WITNESSES FOR THE MAYOR.

A WOMAN OWNER OF A COAL YARD AND TENEMENT HOUSES.

Further Testimony as to the Condition in which the Streets Were—A Man was Paid Money to Have his Ashes Taken Away—Put on his Defence by One of the Counsel.

Mrs. Catherine Garrick of 671 Lexington avenue was the first witness called to testify before Mayor Grace yesterday in support of his charges against the accused Police Commissioners. She testified that the street in front of her house was obstructed with building materials during the winter, and that she saw five sleighs upset there. The street was not cleaned from last November till about the first of the present week. She is a coal merchant at 19 and 21 Bassett street, and owns two tenement houses at 149 and 151 Leonard street. She complained of the condition of the street in front of the latter premises. One of her horses was injured while delivering coal, so that the animal had to be killed. She had made complaints at Police Headquarters and got no satisfaction. She went there five times, and was told by a clerk that nothing could be done.

On cross-examination by Mr. Root, Mrs. Garrick said the buildings in front of her residence were not yet completed. She did not know whether complaint about the buildings had been made to the Corporation Counsel. The chief difficulty was that the dirt, ashes, and garbage were not removed. She could not tell where the dirt came from. Her tenement houses in Leonard street contained forty families. She believed the horse was killed by being pushed down by a passing vehicle, because the roadway was not sufficiently clear to admit of the passage of two vehicles. She said the reason she did not cause the roadway to be made passable, as the ordinance required, was because it was "impossible to do impossibilities."

"Nobody but the Police Commissioners are expected to do that," remarked Mr. Root.

Mrs. Garrick was positive that if the Police Commissioners had removed the dirt the roadway would have been passable.

H. A. Hartman of 151 Leonard street, one of Mrs. Garrick's tenants, testified to the dirty condition of the street in front of his premises, and that the street was not cleaned until the next a communication to Police Headquarters threatening to bring the matter before the Grand Jury. The letter was sent on Friday, and the cleaning was done the next Sunday.

George Stuart, foreman for Henry Welsh, wholesale grocer at 121 to 129 Franklin street, testified to the large quantities of ashes and dirt in front of these premises all winter, and that the street was not cleaned from some time in October until April. The ashes and garbage were only carried away when the city ash carts men were paid for it to him. About $100 a year was paid to the city employees for him, because they would not remove the ashes unless they were paid for it. These payments were made every week. He had come to the Mayor's office to complain of the present condition of Washington, North Moore, and Franklin streets.

Mr. Root cross-examined Mr. Stuart as to his payments to the ash men. Mr. Stuart could not give the names of the men he paid, but promised to be present at the Leonard street station this morning to identify them. He admitted that he had not complained directly to the Police Commissioners as to the condition of the streets. He had gone to the Leonard street station and complained to the man in charge, whom he supposed to be a Sergeant, but he could not give his name.

"If you will do your duty you will assist the Police Commissioners to detect and punish the members of the force whom you have bribed," said Mr. Root.

"I did not consider it bribing."

"We will not discuss it. I should call it bribing," said Mr. Root. "Don't you know that there are steam engines employed there?"

"Yes, sir," said the witness.

"And didn't you know that it is not the custom of the Police Department to remove ashes caused by steam engines?"

"Well, we could not get a permit. I have been to the precinct station house and could not get it. I know it has been the custom of the Sanitary Police Department to remove the ashes where steam engines are used, but these piles were ashes and dirt."

"You knew at the time that under the rules of the department the men had no right to remove these ashes?"

"I understood it from hearsay; that was all."

"Upon the acknowledge that you had, you knew that you were bribing the employees of the department to do something that they had no right to do?"

"No, sir; I know we went in vain, time after time, and could not get them removed. I did not know that the men were forbidden to remove the ashes."

"You considered it a perfectly proper thing to pay money to the employees of the Street Cleaning Department to remove the property of the city—the horses and carts of the city and the city time to do something for you without having instructions from their superiors?"

"How would we get the dirt removed?"

"I don't want to argue; I want to know if you considered it a proper thing to pay money to have the ashes taken from the residents of Brooklyn and New York.

"Nobody but the Police Commissioners are expected to do that," remarked Mr. Root.

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"I don't want to argue; I want to know if you considered it a proper thing to pay money to have the ashes taken from the residents of Brooklyn and New York.

"No, sir."

"You never told anybody connected with the Street Cleaning Department except these men that you were making those payments?"

"I have never stated it to anybody."

"How do you expect that the employees of the Street Cleaning Bureau will do their duty and faithfully perform the work they are directed by their superiors to perform when you are bribing them to do other work than was required of them?"

"I am not bribing them; I am paying them to do the work that they are required to do. I have had to pay for removing the ashes from in front of my house. Part of what they took away was dirt."

"How many loads of ashes did these engines produce?"

"About a load a week. At the other stores of Mr. Welsh, when the dirt had accumulated four or five weeks, I would pay a couple of dollars to have it removed."

"I suppose you expected the employees of the Street Cleaning Department to do their duty when they found that, by not doing it, instead of being reported were hired and paid by you?"

"I did not expect anything of the kind. When I could not get the ashes removed it was natural that I should try and have them removed by paying for it."

Henry Vanderwyck of 263 Broome street testified that the ashes in front of his premises were left sometimes eight or ten days, and that, so far as he knew, the street was not cleaned for three months.

Henry Lawrence of 327 Broome street said that the street was cleaned not quite every day. The defence were much pleased with this witness. Mr. Root's cross-examination, they did not like him. Mr. Andrews admitted that he did not like him as much as some of the others, and Mr. Bartlett suggested that he had better call some more bribers.

Philip Kopf of 323 Broome street testified that the street was not cleaned from November to March; the ashes and garbage were emptied sometimes twice a week.

Robert L. Simokes of 315 Broome street testified to seeing a barrel of ashes standing in the street long days.

Arthur Patterson of 15 Cedar street testified to seeing six or seven barrels standing in front of his premises, and that he tried to get a man in charge of the Police Department carts to remove it, and the man would not. A proposition was made indirectly to remove the ashes for pay.

Mr. Bartlett moved to strike out the testimony as to the "proposition to pay."

David Bishop of 67 Bayard street testified that the ashes in barrels were not removed unless he paid the man. Sometimes he paid ten cents, and at other times twenty-five cents. He said that there were many barrels of ashes and dirt in the streets.

Mr. Bartlett cross-examined the witness sharply, and elicited from him the fact that he had made an affidavit on the subject, and that the affidavit was in court. The witness said he had made the affidavit at the request of a young man who called upon him, whose name he did not know. He had not talked to a time in Mayor. The young man had met him in the streets where he was cleaning.

Mr. Bartlett asked Mr. Andrews whether he had the affidavit, and would produce it. Mr. Andrews refused. Then Mr. Bartlett declined to go on with the cross-examination of the witness until the Mayor's counsel should tell him whether or not he would order Mr. Andrews to produce the affidavit in question.

Hiram E. Perkins, a member of the Citizens' Committee of Twenty-one, testified to substantially the same examination of the streets as had made and testified to by Messrs. Drexel, Whitehead, and Sherwood. A good deal of amusement was occasioned by the frequent objections of Mr. Bliss, Mr. Bartlett, and Mr. Root to his testimony, as mingling opinions with facts. There was also some cross firing between Mr. Perkins and Mr. Bliss relative to the interviews by Mr. Perkins's committee of the citizens' meetings and a member of the Committee of Twenty-one. Mr. Perkins spoke about the cleaning of the streets in front of the school houses. He said he had taken special interest in that particular branch of the subject on account of his being a School Commissioner. At the conclusion of his testimony he said he had overworked himself in attending to the first meeting of the Board, and had been obliged to go South for his health. He added: "I have not done as much as I ought since that last meeting. I have been sick, and ought not to be here to-day."

"My impression is you are right," said Mr. Bliss, "and we will excuse you."

Robert E. Tibbetts, the next witness, gave details of a tour throughout the city. He was proceeding to read from notes, when Messrs. Bartlett and Bliss objected, and elicited the fact that it was a copy, and not the original. Mr. Tibbetts, however, produced his original memoranda, and testified to the dirty condition of the streets he had visited.

Dress shirts, best value $1 25, $1 50; unlaundried, 75c., $1; Percale drawers, 50c. pair. J. W. Johnston, 200 Grand st.; also 276 6th av., middle block, 23d and 24th sts.—*Adv.*

PREPARING FOR A CONFERENCE.

The Assembly Committee on the Street Cleaning Bill Named by the Speaker.

ALBANY, April 22.—The weary law makers, who came here on Monday evening and have spent about four hours a day since in the "Public Calamity" on Capitol Hill, doing nothing of real benefit to the people, have again taken their weekly vacation until Monday evening.

The session of the Assembly was brief and farcical, as usual on Fridays. So many members had left during the night that it was found impossible to read and pass bills, and the attempt had to be abandoned. Then for an hour, amid the utmost confusion and the utter disregard of all order, little local schemes and jobs were, by unanimous consent, put forward out of their order. It is the general criticism, among old observers about the Legislature, that the present Assembly is the most reckless, unruly, devil-may-care body that has been here for years.

Speaker Sharpe this morning announced the conference committee on the New York Street Cleaning bill. It consists of Mr. Carpenter of Suffolk and Messrs. Hamilton, Brodsky, Andrews, and Browning of New York. The three first named are Republicans, and will, they say, never consent to the Senate bill. The two last named are Democrats. Mr. Andrews being an out-and-out supporter of the proposition to give the street cleaning to Mayor Grace. Mr. Browning is a member of Tammany Hall, and in a speech that he made when the Carpenter substitute passed the Assembly he said that if this work was given to the Mayor it would work a great injury in the matter of patronage to Tammany Hall, but notwithstanding this he voted against the Carpenter substitute. While the roll was being called, however, he offered to change his vote if necessary, in order to save the bill. Subsequently Mr. Browning assured me that he would have done this in order to save the bill, believing that even that was better than no Street Cleaning bill at all for New York. He also assured me that he was for a very bill that the Committee of Twenty-one desired, and would be to the end. It is generally believed, however, that the Republicans think they can have the votes of Browning, Spinola, and other Tammany men on this question of street cleaning as against giving the power to Mayor Grace, whenever they need them. But in any event the three Republican members of the committee will make a majority, and there is no doubt that there will be a deadlock between the Houses at the start. How long it will last depends upon the question whether either side will consent to any compromise. A good deal of comment is caused because Mr. Husted was left off the conference committee. He had the handling of the citizens' bill in the Assembly, and, in accordance with parliamentary usages, should have been on the committee. The little tiff between him and the Speaker over the attempt to influence the make-up of the Senate committee is said by some to be the cause, while others profess to believe that the Speaker was afraid to trust his little lambs, Carpenter, Hamilton, and Brodsky, in conference with such a shrewd parliamentarian as Husted. The conferees cannot meet before next Tuesday.

Superintendent Eaton of the new Capitol this morning sent in a reply to the resolution of Mr. Brooks as to the probable cost of completing certain portions of the new Capitol. He says:

> The walls of the east front can be built up and roofed during the present fiscal year, and the interior of that portion of the building can be finished by May 1, 1882. I think that in the year ending May 1, 1883, the balance of the walls could be built up and the interior completed. The entire work would require an expenditure of $2,200,000. The remaining work could probably then be done and the building finished in the following year.

By unanimous consent the bill authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the city of New York to appropriate money in excess of the original appropriation to the Health Department, for the purpose of preventing the spread of infectious and contagious diseases, was ordered to a third reading. The bill authorizing the repavement of Fifth avenue under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works was also ordered to a third reading.

The Senate took up the New York Charter bill and continued the reading until it was finished. Mr. Forster, who has been the chief amender of the bill, was absent, but he left behind him three or four amendments which Mr. Bixby offered at his request, and all of which were voted down. The only additional amendment made to the bill was one offered by Mr. Strahan and adopted, which requires the Board of Apportionment to appropriate and pay to the credit of the Police Pension Fund such portion of the excess of money or fund as shall amount to twenty-five per cent. of the aggregate sum paid for pensions during the previous year. It is estimated that this will add to the pension fund $25,000 annually, and relieve policemen from the imposition of a tax of $2 per month, as has been proposed, in order to make up the annual deficiency in that fund.

As amended, the charter passed the Senate by a vote of 21 to 2—Messrs. Hogan and Seebacher voting against it. It now goes to the Assembly for its action.

Messrs. Savage Delavan, Erastus Brooks, and Dr. E. Harris, comprising a committee of the State Board of Health, reported to-day to the Senate concerning the stench nuisance of Hunter's Point and vicinity. The committee find that these nuisances seriously affect the comfort and health of the residents of Brooklyn and New York.

Senator Pitts, from the Judiciary Committee, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the clerk to cause to be served upon Judge Charles F. Daly a copy of the charges against him, and the message recommending his removal as one of the Judges of the Superior Court of the city of New York; also a notice directing him to appear before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate on May 3, at 4 P. M., to answer to the charges.

Adjt.-Gen. Townsend has asked the Senate Finance Committee to appropriate $350,000 for the purpose of uniforming the National Guard, as proposed in his new code. This is the feature which Col. Clark said would destroy the National Guard.

MLLE. BERNHARDT IN HYSTERICS.

Succumbing to Nervous Excitement During a Mesmeric Experiment.

Prof. E. B. Jennings attempted yesterday to mesmerize Mlle. Jeanne Bernhardt at the Clarendon Hotel. No one was admitted but the Professor, his business manager, and Mlle. Bernhardt's physician. Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt was expected, but she did not put in an appearance. Immediately after the experiment, Mlle. Bernhardt's physician gave the following account to a SUN reporter: "Prof. Jennings was anxious to try his skill with Mlle. Jeanne, for he knew she was very magnetic, and would be difficult to mesmerize—not so difficult, however, as Mlle. Sarah, who is so magnetic that it is impossible to mesmerize her. The experiment took place in the parlor of Mlle. Jeanne's apartments. She was seated in a large chair, and Prof. Jennings stood in front of her, making the usual passes. But he could not control her, and after a short time he desisted. Mlle. Jeanne had not been at all affected. You see, she is hypersensitive, and is nervous to a high degree, and I never thought Prof. Jennings or anybody else could mesmerize her. She did not seem even to experience any peculiar sensation when the passes were made.

"When the Professor had tried and failed again, he said our presence might divert Mlle. Jeanne's attention from the experiment, and he requested to be left alone with her, when he hoped for better results. The Professor's business manager and myself then withdrew to the anteroom. We had been there a short time, only when we heard a sudden commotion in the parlor, and Prof. Jennings calling for me. On entering, I found Mlle. Jeanne in hysterics. She had succumbed to nervousness. I have given her restoratives, and her habitual calmness is gradually returning."

Acquitted After All.

On Tuesday last Edward Johnson, alias "Edward Clifford," alias "Crazy Ned," a colored man, was tried in the Kings County Court of Sessions on a charge of stealing two suits of clothes from a restaurant keeper in Bridge street. There was one colored man on the jury, who, when it was reported to the court that the jury could not agree, was believed to be the prisoner's friend. The jury was discharged, and, although it stood eleven to twelve for conviction, the twelfth man was not the same in both cases. The latter was said by his associates to have been for conviction from the start. Believing that the result of the case was a miscarriage of justice, the court ordered the indictment to be retried yesterday. Although a stronger case was presented against the prisoner than on the first trial, the jury acquitted him.

A Grave Digger's Suicide.

Max Bloecker, a grave digger, and the keeper of the Hebrew cemetery in New Lots, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself in the mouth with a revolver. He lived in a little lodge near the entrance to the cemetery, and he had provided himself with a pistol to defend the grounds against resurrectionists and other trespassers. For some time he had been ill of health, and he threatened to commit suicide. A few days ago he heard that an ex-keeper of the same cemetery had committed suicide, and he seemed to be much impressed by the fact. He was married.

Stealing Twenty-one Sewing Machines.

On the 6th inst. the factory of the Palmer Sewing Machine Company at 408 West Twenty-seventh street was broken into, and twenty-one machines, valued at $1,050, were carried away. Yesterday, Detectives Gallnes and Campbell arrested Edward Siedman, 25 years old, of 244 West Nineteenth street, who had admitted having taken part in the robbery to Henry Johnson of 408 Eighth avenue. In the Jefferson Market Police Court Siedman was held in $1,000 bail. He had been employed as porter in the factory.

When Augustus Schell was Collector.

Benjamin H. Hutton sued, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace and a jury, yesterday, to recover money paid at the Custom House for administering oaths when Augustus Schell was Collector. Judge Wallace directed a verdict for the plaintiff, saying that the question was one of law merely.

Carpets! Furniture!

Great bargains in carpets! All the latest styles and newest designs in Moquettes, English and American Brussels, Velvets, Tapestries, 3-ply's, Ingrains &c. Cash or easy terms. Cowperthwait's, 153, 155, 157 Chatham st. Everything for housekeeping. Parlor and chamber suites in great variety. Established 1867.—*Adv.*

Weak Eyes, Sore Eyes, and Inflamed Eyelids, Styes, &c., rapidly cured by using Dr. Becker's celebrated Eye Balsam. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 6 Bowery.—*Adv.*

THE NEWMARKET RACES.

Mr. P. Lorillard's Mistake Wins the International Handicap.

LONDON, April 22.—This is the last day of the Newmarket Craven meeting. The race for a sweepstakes of 15 sovereigns each for three-year-old colts, fillies, and geldings was won by Mr. Craven's bay colt Skipetar; Mr. H. E. Beddington's bay colt Monarch second, and Mr. J. Hanbury's bay colt Lilliputian third. Mr. J. R. Keene's chestnut colt Seminole and Chev. Ginistrelli's bay colt Ofanto were the last two. Only the five named ran.

The race for the Newmarket International Handicap was won by Mr. P. Lorillard's four-year-old chestnut colt Mistake, Count F. de Lagrange's four-year-old chestnut colt Poulet was second, and Sir J. D. Astley's four-year-old bay filly Windsor third. In addition to the three placed horses the numbers of the following were also hoisted for the start: Mr. H. Rymill's four-year-old chestnut colt The Chirper, Lord Rosebery's four-year-old black colt Pelleas, Mr. R. S. Evans's three-year-old chestnut colt Montrose, Mr. Paris's five-year-old brown mare Stitchery, Mr. J. R. Keene's three-year-old bay colt Brakespeare, Prince Soltykoff's four-year-old chestnut colt Eurus, Mr. Aliquis's three-year-old black filly, Lady Chelmsford, and Mr. B. Eisland's three-year-old bay colt, King of Scotland. The betting just before the race was 5 to 2 against Mistake, 3 to 1 against Poulet, and 9 to 2 against Windsor.

Soon after starting, King of Scotland drew in front and was attended by Pelleas, Windsor, The Chirper, Poulet, and Brakespeare, with Mistake and Eurus next. They remained pretty well in this order until approaching the Bushes, where Mistake took up the running, followed by Eurus, Windsor, Pelleas, and Poulet, until half way down the Bushes Hill. Here Eurus was beaten. At the Abingdon Mile Bottom Pelleas also succumbed. Poulet challenged and soon passed Windsor, but failed to reach Mistake, who won easily, with a length between the second and third horses, and King of Scotland a bad fourth. Stitchery ran away and did not return to the post in time to start. The time of the race was 2 minutes 18½ seconds.

The race for a sweepstakes of fifteen sovereigns each, for three-year-old colts, fillies, and geldings, was won by the Duke of Hamilton's bay colt Fiddler. Count F. de Lagrange's bay colt Davy Jones was second, and Baron Brockdorff's chestnut colt Cæsar third. Mr. J. R. Keene's bay colt Marshal Macdonald and Sir G. Chetwynd's bay filly out of Polly Agnes were the last two. Only the five named ran.

TROJANS IN LUCK AGAIN.

Vanquishing the Metropolitans in Ninety Minutes by a Small Score.

Another fine display of fielding and batting marked the fourth and last game of the Troy-Metropolitan series on the Polo grounds yesterday. Following is the score:

METROPOLITAN.	r.	h.	p.o.	a.	e.	TROY.	r.	h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Brady, 2d b.	0	0	2	1	2	Cassidy, c. f.	1	2	3	0	0
Clinton, c. f.	0	0	1	1	0	Connors, 1st b.	2	2	10	0	1
Doran, 3d b.	0	1	0	0	1	Gillespie, l. f.	0	2	3	0	0
Hay, s. s.	0	0	2	2	0	Ferguson, 2d b.	0	1	4	1	1
Foran, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Carroll, s. s.	0	1	2	2	0
Esler, 1st b.	0	2	11	0	0	Evans, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Madison, 3d b.	0	1	4	2	0	Hankinson, c.	0	1	2	4	0
Behrens, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Mansell, p.	0	1	0	4	0
Power, c.	0	0	4	0	1	Hodert, c.	0	1	6	2	1
Total	0	4	24	13	4	Total	3	9	27	10	3

RUNS EACH INNING.

Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Troy	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—3

First Base by Errors—Metropolitan, 1; Troy, 2.
Earned Runs—Metropolitan, 2; Troy, 2.
Umpire—Mr. Higham.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty minutes.

CONVICTED OF CONSPIRACY.

A Tilt Between Lawyer Kintzing and Assistant District Attorney Bell.

Assistant District Attorney Bell introduced rebuttal evidence yesterday in the trial in the General Sessions of Patrick Moriarty, the Third avenue car driver, jointly indicted with his wife and 19-year-old daughter for conspiracy to defraud the New York Elevated Railroad, he having secured $2,500 damages for injuries which he claimed the girl suffered in the collision at Third avenue and Forty-second street, in 1879.

Lawyer Kintzing summed up for the defence. He referred to the advice that Dr. Freer, the physician of the company, is said to have given to the Moriartys—"Don't say anything to the lawyers about this. The company will make a fair settlement." If you have anything to do with lawyers they will eat up what you get.

"I guess you've got most of it already," Mr. Bell was understood to say in an undertone that reached the ears of the jurors and Lawyer Kintzing.

"Perhaps, sir," Mr. Kintzing said, "I have not received anything compared with what you expect to receive from the New York Elevated Railway."

"What, sir?" exclaimed Mr. Bell. "Do you mean to charge me, a sworn officer of the law, with any hope of reward from this company?"

"I assert, sir," Mr. Kintzing said, "that your extraordinary zeal in this remarkable prosecution is accountable for no reason but the hope that you have of reward from the company. You will probably be in the office anyway, and I am inclined to believe that it the company is responsible for your salary, the department would should pay you the position of counsel to the company, you would not decline it."

Judge Cowing's jury fell in a fit of disagreement at half-past 8 o'clock. At about 6½ they returned to the court room. They found Moriarty guilty. "We are very strong, though, in recommendation to mercy."

"I am sorry for you, Moriarty," Judge Cowing said. "I will not sentence you to-night. I shall consider your case in the light of the unusually earnest recommendation of the jury. You shall be sentenced on Monday."

The extreme penalty under Moriarty's conviction is imprisonment in State prison for three years and a fine three times the amount ($7,500) which he is charged with obtaining by false pretences.

The Fair and the Railroads.

Mr. Wm. A. Cole and Mr. James H. Rutter of the World's Fair Committee on Transportation held a conference with Mr. Vanderbilt and other railroad men yesterday. Mr. Cole, after leaving the conference at the Grand Central Depot, appeared to be in a very cheerful frame of mind, but he said that his report of the result of the conference was not to be made to the Executive Committee and to no one else.

Dolphus Torry, who was chief of transportation for the Philadelphia Centennial, said it was estimated that the net profits to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad in case the Fair is held, will be $3,000,000, that the net profits to Erie would be $2,000,000, and that the profits to the Pennsylvania Railroad would be in the total up to $10,000,000. He has also estimated that the profits to the various transportation companies would be enough to pay the guarantees in the sum total.

Mr. Frederick L. Talcott, one of the Commissioners, still declines to receive any more subscriptions to the fund or to have anything whatever to do with the Fair until the railroads have complied with his conditions. He says that those railroad companies who will vote the greatest gain in case the Fair is held want somebody else to do all the work and whether all the responsibility, while they pocket the profits.

Amaton's Delusion.

Eugene Amaton, a Frenchman, some time ago commenced habeas corpus proceedings in the Supreme Court, to get possession of his wife, who, he claimed, was brought from France to this country as a nurse by Mr. Henry B. Livingston, and that the latter kept her away from her husband. The proceedings were promptly dismissed upon Mr. Livingston's testimony that Mrs. Amaton never came to this country with his family. Since that time Mr. Livingston has been so annoyed by visits and letters from Mrs. Amaton, that he recently caused his arrest for disorderly conduct. The matter was before Chief Justice Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, upon an inquiry as to Amaton's sanity.

Mr. Livingston and members of his family testified that Mrs. Amaton, who had been engaged as a servant at Bergen, Canada, had been discharged when the family left for Paris, and that they had not seen her since. Drs. Turner and Hamilton testified that Amaton was affected with an insane delusion or persecution which might be developed into a dangerous mania. The hearing will be continued to-day.

A Quarrel About Beer Bottles.

In September last Mr. Fitzpatrick of the Empire Bottling Company of Great Jones street accused Robert Finan, a beer bottler of Hunter's Point and Far Rockaway, before Justice Medowan at Winfield, of violating the law by using bottles bearing the stamp of the Empire Bottling Company. Justice Medowan dismissed the case. In October Richard Orphan, Finan's driver, was arrested in the city for having Fitzpatrick's bottles in his possession. Justice Morgan dismissed the complaint and discharged Orphan. Finan, although he had not been the complainant, then sued Fitzpatrick for damages for illegal arrest. The case was tried before Justice Barnard at Long Island City on Thursday. The Justice gave the plaintiff a verdict for $50 and the costs. Orphan has sued Fitzpatrick for $2,000 damages for false imprisonment.

Suing the Captain and Mate.

John H. Grop, a Danish sailor, accused Alexander Coffin, mate of the schooner Helen Maria, before Commissioner Shields, yesterday, with striking him on the head with a revolver. The mate said that he acted in self-defence. John Lock, the captain of the schooner, testified in his behalf. The counsel for the defendant raised the question of jurisdiction, claiming that inasmuch as the alleged assault had happened in the port of Cardenas, Spain, the United States had no jurisdiction. The Commissioner reserved his decision. At the close of the examination Capt. Lock and Mate Coffin were arrested by a Sheriff's officer in a suit begun by Grop in the Marine Court, to recover $1,000 damages.

Mr. Kimball's New Church.

For six months past the Rev. Henry Kimball, pastor of the Church of Humanity, Brooklyn, has been holding meetings in the parlors of his house at 422 Clinton avenue. The congregation has grown too large for these quarters, and the pastor is now moving to get a church building of adequate accommodations, including a kitchen, dining room, dormitories, and rooms for industrial purposes. Such a building is in the market, and Mr. Kimball invites all his friends to meet him at his residence to-morrow, at 3 P. M., to perfect plans for the acquisition of the property.

Arnold, Constable & Co. of New York furnish the new summer fashions in the June number of the celebrated *Monthly Fashion Bazar*, published by George Munro. This number will be issued about May 1. Price 25 cents. Subscription price, $2 50 per year.—*Adv.*

Why suffer? German Corn Remover warranted to cure. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.—*Adv.*

To successfully act upon the Liver and Bile, take small doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills.—*Adv.*

Read Beatty's organ advertisement. Latest midsummer holiday circulars sent free.—*Adv.*

THE STORY OF A POST ROUTE.

A Few Republican Officials Caught Stealing $24,000 a Year.

Washington Correspondence of the Times.

A case that illustrates the boldness of the fraud systematically practised during the past four years in the management of the star postal routes is furnished by the case known as No. 40,104, and running from Mineral Park, Arizona, to Pioche, Nev., a distance of 232 miles. This route was let on July 1, 1878, to Minor, Peck & Co., at $2,900 per annum for a weekly service. In August or September, 1878, the route was sub-let by the contractors to Isaac Jennings of St. Thomas, Lincoln County, Nev., at $4,700 per annum, or $1,800 more than the contract price. Soon after receiving the sub-contract Jennings was requested to get up a petition for tri-weekly service, but refused to do so on the ground that the proposed increase was wholly unnecessary. Notwithstanding his refusal, however, to make a movement to secure increased service, he was surprised to receive from Washington a sub-contract calling for tri-weekly trips, and raising the pay to $12,600 per annum. This is explained by the fact that in April, 1879, the original contractors, through their influence with the Post Office Department, secured an increase to tri-weekly service, and had the pay raised to $22,300 per annum. Thus it will be noticed that Jennings, who was performing the service, received of this increase only $12,600, leaving $9,700 to be divided among the principals.

In July, 1879, or about three months after the first increase was made, the service was still further increased without any solicitation from Jennings, and without his knowledge, to seven trips per week, and the yearly pay was raised at the same time to $52,000. When this last increase was made, Jennings was ordered to put on daily service, at the rate of $28,000 per annum, thus leaving $24,000 per annum to be divided among the principals. Before the route was increased to daily service the contract was transferred from Minor, Peck & Co. to J. W. Dorsey. When the change was made Jennings was not informed of the fact that the department, in addition to directing increased trips, had also expedited the service.

About three months after the transfer to Dorsey Jennings was informed by M. C. Riedell that the schedule time had been shortened to sixty-hours. Riedell was the clerk and agent of Dorsey, and in order the more effectually to carry out the fraudulent purposes of the Ring Dorsey made a contract with Riedell at the full contract price named above and filled his agreement at the department. After making the nominal contract with Riedell, Dorsey made an actual contract with Jennings for both tri-weekly and daily service, specifying that he should be paid $12,600 for the tri-weekly and $28,000 for the daily service, which was $9,700 per annum below the sum fixed by the department for the tri-weekly service, and $24,000 below that fixed for the daily service. Jennings acted in perfect good faith, and was ignorant of the transactions between Dorsey and his clerk.

The agreement made between Dorsey and Jennings was forwarded by the latter to Representative Dagnett of Nevada, with the request that it be filed with the Post Office Department. Mr. Dagnett, immediately upon receipt of the agreement, left it with J. L. French, Chief Clerk of the Contract Office, requesting him to place it on file. For the service of the first quarter under the tri-weekly contract, Jennings received his full pay according to the terms of his contract. At the end of the next quarter, however, he not only failed to receive the pay due, but he received notice from the department that fines had been imposed for failure to perform service, and that instead of the Government owing him $7,000, he was indebted to the Government by reason of the fines imposed in the sum of $700. These fines, it seems, were imposed because of Jennings's failure to perform the service on the expedited schedule, of which he had no notice until informed by Riedell, as above explained. Not comprehending this method of doing business, and being startled by the large pecuniary loss which threatened him, Jennings at once proceeded to Washington. Before leaving the West he obtained a number of signatures to a protest against the frequency and expedition of the service ordered by the department. There was no necessity whatever for this increase, as the route was through a wilderness, and the number of letters carried over it at any time did not average three per week.

Arriving at Washington, Riedell ascertained that Jennings intended to file this protest with the department, and, in order to prevent such damaging testimony being made part of the public records, he gave Jennings $3,500 not to place the protest on file. In the mean time, however, Riedell received from the Government full pay, less the penalties, all of which were charged to Jennings. During the two following quarters Jennings was paid only $330, his principal claiming that the balance was consumed by fines. Jennings having been thus exhausted, the route was sold by the owners to Saulsbury, Gilmore & Co. Jennings remained in Washington with the expectation that he would receive his money from the postal authorities, not supposing, of course, that the very persons from whom he expected protection and redress were parties to the practices by which he had been defrauded. He had spent his last dollar, and was in great poverty when Mr. Daggett, left with Chief Clerk French, was not placed on file. Since the department built Mines, 1881, and then only upon the peremptory demand of Mr. Daggett and the two Senators from Nevada, whom he made acquainted with the injustice done him.

Half Time in the Mines.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WILKESBARRE, April 21.—Should the half-time policy of the coal companies continue for a month longer, the employees of the collieries in this region will be forced to the alternative that now faces the men of two years since the mines were restricted to three days a week, and reports of hunger are frequently heard in the coming settlement. There will be no such distress, however, for the men employed in the mines are paid better than the men employed in and around the mines, who are paid by the day, as the latter are compelled to work more than a usual quota of the time when the three working days of the week, when the latter are compelled to work out a living from the wages of their three days. One of this latter class, speaking to our correspondent, said: "I am a married man, father of six children, and found it impossible to support them on his scanty pay. He said he would be obliged to apply for aid from some quarter, and he knew of a family in which three days a week. From what I learned to-day there is much suffering in many of the mining districts.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales April 22.

Gold, 9 A. M.	104½	104½	104½
Gold, 10 A. M.	104½	104½	104½
Gold, 11 A. M.	104½	104½	104½
Gold, 12 M.	104½	104½	104½
Gold, 1 P. M.	104½	104½	104½
Gold, 2 P. M.	104½	104½	104½
Gold, 3 P. M.	104½	104½	104½
Gold, 4 P. M.	104½	104½	104½
Gold, 5 P. M.	104½	104½	104½
Gold, 6 P. M.	104½	104½	104½
Gold, 7 P. M.	104½	104½	104½
Gold, 8 P. M.	104½	104½	104½
Gold, 9 P. M.	104½	104½	104½
Gold, 10 P. M.	104½	104½	104½
Gold, 11 P. M.	104½	104½	104½
Gold, 12 P. M.	104½	104½	104½

1 Ala. Class A	2	2	2
1 Ala. Class A, 2d iss.	2	2	2
2 Ala. Class B	10	10	10
2 Ala. Class C	2	2	2
1 Ark. 6s, new	18	18	18
1 Ark. 6s, old	18	18	18
1 Ark. 6s, Ark. C. & N. W.	50	50	50
1 Cal. 4s	103	103	103
1 Conn. 6s, new	110	110	110
1 Dak. 6s	100	100	100
1 Ga. 6s, new	30	30	30
1 Ill. 6s	100	100	100
1 La. 6s, new	66