AN EXTRAORDINARY LETTER.

The New Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Windom, on the Power of Monopolies, the Enslavement of the Press, and the Means of Suppressing Public Wrongs.

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

The Hon. L. E. Chittenden, President National Anti-Monopoly League.

MY DEAR SIR: I deeply regret that official duties of an imperative character prevent the acceptance of your kind invitation to address the meeting at Cooper Institute on the 21st inst. Until to-day I hoped to be able to arrange my business so as to attend the meeting, but find it will be impossible.

The purpose of your League, as I understand it, is not to wage war upon corporations or individuals, but conceding to all their just rights, to demand full protection for the rights of the citizen against the abuses and aggressions of corporate power, and to insist upon the enforcement of those principles of law and natural right defined by the Supreme Court of the United States. In this effort you have my most hearty sympathy and cooperation. Your cause is just, but in such a contest you grapple with giants. Do not underrate the power or the skill of your antagonists. Wise and conservative counsels will alone secure success. You must be as prompt to concede rights as you are determined in demanding them. No agrarian or communistic spirit must find a place in your proceedings. The character of the men who compose your organization gives assurance against danger on this point. Constitutions, natural rights, and the spirit of our institutions are on your side. Intrenched behind these, and fighting for the right, you cannot fail.

Corporate power has done much to develop our country. For its good deeds I freely accord it full credit. As an instrument to execute the will and serve the interests of the public, it is of incalculable value; but as the imperious ruler of the people it is a most cruel and relentless tyrant. Kept within the limits of proper restraint it is an invaluable servant of the public. Unrestrained by the forces of law and public opinion it will prove a most dangerous master. The individual citizen is impotent to contend with this gigantic and rapidly growing power. Governmental authority, State and national, alone is competent to restrain its aggressions and correct its abuses. I have long foreseen that the time would come when the people would be compelled to invoke the exercise of that authority for their protection. I repent to-day, in substance, words uttered seven years ago, that "there are in this country four men who, in the matter of taxation, possess and frequently exercise powers which neither Congress nor any of our State Legislatures would dare to exert—powers which, if exercised in Great Britain would shake the throne to its very foundation. These men may at any time, and for any reason satisfactory to themselves, by a stroke of the pen reduce the value of property in the United States by hundreds of millions. They may at their own will and pleasure disarrange and embarrass business, depress one city or locality and build up another, enrich one individual and ruin his competitors, and, when complaint is made, coolly reply, 'What are you going to do about it?'"

The men who wield this stupendous corporate power have grown wiser with the passage of events. Hitherto they have been apparently content to absorb and control the great industrial and material interests of the country, by a monopoly of the channels and implements of transportation, but recently new and alarming conditions are presented. They know full well that if the people can freely communicate with each other, they will see the dangerous tendencies of this power, and organize to restrain it. Hence, in order to lay deep and sure foundations for the maintenance of their power, and to defeat the efforts of the people to curb it, they have now seized upon the channels of thought. Look at it a moment. One man, who controls more miles of railroad than any other in the world, and who is almost daily adding new lines to his colossal combination, now also controls the telegraphic system of the United States and Canada, and is reaching under the sea to grasp that of Europe. Not content with all this, and determined that no instrument of commercial and political power shall elude his grasp, he is (as I learn) also the owner of three out of the seven newspapers which constitute the Associated Press, through the agency of which the news is distributed over the entire country. He may at any time secure the fourth paper, which will give him absolute control over the news which the people shall receive. When that takes place what will be our condition? What chance will the people then have to resist the encroachments of corporate power? How shall they even communicate with each other on the subject? What opportunity will there be for a fair discussion of these questions? The daily news, supplied to the myriad of newspapers, must first pass under the supervision of one or two men, who represent the Associated Press, and who are appointed by its owner. They will have full authority, and doubtless will be required to suppress, add to, or color the information thus sent out as may best serve the interest, the ambition, or the malice of the man to whom they owe their places. Hence the twenty millions of people who read their morning papers at their breakfast tables will daily receive just such impressions as this one man shall choose to give them. Public men and affairs, and business interests and movements, will be seen in the coloring which shall best serve his interests. The legislator who shall then be bold enough to raise his voice in behalf of the people, or to strike a blow in their defence, will be misrepresented or denied a hearing before his own constituents. The business man who shall venture to question the divine right of corporate rule will be crushed, and no telegraphic wire or Associated Press will voice his woe or demand redress from his persecutors. The people will find themselves unable to communicate with each other except by the gracious will and pleasure of the autocrat of the wires. Should special correspondents undertake to supply information not deemed expedient to be sent by the Associated Press, they will find that the owner of the wires can supply a ready remedy for such presumption.

The channels of thought and the channels of commerce thus owned and controlled by one man, or by a few men, what is to restrain corporate power, or to fix a limit to its exactions upon the people? What is then to hinder these men from depressing or inflating the value of all kinds of property to suit their caprice or avarice, and thereby gathering into their own coffers the wealth of the nation? Where is the limit to such a power as this? What shall be said of the spirit of a few people who will submit without a protest to be thus bound hand and foot? I have hinted at some of the dangers which menace our future. If it be to correct these evils, and to avert these dangers your League has been organized, it will receive the benedictions of the people.

The practical question is, "What are you going to do about it?" To my mind the answer is easy. This organized gigantic corporate power can only be kept under proper restraint by the organized power of the people, expressed through their State and national Governments. That such governmental power exists and may properly be exercised I have not a particle of doubt. It is plainly written in our Constitutions, and has been unequivocally declared by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The limits of this letter will not permit a discussion of the constitutional question nor a detailed statement of the practical remedy for existing evil. I may, however, venture to suggest that, in my judgment, the first and most important duty of Congress is to emancipate the people from the supervision and control of corporate monopoly by the establishment of a system of postal telegraphy, whereby they shall be afforded a safe, sure, and cheap method of communication with each other. There is no doubt of the economy and success of such a system. It has been tried in other countries with most satisfactory results.

I am aware that it will require much care, labor, and skill to frame laws which shall successfully regulate and restrain the action of the great transportation companies, without unnecessary injury to them, and without omitting the essential elements of protection to the public, but I have no doubt it can be done. When the people demand it they will find the men to do it. I believe the time has come when this great work should be undertaken.

It will be far better for the corporations themselves that it be done now, by conservative but thorough and judicious legislation, rather than to postpone it until the people, no longer able to bear the tyranny of corporate power, shall rise in their wrath to humble and destroy their oppressors. At some convenient time I shall endeavor to state specifically some of the legislative remedies I would propose.

Excuse the great length of this letter, and believe me, very sincerely, your friend,

WILLIAM WINDOM.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Symphony Society's Concert.

At the fifth concert of the Symphony Society, which took place last evening in Steinway Hall, the programme consisted of Schubert's Symphony in C, Saint Saens's G minor concerto for pianoforte and orchestra, the overture to the "Magic Flute," and an aria by Rossi for contralto voice, which was excellently sung by Miss Winant. The symphony is Schubert's greatest orchestral work, and upon this the interest of the concert naturally centred. It was forcibly and earnestly given, but in many parts wanting in nice shadings and imagination. It was, however, from its inherent beauty, and by reason of the generally good *ensemble* playing of the orchestra, made thoroughly enjoyable to the large audience. Mr. Rummel made good his high reputation by his masterly playing of the Saint Saens concerto, a work fraught with every technical possibility and almost impossibility. The last movement especially is a series of uninterrupted passages of the greatest difficulty, but they were rendered by Mr. Rummel with such unwavering rapidity that they seemed but trifles in his hands.

"Cinderella at School" at Daly's Theatre.

"Cinderella at School" is an Americanized version of Robertson's comedy of "School." Probably Robertson himself would hardly recognize in it more than the rough outlines of his play, or see in this coarse texture any threads of his delicate woof. The adaptation is a series of musical numbers connected by dialogue. The music is not sparkling, the dialogue is dull, and the plot develops very slowly. Many of the situations, however, are laughable, and these, with the beautiful scenery, the bright costumes, and fresh voices, carry the piece along.

The principal characters are *Arthur Bicycle*, a perambulating deity of the upper crust; *Lord Lawntennys* in search of his long-lost niece; *Jack Pinchot*, who is the broke one of the Columbia crew, and whose ancestors came over with Columbus in the Mayflower; *Syntax*, an usher; *Niobe Marsh*, a charity pupil, and *Miss Zenobia Tropics*, a school teacher. All these rôles are burlesques of the corresponding parts in "School."

Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, as *Mrs. Tropics*, was a very droll and amusing schoolmarm, and Miss May Fielding was a charming *Niobe*. Indeed, her cheerful presence and pleasant voice made much of the music seem brighter and fresher than it really is.

Mr. Leclercq, as *Lord Lawntennys*, gave a pretty good representation of the English aristocratic fossil, but the acting of Mr. Lary, the stroke of the Columbia crew, showed none of the refinement which that venerable institution is supposed to impart to its students.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band may be heard every night at Koster & Bial's.

Miss Mina Geary will give her annual concert at Steinway Hall Tuesday evening, March 15.

The new nautical comic opera, "Billee Taylor," is sailing along smoothly at the Standard Theatre.

Mme. Anna Bishop will sing at the first organ and harp recital of Mr. G. W. Morgan and Miss Maud Morgan on Thursday afternoon.

To-morrow evening the Mahn Comic Opera Company will play *Rosamond* at the Windsor Theatre. The engagement of this company is for one week only.

Mauricio Dengremont will be the soloist at Rudolf Rial's concert at Metropolitan Concert Hall to-night. The popular overture and Schumann's *Alceste* are on the programme.

At the next Sasdfeld concert, which takes place next Saturday evening at Steinway Hall, Mlle. Rubini, soprano, will make her first appearance in New York. The programme mentions several other artists and a double vocal quartet.

Marie Roze will appear on Monday as *Carmen*, on Wednesday as *Aida*, and on Friday will take a farewell benefit in "Faust and Margaret." Her appearance in English opera at the Fifth Avenue Theatre has been eminently successful. "Lohengrin" is announced for Saturday evening.

On the afternoon of March 10 Franz Rummel will give his third recital at Steinway Hall. The programme includes compositions by Bach, Beethoven's sonata opus 27, No. 2, Schumann's Fantaisie in C Major, a scherzo by Jadassohn, and Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise," No. 11.

On the evening of Thursday, March 10, a musical and literary entertainment will be given at Steinway Hall for the benefit of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. Madame Anna Bishop, Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox and Miss Florence Copleston are among the artists engaged.

Carl Feininger's fourth and last concert of chamber music will be given at Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening. The quartet will play Beethoven's quartet opus 18, No. 4, in C minor, and with Mr. Kortlieuer Rubinstein's Quintet in G minor. Mr. Feininger's solo will be Ernst's "Allegro Pathetico," in F minor.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES.

"Cinderella at School" is at Daly's Theatre, with May Fielding in the leading part.

Locke Richardson will give a recital at All Souls' Church on Thursday evening.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau will appear as *Kit, the Arkansas Traveller*, at the Brooklyn Park Theatre this week.

Goesche and Hopper's combination will produce "One Hundred Wives" at Haverly's Brooklyn Theatre.

"Hazel Kirke," with Miss Georgia Cayvan in the leading part, continues at the Madison Square Theatre.

At the London Theatre a nautical sparm, entitled "All-of-a-a and Billy the Tailor" will be produced to-morrow night.

Mr. Joseph Murphy and Miss Genevieve Rogers will assume the leading rôles in the "Kerry Gow" at the Williamsburgh Novelty Theatre.

"Felicia, or Woman's Love," will continue at the Union Square Theatre. Extra "Camille" matinées are announced for Tuesday and Friday.

"Mulligan's Silver Wedding" still holds the stage at the Theatre Comique. The "Silver Wedding" is the eighth volume in the Mulligan series.

Several alterations have been made in Edgar Fawcett's comedy of "Sixes and Sevens," and it will continue in this new form at the Bijou Opera House.

The "Guy'nor" is on the bill at Wallack's for to-morrow night. The "School for Scandal" will be played on Tuesday, and "The Rivals" is in preparation.

The Ethiopian comedy "Needles and Clothespins" is announced for this week by the San Francisco Minstrels. There will be the usual melange, musicale, and burlesque.

Goodwin's Frolicues are still at Haverly's Fourteenth Street Theatre. On Monday, March 14, Haverly's European Mastodon Minstrels will appear at this establishment.

To-morrow evening the Kiralfy Brothers will revive the "Black Crook" at Haverly's Niblo's Garden Theatre. The entertainment includes three ballets and the March of the Amazons.

The cat show will be the feature of Bunnell's Museum the coming week. The Zulu princesses, who sailed from England in the Celtic last week, will make their first public appearance at this establishment.

This will be the last week of Denman Thompson as Joshua Whitcomb at the Grand Opera House. On Monday, March 14, Lawrence Barrett will commence with *Richelieu* an engagement in a round of tragedy and comedy characters.

Mme. Janauschek, the distinguished tragedienne, will appear at Booth's Theatre to-morrow evening as *Brunhild*. On Tuesday she will play the *Countess of Mansfeld* in "Mother and Son," a drama adapted from the Swedish novel "The Neighbors."

"Oily Yet or the Willful Maid and the Sad Sea Dog," will succeed the "Pie Rats" at Tony Pastor's to-morrow evening. The other attractions are Miss Lizzie Simms, the Mario sisters, Victoria, the gymnast, and Eugene, formerly of Bryant's Minstrels.

Genevieve Ward follows the Strakosch & Hess opera company at Haverly's Fifth Avenue Theatre with "Forbidden Fruit," on the evening of March 14. Miss Ward will assume the rôle of *Stephanie*. After her engagement, Owena's "That Man from Cattaraugus" will be produced.

BROOKLYN.

The residents of the Seventh Ward last night held a meeting to favor the formation of a park out of the square bounded by Greene, Lafayette, Grand, and Classon avenues.

Tynan, the pedestrian, was yesterday fined $20 by Justice Ferry for beating his wife, Alice Tynan, in their house at 440 Smith street, after giving up his attempt to win the O'Leary belt.

Counselor David F. Manning has been unanimously elected Second Lieutenant of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment. Lieut. Manning was very popular in the regiment as Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice.

There were 70 cases of diphtheria, 45 of scarlet fever, and 9 of small-pox last week. There were 25 fatal cases of diphtheria and 10 of scarlet fever. Thirteen new cases of diphtheria and 12 of scarlet fever were reported yesterday.

As Daniel T. Gallagher, aged 32, of 542 Second avenue, Brooklyn, was trying a desk adjusted free escape at 349 Canal street, yesterday the rope broke and he fell from the third story to the ground. Several of his ribs and one of his feet were broken, and he was injured internally.

Judge Moore, of the City Court, yesterday denied the motion for a struck jury upon the critical of the suit of Mary Jane Hazzard against Ex-Public Works Commissioner William H. Hazzard for $25,000 damages for assault and battery. Upon the first trial, Mrs. Deputie, who alleges that the injuries done the assault she has become a cripple for life, recovered a verdict of $12,000, which Judge Reynolds set aside as excessive.

Why suffer from rheumatism, gout, diabetes, gravel, dyspepsia, when you can be cured by using the only genuine Vichy, from the Springe Hauterive Celestins, Grande Grille, Hospital, to be had of all respectable druggists, grocers, and wine merchants?—4dv.

Innaguration day has passed, and Knox, "the" hatter, has introduced his spring shapes of gentlemen's hats at 212 Broadway and Fifth Avenue Hotel. They are marvelously beautiful, and are sure to be popular with the fashionable world.—4dv.

"Strictly vegetable" is strictly true when applied to Carter's Little Liver Pills. No mercury.—4dv.

When you bet, bet on Hub Punch.—4dv.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

One of the gayest seasons that New York has ever seen was brought practically to a close on Monday evening, when its last great ball was given. It was confidently expected that this last winter meeting of the popular and successful F. C. D. C. would have been the most enjoyable of the series, but candor compels us to admit that it was, on the contrary, obviously wanting in the spirit and brilliancy of its predecessors. Whether this may be attributed to the shadow of coming austerities, which fell upon beaux and belles alike, or that Dame Nature, after submitting to be bullied and sat upon for three long months, was calmly asserting her claims, it is difficult to decide; but certain it is that the lights looked dim, the young faces weary, and even the ball dresses took on a crumpled, disordered, and discouraged look. The only persons who seemed to be really happy were the chaperones, who, with the prospect before them of restful days and early pillows, were as jolly and jubilant as their young charges were listless and dissatisfied.

During the period of supposed retirement upon which we are now entering the curtain will be dropped upon all large dancing entertainments; but dinners, theatre and opera parties, informal meetings for card playing, and various other devices for cheating good resolutions and annihilating the demon of ennui will abound, and, by affording more opportunity for flirtation, will probably be as much enjoyed as anything that has gone before them. With the Easter sun will come the bright days of early spring, and then driving and riding parties, hunt meetings, races, breakfasts, and dinners at Castle Inn and Jerome Park will be in order, with perhaps a few spring "cotillions," where fresh organdies and tarlatans will replace satins and velvets, and where the talk will be of summer plans, and new triumphs and pleasures at Newport, Saratoga, and Coney Island.

In spite of a driving snow storm, the Shrove Tuesday weddings were as bright and cheerful as weddings can be made to be, and the Mardi Gras dinners and dances were kept up until long after Ash Wednesday had been duly ushered in. At Mrs. Edward Matthews's in the Fifth avenue a gay party of twenty young girls, among whom were Miss Leroy, Miss Cothout, Miss Remington, Miss Hargous, Miss Margaret Rogers, Miss Grace Kernochan, Miss Cora Smith, the Misses Remsen, and the Misses Webb, sat down to a sumptuous dinner at 7 o'clock, which was served by Pinard with the usual luxuries and adornments, excepting only the hitherto necessary accompaniment of attendant cavaliers. Upon this occasion men were omitted by particular request, and ten of the fair damsels usurped their places, and made themselves extremely agreeable to the ladies whom they were requested to hand in. Great hilarity prevailed during the banquet, but it was observed, when the dinner was over, and 10 o'clock brought a detachment of black coats and white neckties, that the spurious knights were only too glad to resign their ladys loves and their false colors, and assume their own proper rôles in the gay cotillon which followed. An elaborate supper was provided at midnight, and the favors in the german were quite novel and original. Among them were highly decorated cards, with an amusing squib printed on the reverse side, each one of which was "good for one pancake" to the holder thereof, said pancakes being supplied at a side table, and one of them enclosing a handsome ring, of which Miss Cora Smith was the fortunate finder.

On the same evening Mrs. William M. Bliss of West Twenty-ninth street had a large dinner, and Mrs. John Taylor Johnston a young ladies' german. Mrs. F. R. Rives also entertained a few friends at supper, and Mrs. R. L. Cutting gave a very pretty and successful fancy party for children, in honor of her eldest grandchild.

Very little is in prospect for the coming week. Cards are out for a few teas and receptions, and a musical afternoon at Mrs. D'Orémieulx's on the 12th is looked forward to as certain to be a great musical treat.

The W. P. C. skating grounds having closed for the season, the lovers of that fascinating sport are obliged to content themselves with roller skating, which, although pleasant enough as a medium for flirtation and social intercourse, is as far inferior to the ice skating as the monotonous ring of a riding school is to a gallop in the open air. In addition to the Festina Lente Club, which met for the first time in Irving Hall on Thursday evening last, there are now two other places in the city where roller skaters may enjoy themselves—at the rink in Fifty-ninth street and at the Metropolitan Concert Hall.

The season of weddings is over for the present, and the public ear will thus be spared the infliction of listening to Mendelssohn's wedding march for at least six weeks to come. We often wonder why no musician or composer has ever seen fit to produce a substitute for this worn-out composition. In a city where church weddings are so numerous and frequent, that man or woman would be a public benefactor who should suggest a variation upon the painful monotony and sameness of the whole performance, as we see it repeated, *ad infinitum*, and we might almost say *ad nauseam*.

It is generally understood in Washington that Admiral William E. Leroy, who has won for himself the complimentary sobriquet of the "Chesterfield of the Navy," will be married to Mrs. M. B. Stump of Harford County, Maryland, early in the coming spring. The ceremony will take place at St. John's Church, Washington, and will be followed by a summer trip to Europe, after which Admiral Leroy proposes to make his home in this city.

Most of our readers have heard of the Queens County Hunt, the Rockaway Hounds, the Essex County Club, and other hunting associations, and a hunt is generally supposed to be much the same everywhere, and to mean bright-colored coats, spirited horses, dogs, whips, cries, and healthy excitement. But a new hunting club has lately been organized in this city with which the public is not quite so familiar, and which is known among the initiated as "The Bleecker Street Hounds." The meets of this club are in Broome street, where they declare that they are always sure to find a brush, and its members wear pink, it is true, of paper muslin, and with buttons and adornments of tin. Their aniseed bag is attached to a Bleecker street car, their run is in the next car following, and their hue and cry is of their own invention, and by no means deficient in originality. Their badge is a toothbrush, which every member is required to produce at the hunt dinners, or a penalty of $5 is exacted. These dinners, by the way, are uncommonly good ones, and are enlivened by no end of sprightly talk and practical jokes at the expense of their brethren of the genuine and legitimate article. Among the members of this unique and independent organization are Messrs. Pierre Barlow, Lawrence Perkins, and August Belmont, Jr.

Among the superstitions about brides is one that is generally believed and acted upon in the south of England, and which decrees that a bride in removing her bridal robe and veil must take especial care to throw away every pin worn on the eventful day. Misfortune, it is said, will inevitably overtake the bride who keeps even one pin used in the wedding toilet. Woe to the bridesmaids also if they keep any of them. Their chances of matrimony will be materially lessened thereby, and at any rate they must give up all hope of marriage until Whitsuntide of the following year.

The Mapleson Sale of Musical Works.

The London *Athenæum* lately advertised the sale of the musical library attached to Her Majesty's Opera, comprising the whole of the works in the repertoire of that company, by order of the executrix of the late Mrs. Mapleson. This advertisement led to the belief that the entire collection of scores belonging to Her Majesty's Opera Company had been sold. Mr. Henry Mapleson said last night that the works sold had been left by his grandmother, who had inherited some of them from his great-grandfather. There were many scores sent to them which were probably sold at the others the company never had purchased. They took up so much room that his father and uncle decided long ago to get them by auction.

Pride of the Kitchen.

There was an old dealer in Gloo
Who put up a job on "Sapolio;"
He said "Pride of the Kitchen" so cheap
That it made Morgan's Sons squeak,
And that's what's the matter with "Sapolio."
See advertisement, "A Card," in another column.—4dv.

THE WALKING MATCH ENDED.

Panchot Making no Effort on the Final Day of the Race.

The third race for the O'Leary belt, which began in Madison Square Garden last Sunday night with the fiercest rush ever seen in a six days' go-as-you-please, ended yesterday with the tamest of performances. The race had been full of surprises and disappointments from the start. At first Hart and Hughes were looked to for a close and long fight; then Panchot, who survived the first killing pace, and was followed closely by Sullivan, was expected to make a game effort to the finish, and defeat the somewhat fresh Saratogian and well-seasoned Krohn by the largest score on record. Even when Panchot retired shortly after 10 P. M. on the fifth day, with the magnificent score of 501 miles, it was fully believed by outsiders that he would finish the race with the best record, somwhere near 575 miles. He had written that he could make at least eighty-five miles on the last day, and if "it was a matter of life and death," he could exceed that figure, which would place him far above the top notch of pedestrianism. But it turned out not to be a matter of life and death, and so he was apparently satisfied with making about half the promised distance on the closing day. This caused sadness among some who were confident enough to bet one against four that he would beat 550 miles, and a corresponding amount of joy to bookmakers who were rash enough to take such bets.

There was really no necessity for Panchot to make extra exertion, for he had run Sullivan to earth, and Krohne was too far away to prove dangerous. Sullivan had appeared early in the morning, but after navigating around for three miles, at intervals, he retired from the race finally at 6:07 A. M., adding only three miles to his score from the previous day. The total distance travelled by Sullivan was 461¼ miles.

A member of the Saratoga party informed a SUN reporter that Sullivan was completely used up. In addition to being very lame and sick he was nearly blind.

"There was a strange mystery about our party," said the Saratogian. "We were nearly all taken with very sore eyes, including Dr. Grant, James Riley, the oarsman, Mr. Smith, myself, and one of our waiters. Our eyes became inflamed and swollen, and very painful. Mr. Smith has the pupil of one eye entirely covered with the strange malady."

This was very singular from the fact that none of the other trainers or racers or backers were troubled to any extent with their eyes. Sullivan occupied the extreme right hand hut at the Fourth avenue end of the Garden. His party were all well-dressed, gentlemanly appearing men, presenting a marked contrast to the usual run of trainers and handlers of pedestrians. Perhaps their first insight into the mysteries of a six days' go-as-you-please was two much for their eyesight. They saw clearly enough, however, a great deal of money disappear on their man.

Few lively incidents occurred to relieve the monotony of the snail-like pace of the walkers throughout yesterday. Although Panchot appeared in better shape than the most pedestrians on the sixth day, and no claim was made by his handlers that he was otherwise than in fair condition, his rate of locomotion was the worst ever seen in a genuine race. Up to about 4 o'clock in the afternoon he had placed only twenty-nine miles behind him since retiring on the previous evening. Plucky Ben Curran, who has passed the half-century mile stone of life, and bony Campana, travelled like racehorses compared with the postman. The rate at which the men moved can be seen on comparing the following table with the midnight scores of the fifth day, which were: Panchot, 501 miles; Krohne, 471; Sullivan, 458; Curran, 449; Lacouse, 422; Campana, 400. The distances travelled up to 9 P. M. were:

	6 A. M.	Noon.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	9 P. M.
Panchot	510	529¾	530	535¾	537
Krohne	482¾	501	506¾	512¾	521
Curran	463¾	483¾	487	496¾	504
Sullivan	461¾				
Lacouse	443¾	460¾	472¾	484¾	491
Campana	416	428¾	438¾	449	450

Twice during the afternoon Rowell walked a lap with Campana. A ripple of applause followed them around the track. Once, when Panchot, Krohne, Curran, and Campana were on the track at the same time, the band struck up "Tommy Dodd" and other lively airs. The men started into spasmodic trots and jerky walks, boys ran across the main floor to meet their partners at the turns, and the crowd cheered.

Word had gone around the huts that little or no money would come to the men in the race outside of the $1,900 sweepstakes to the leader. The $10,000 to Mr. Vanderbilt for rent, the expenses for fitting up the Garden and running the show, had eaten up the receipts. They were all glum. Even Happy Jack had retired. The hangers-on around the barroom followed the Governor of South Carolina's plan of a long time between drinks. The bartenders reported a heavy loss on the $4,500 paid for the privilege of supplying the thirsty with mixed beverages, and the cigar man veiled his troubles in a halo of blue cigar smoke. Mr. Kelly, the manager, proposed sending a committee to Mr. Vanderbilt, to endeavor to get him to return $2,500 of the rent. "In case he does this," said Mr. Kelly, "I will turn in the $1,400 due me on the 10 per cent. agreement, if I would take the risk against loss and pay all expenses."

An attempt was made toward evening to buy off Ben Curran from taking third place, by a number of men who had bet heavily against the bookmakers that Lacouse would be third. This Lacouse could not do if Curran kept on the track, for the old gentleman was three miles ahead of the Frenchman, and going nearly if not quite as strongly. Mr. Curtis, the referee, said that Curran had been offered $1,500 to stop, but the old man was keeping on with Roman firmness. Mr. Kelly, however, noticed that the old man showed signs of weakening. He visited Curran in his hut, and found that he had $600 in tickets that Lacouse would win. Curran said that he was used up and out of the race. Mr. Kelly then threatened to call the doctor and expose him if he allowed himself to be sold out. Curran then returned to the track and kept on strongly in the race.

At 8 o'clock Mr. Kelly presented Curran with a new $500 note. Curran placed the note in the top of a notched stick and ran a lap with the note held aloft. The crowd around the rails cheered as the old man passed with his money. Reaching the scorers' standleafely with his money, Curran stored it away for future use.

After this Panchot, Krohne, Campana, Curran, and Lacouse ran around with the usual presentations of flowers. The crowd cheered wildly, and boys and men ran across the main floor to intercept the men in their rounds. The excitement at no time reached the old-time outbreaks, and the largest attendance at any time during the evening did not exceed 3,000.

Panchot started on his last lap at 9:36. This would give him 541 miles. At its conclusion, 9:37:30, Panchot, Happy Jack Smith appeared in front of the scorers' stand. The belt was given to Panchot in its heavy, rich case. Happy Jack and Panchot carried the trophy around the track. The band played "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and the "Star Spangled Banner," and the spectators cheered and yelled until Panchot and Happy Jack disappeared in their hut with the belt. In a few minutes Panchot reappeared, running briskly around without the belt. Then poor Sullivan, in citizens' clothes, with sunken, glazed cheeks and tottering limbs, walked slowly around the vast amphitheatre leaning on Panchot's arm. Faint murmurs of applause broke forth, and the third race for the first O'Leary belt was over.

The score for the first six men in the race stood:

Panchot	541¼	Lacouse	490¾			
Krohne	520¾	Sullivan	461¾			
Curran	504	Campana	450¾			

The following table shows the miles made each day:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Panchot	135	101	91	93	81	41¾
Krohne	105¾	96¾	86¾	71¾	64	53¾
Curran	100	95	90	86	69¾	54¾
Lacouse	95	75¾	90	78¾	78¾	66¾
Sullivan	125	93¾	96¾	90	51¾	36¾
Campana	99¾	85¾	84¾	83¾	45	50¾

It was thought by the management, after the race, that when the night's receipts were counted up there might be $600 or more to divide between the six leading men, and possibly something from the sale of fixtures.

None of the racers except Panchot and Curran received any money last night. Panchot took the belt and $1,900 in sweepstakes, $100 of which he pocketed to enter Hart and Curran and his $500 for remaining in the race to the finish.

The rules of the race were that gate receipts, sale of privileges, and sale of fixtures to the managers of next week's walk were all to be pooled. All expenses were to be paid out of the pool. Mr. James E. Kelly, manager, was to receive ten per cent. for his services, and take the risk of loss. Then the first man was to take the belt, $1,900 in stakes, and 32-63ds of surplus money; second man, 16-63ds; third man, 8-63ds; fourth man, 4-63ds; fifth man, 2-63ds, and sixth man, 1-63d.

It won't make Peter Napoleon Campana much more round-shouldered to carry away his 1-63d.

Elections in the Seventh.

An election for Lieutenant-Colonel in the Seventh Regiment was held last night at the armory. Major George Moore Smith and Capt. William C. Casey of the Ninth Company were the candidates, and there was an exciting contest. Fourteen votes were cast for Major Smith and twelve for Capt. Casey, with one outside. The Lieutenant-Colonel-elect joined the Second Company in 1861, and was gradually promoted to the position of Major in 1870, which position he has since held. For the position of Major left vacant by his promotion there was no contest, Capt. Robert Bacon, Don Alonzo Pollard of the Third Company was declared unanimously elected after a few scattering votes against him had been cast.

The Injunction Continued.

In the suit brought by Isaac W. England, as assignee, against Ida E. Leslie and others, to restrain the former from issuing a monthly publication under the name of Frank Leslie, Judge Brady sat in the Supreme Court yesterday continued the injunction previously granted.

Dress shirts, best value, $1 25, $1 50; unlaundried, 75c., $1; linen cuffs, 15c. pair. J. W. Johnston, 260 Grand st.; also 279 6th av., middle block, 23d & 24th sts., N. Y.—4dv.

Robust and blooming health in Hop Bitters, and no family can afford to be without them.—4dv.

WRECKED IN THE WEST INDIES.

Thirteen Natives Drowned while Trying to Rescue a Bark's Crew.

The steamship Alhambra, Capt. Atwood, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having on board Capt. Atkinson and the crew of the bark O. E. Bottsford of Sackville, which was wrecked off Barbuda, a small island twenty-four miles north of Antigua.

On Feb. 10, while off Barbuda, the Bottsford encountered a terrible storm, and was driven on the shoals at the northeast point of the island, about a quarter of a mile from the shore. For three days the storm continued with unabated fury. The masts were cut away, and every effort was made to ease the bark, but the terrific gales tossed her about on the sharp rocks, cutting great holes in her sides, while the tremendous sea threatened every moment to engulf her. Repeated attempts were made to launch the boats, but without success.

On the third day their signals of distress were seen from the island, and a party of natives set out to the rescue in three boats, each containing seven men. Every one of the boats was dashed to pieces on the reefs, and of the twenty-one who left the island thirteen were drowned. Toward the end of the third day, the storm having somewhat abated, they succeeded in reaching the shore in their own boats, all being saved. Among the party was one woman, the wife of the mate. When the bark was deserted, the bottom was entirely gone and the vessel was fast going to pieces. Nothing was saved from it. The party crossed to Antigua in one of the little vessels which ply to and fro between the islands, where they were taken on board the Alhambra.

Capt. Atwood said that the passage of the Alhambra was one of the most severe experienced for some time. After leaving Bermuda the entire voyage was a constant succession of furious gales.

THE SUIT AGAINST MR. TILDEN.

A Statement from the Secretary of the New York Mine.

Mr. George W. Smith, Secretary of the New York Iron Mine, writes to THE SUN regarding the suit of James M. Wilkinson of Michigan, assignee of William L. Wetmore, against Samuel J. Tilden, accusing Mr. Tilden, who is President and Treasurer of the corporation, of having falsely stated, or caused to be stated, to Wetmore the profits of the business; that the New York Iron Mine is an incorporated company; that Wetmore was never a partner of Mr. Tilden; and that until June, 1877, Wetmore was the local mining agent. "In June of that year," Mr. Smith writes, "it came to the knowledge of this company that for two years previous he had been issuing fraudulent papers in the name of the company, obtaining money for them, and converting the money to his own use. He had also embezzled money sent him for the workingmen and supplies for the mine. Unable any longer to conceal these dishonest transactions, he came to this city, sent for me, the Secretary of the company, and made a confession. He used the most humiliating and opprobrious terms in describing his own conduct. A few days later he repeated the same confession to Mr. Tilden, the President of the company, appealing to him to conceal these criminal transactions. Mr. Tilden refused, removed Wetmore from the employment of the company, and notified the parties dealing with the company, that they might not be subject to further fraud. A meeting of the company was held and resolutions passed approving and ratifying the action of Mr. Tilden.

Mr. Smith further writes that Mr. Wilkinson sought in October last to recover, in the Supreme Court of Michigan, on some of Wetmore's fraudulent paper, and failed, the Court declaring that the holder of the paper, the Citizens' Bank of Marquette, of which Mr. Wilkinson was President, "was affected by sufficient complicity to taint its holding." Mr. Smith adds that Wetmore is largely indebted to the company, "mainly by other misuses of its funds and papers;" and that he is indebted to Mr. Tilden for the purchase money for 3,000 shares of stock which Mr. Tilden, as a special favor, sold him at a nominal price. The statements allowed to Mr. Tilden and Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Smith writes, were agreed upon and approved by all the stockholders.

A Member of the German Parliament in Faneuil Hall.

BOSTON, March 5.—The Hon. W. F. Fritzsche, a well-known Liberal member of the German Parliament, who is now on a visit to this country, is to receive a welcome next Monday evening in Faneuil Hall, upon which occasion he will deliver an address. Several distinguished American speakers will be on the platform.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sunrises..... 6 15 | Sun sets..... 5 45 | Moon sets... 12 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 14 | Gov. Island..12 52 | Hell Gate.... 2 41

Arrived—SATURDAY, March 5.

Ss Alsatia, Craig, London.
Ss Crescent City, Porter, Aspinwall.
Ss Breakwater, Hughers, Lewes.
Ss New York, Quick, New Orleans.
Ss Rio Grande, Pennington, Galveston.
Ss Alhambra, Atwood, Trinidad.
Ss Roxburgh Castle, Turpin, Newcastle.
Ss City of Columbia, Fisher, Savannah.
Ss Santee, Crocker, Philadelphia.
Ss Harrisburg, Worth, Philadelphia.
Ss City of Rio Janeiro, Mrs. Lewis, Rio Janeiro.
Ship Robena, Hass, London.
Ship Castine, Morgan, Havre.
Ship Cleveland, Knudsen, Antwerp.
Ship Alexandra, Brown, Amsterdam.
Bark Seud, Sawyer, Port spain.
Bark Seaward, Comp, London.
Bark Hermine Sophie, Dorsemen, Rouen.
Bark Soren Berner, Giersen, Amsterdam.
Bark B. F. Murzi, Murzi, Limerick.
Bark Loveid, Pane, Plymouth.
Bark Concordia, Fisher, Rosario.
Bark Europa, Johnsen, Dunkirk.
Bark Ida, Trapani, Algiers.
Bark Dante, Coudilecli, Rouen.

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Circassia, from New York Feb. 19, at Greenock, on her way to Glasgow.
Ss Helvetia, from New York Feb. 19, at Liverpool on Friday.
Ss