, sober and steady. 8 Leonard st.

HOWARD HOUSE, 140 Chatham st.—Best accommodations in the city for $1 and $1.25 per week.

IRON MOULDERS wanted at Z. S. AYRES'S foundry, 45th st. and 10th av.

LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVER.—A first-class man wanted. Apply to Crumn Label Press, 27 Murray st., city.

LAD of 15 wanted. Apply, with references.
NICOLL, the Tailor, 145 Bowery.

PRINTER.—Wanted, a hand pressman familiar with color label work and flock show card printing; constant employment and good wages. H. P. M., box 125, Sun office.

PIKE'S CORN EXTRACTOR—The best remedy for corns, warts, and bunions, is for sale by all druggists everywhere. Price 25 cents per bottle.

PRINTERS.—A first-class Adams and Hoe cylinder pressman. Address New York Catholic Protectory, Westchester, N. Y.

SHOEMAKERS' lasters, heelers, and finishers; also operator for Union edge setter; also operators on tacking machines; good wages and steady employment; come prepared to work. J. & T. COLSON, 203 Grand st.

STRONG BOY wanted to work in shoe store. 180 Bowery.

WANTED—A competent, reliable foreman, to take charge of lot of men employed in shoe factory making men's fine hand and machine work; must understand all kinds of machinery; none but competent ones need apply; good wages to the right man.
CHARLES HEISER, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—A designer accustomed to chair and cabinet work, good reference required. Call between 8 and 12 o'clock A. M.
GARDNER & CO., 310 East 61st st.

WANTED—A first-class foreman and original designer for japan shop in a large Japanned ware factory; state full experience. Address JAPANNED WARE, box 140, Sun office.

WANTED—A good, strong boy, about 15 years old, that is willing and able to work hard, one used to the fur business preferred; salary $4 per week. Address Box 127, Station A.

WANTED—Three first-class moulders for bronze and metal hardware. Apply at Branford Lock Wor's, 103 Chambers st., between hours of 9 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—Two sawyers for cross cut and rip saws; men accustomed to cutting small boxes preferred. Apply to DODGE & BLISS BOX COMPANY, Jersey City.

WANTED—A young man as assistant foreman in a nursery and florist establishment; active and well recommended. Address HORTIS, box 168, Sun office.

WANTED—Several smart, intelligent boys; must live with their parents.
KEEP MANUFACTURING CO., 637 Broadway.

WANTED—A man who understands taking care of cows and can milk. Call between 6 and 9 A. M.
M. ROSENBERG, 60 Watts st., New York.

WHEELWRIGHT.—Good man; call for 3 days; take blue car Grand St. Ferry; 30 minutes ride.
S. A. SPRATT, Maspeth, L. I.

WANTED—A boy, living with parents, to attend to a lunch counter in a first-class barroom; 18 or 19 years old. Apply, with references, at 147 Fulton st.

WANTED—A boy about 16 or 17 years old to learn pattern making. Apply to WM. BURROWS, 85 Beekman st., between 8 and 9 A. M. only.

WANTED—A backender and presseroom hand for paper box factory. Apply at Union Print Works, 25 and 27 Jefferson av., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A hard metal spinner; a good, steady hand can find permanent employment at 100 Railroad av., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—Hand loom weavers on upholstery and dress trimmings. Apply to M. O'BRIEN, 180 and 92 Bowery.

WANTED—Coachman and useful man, one married couple, 2 farm hands, and 1 gardener. 108 6th av.

WANTED—A quarryman, also 1 blaster.
JAMES BENNETT, Elm Park, Staten Island.

WANTED—A carriage painter at WM. H. DOWING'S, Great Neck, Queens County, Long Island.

WANTED—In a wholesale clothing house, experienced cutters. Apply at 40 Crosby st., up stairs.

WANTED—Two good, willing boys, about 15, for light work. Address W. K., box 154, Sun office.

WANTED—A dyer for ostrich and fancy feathers; good wages for the right man. 97 Bleecker st.

WANTED—A young man, one that understands stove and tinware repairing, at 302 7th av.

WANTED—A man who understands stripping furniture. Apply at 234 West 12th st.

WANTED—A first-class wagon wood worker at 58 Washington av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A good marbler at Methodist Book Concern.

WANTED—A good job compositor at 62 and 64 Duane st.

WANTED—A young man to open oysters. 103 Av. B.

2 PATTERN MAKERS wanted.
J. MOSS, 80 Pearl st., Brooklyn.

5 POUNDS oolong, Japan, or mixed tea, $1; worth $2; 5 pounds coffee (ground or whole), 80c.; worth $1.50. Sampson Tea Co., 203 Pearl and 40 Fulton st.

50c. TEAS—Five pounds for $1.40; 30c. coffee, five pounds for 90c. The Canton Tea Co., 148 Chambers st., near West Broadway.

Amusements.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LAST WEEK.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS OF
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
100 WIVES.
100 WIVES.
EXTRA. EXTRA.
BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 7.
Limited engagement of the great artiste,
JANAUSCHEK.
Repertoire first week:
Monday and Wednesday.....BRUNHILD.
Tuesday and Thursday Nights and Saturday
Matinee.....MOTHER AND SON.
Friday.....MEDEA.
Saturday.....MACBETH.
SEATS NOW READY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. "SPRING SEASON."
OPENING NIGH