THAT SUPPRESSED REPORT.

SHOWING THE PECULIARITIES OF JOHN SHERMAN'S MAN FITNEY.

Carpets Twice Paid for, and Lemons, Bay Rum, Books, and the Like in Extravagant Quantity—Sherman's Little Luncheon Party

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—On May 5 J. F. Meloney, John Walker, and W. H. Hills were appointed a committee to examine the disbursements of the contingent expenses account of the Treasury Department. On June 14 Secretary Windom called for a report covering the investigation up to and including that date. This report, having never been published, was called for by a resolution offered in the Senate by John Sherman, which was adopted on the 21st inst. The report was to-day submitted to the Senate. The committee say that, "Owing to statements made to us by the Chief Clerk, we have not made examination of the accounts for stationery, but have confined our inquiries to accounts and expenditures under the appropriations for other contingent expenses." The committee say that the Chief Clerk is made superintendent of the building by law, and that no such office as that of Custodian really exists. The report continues:

For several years, however, there has been in the department a quasi officer, called the Custodian, who has, under the direction of the Chief Clerk, conducted the most of the business connected with the contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, and the custody and distribution of the purchases out of the appropriations for contingent expenses. The present Custodian, Mr. O. L. Pitney, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury in June, 1876, with compensation at the rate of $2,400 per annum. His compensation was increased to $2,500 from July 1, 1877, and is paid out of the appropriation for pay of janitors and janitors for all public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department. Your committee are of opinion that there is no authority of law for either the appointment or payment of this Custodian.

Our first step in making the examination was to take an inventory of all property in the storeroom which belonged to the United States. Before doing this, however, we called for the books showing the amount of stock on hand, and were informed that no such set of books had been kept. We were also informed that no inventory of the property had ever been made.

The committee find that, during the fiscal year of 1880, 1944 yards of Wilton carpet and border, and cost of making and laying the same, were twice paid for, once out of the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, and once out of the appropriation for public buildings. This carpet was bought of Keyes, Hoge Bros. & Co. of this city, and they have repaid the amount of the duplicate payment. A shortage of 150 yards of carpet was found in the storeroom, which the storekeeper claimed was in the hands of W. B. Moses of this city. About April, 1881, it was discovered that Mr. Moses had been paid for 637½ yards of carpet which already belonged to the United States, and he, upon being notified of the fact, sent to the department 637½ yards of carpet of an inferior quality to make good the amount.

The committee denounce as illegal the payment of cabinetmakers of the department out of the appropriation for fuel, lights, and water for public buildings. The report says:

You find that in February, March, April, May, and June, 1880, bills were presented to this department by J. Bentley Adams of this city for fifty-two dozen Woolcraft fire kindlers, which bills, amounting to $260, were paid out of the appropriation for fuel, but the fire kindlers, as paid for in such bills, have never been delivered to this department. The attention of the Custodian has been called to this matter, and he has refused to furnish any explanation, stating that a personal explanation will be made to you. We also find that, August and October, 1880, and January, 1881, there were paid to Mr. W. H. Rooke, one of this city, for 22 box of candles, especially were paid out of the appropriation for "oils, lard, and candles," as shown by the vouchers in his hands, were not furnished. We have been informed by the Custodian that these bills covered lamps and oil furnished for Secretary Sherman's use in his residence and at the Chicago Convention. In reply to its inquiries the committee received from Mr. Sherman, the Assistant Secretary, and Mr. Power, Chief Clerk, letters addressed to the committee under each date they had respectively, stating the fact that the lunch was an informal affair, and that the Secretary had contributed his share toward the cost of said lunch as estimated to them, and believed it was all paid by private contribution. Mr. Sherman stated that he at one time gave the Custodian $20 to pay for lemonade in connection with his lunch.

Your committee further find that in November, 1880, and January, 1881, three bills, aggregating $148.50 of Bay Rum, Books, and the Like, for the use of the Secretary, were presented to the department in blank, and in the direction of the Custodian were made to appear as bills for covering books, and were paid out of the appropriation for "Furniture, &c., 1881." And for some time in February, 1881, the Custodian ordered of Mr. Burchell for the Treasury Department some barrel Schiedam Schnapps, gin, and other drinks, and books, which was landed as described above. Mr. Burchell, who appeared before the committee, stated that he rather so understood the order, and that the bay rum was sold at the lowest possible figure. We found in stock 51½ gallons of the rum, of least, was used only for toilet purposes, we believe the Chief Clerk has stated to have been in his estimation.

Your committee inquired why this course was pursued, and were informed by the Custodian that it was done so as to conceal the fact of the purchase of the liquors. We further find that from June 1, 1878, to May 4, 1881, such entry and purchased of the department was sold to the amount of $3,092.60, that during said period no money was paid in the Treasury in the shape of sales of such liquors, the money received therefrom was paid to the Custodian, who states that he paid the cost of sending the liquors to the Custodian, and that he gave no receipts, and gave no instructions as to what disposition should be made of it.

Soon after this fact was discovered by the committee the attention of the Chief Clerk was called to the matter, and it was suggested that the money in the hands of the Custodian ought to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the fund, however, it appears that no entries were made for their receipts during the month of May, 1881, when the sum of $2,170.77, half of the amount in hand, was deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.

Various other details of a less important character are cited in the report, and in conclusion the committee say:

We are not at present prepared to submit any recommendations relative to the changes we think necessary in the mode of making purchases and disposing of the same. We will, we hope, be able to do this at a time when it is in vogue very loose, and liable to great abuse, but in our opinion it should be materially changed.

Appended to the report are these exhibits:

Ten dollars per dozen has been paid for Woolcraft's fire kindlers, when they could have been bought for $7.50 per dozen.

Five dollars each has been paid for Directories of the District of Columbia, when, had competition been invited, they could have been bought for $4.50 each or less.

Twelve dollars each has been paid for Weist's and Wilson's atlases, when, had competition been invited, they might have been bought for $10 each or less.

Twenty dollars each has been paid for Colton's atlases, when they might have been bought for $18 each or less.

Other books of a miscellaneous character have been bought at regular retail rates, when a discount of at least 33 per cent could have been obtained elsewhere.

Bay rum and other articles of the same character were purchased of J. Bentley Adams of this city, who seems to have received nearly all orders for goods of this description.

The department has been paying at the rate of $2.50 per day for a boy, horse, and driver. The usual price in the District is $1.75 per day.

The person to whom this payment is made is employed in the service of the department.

Thirty cents per ton was paid for stowing coal for the use of the department for the current fiscal year, when the usual price for stowing said coal was much less.

The difference between the amount paid and the actual compensation to have been paid to the engineer of the department, because, as has been stated to the committee, the compensation is fixed by statute for his services.

During the months of May, June, and August, 1880, there were in the United States Government Land office, at Washington, 1,000 blank deeds, which were sold at $2 each, and, as we are informed by a bookseller of this city, they could have been bought for $2.50 each, with 20 per cent discount.

Communications from Assistant Secretary Upton, covering the period during which the Chief Clerk of the Department, and Major Power, the present Chief Clerk, accompany the report. Each of these refers in detail to the various statements of the committee, and maintains that there was no neglect during their respective terms relative to making purchases after proper advertisement had been made and proposals received.

The C., C., C. and I. Railroad Litigation.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 24.—Mr. W. H. Clement, the recently appointed receiver of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway, arrived here early this morning from Columbus, accompanied by Mr. Woodward, one of the bondsmen, and H. J. Booth and E. A. Ferguson, attorneys for H. J. Jewett. Just before reaching the Union Depot Sheriff Buckley boarded the train and served upon Mr. Clement a summons of the court on the proceeding of injunction granted by Judge Caldwell. In behalf of H. Walbridge and George Herring, the English holders of shares of Ohio Railway stock, restraining the receiver from in any manner interfering with the affairs, assets, or property of the Ohio Railway Company, or taking any action whatever under the order of the appointment, so far as the Ohio Railway Company is concerned. Mr. Booth brought with him papers to serve upon the parties named therein.

Mr. Clement said that the court which the Sheriff served upon him was the injunction proceeding brought by the Ohio Railway Company against the receivers, the legality of the appointment of which company, that that question was now before the Court and thus out of the jurisdiction of the receivers, advising to be governed accordingly. Messrs. Clement, Booth, and Ferguson have gone to the Junction to consult with the Ohio Railway headquarters.

Demolishing an Old Landmark on the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 24.—In a few days "Long Dock House on Blue Point," probably the oldest house on the banks of the Hudson, will be demolished. The West Shore Railroad Company has ordered its destruction, and many a man of it has already been removed. The house is built of stone, and contained two rooms on the ground floor and an attic. From a stone on which was inscribed "1770" the date of its erection is known, but the exact time the house cannot be ascertained. Nearly fifty years ago it was kept by a well-known fisherman, Jim Hill, and for many years ago Tom Tuttle, familiarly known as "Long Dock Tom," was its occupant. It was a resort for sailors, who lived in the neighborhood, and it was a place of rendezvous for the Dutchmen who used to come down from the Fishkill Landing and Matteawan to get their supplies of rum. Long Dock House was a place of resort for the Dutchmen who used to come down from the Fishkill Landing and Matteawan to get their supplies of rum. Long Dock House was a place of resort for the Dutchmen who used to come down from the Fishkill Landing and Matteawan to get their supplies of rum.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera—Gounod's "Faust."

When Mlle. Ferni made her début last Friday evening it was at once conceded that she was a singer of such unquestionable talent as to render it certain that she would make her mark—and a broad one—upon the present season of opera.

The character of *Mignon*, in which she then appeared, is one full of sweetness, in which the gentler emotions, those of sympathy and affection for an old and demented harpist, a romantic and almost childlike attachment for the young man who had rescued her from gypsies, blend with the sad longings of an exile in a foreign land.

That Mlle. Ferni should have rendered such a character in a reposeful manner, and should have invested it with feminine grace and tenderness, was to have been expected. But beneath this quietude there were occasional flashes of power that suggested a force that was held in check until some character charged with stronger emotions than those of *Mignon* should give it opportunity. This opportunity was found to a certain degree last evening in "Faust," and will be afforded to a still greater extent on Friday evening by the "Favorita," an opera in which a really great actress always has the power to move her audience profoundly. The occasion presented last evening was not lost, though perhaps Mlle. Ferni did not exhibit quite that intensity and power that had been hoped for. The quality with which this artist invested the character of *Mignon* was one of ideality. Her own manner is refined, quiet, and winning, and she throws the same atmosphere around the characters that she represents. Of her *Margherita* it may be said that it was one of the most poetic versions that has been presented upon our stage. From the moment when she entered and, crossing the stage, sang the brief phrase that constitutes the whole of the music allotted to her in the second act to the final tragic death scene, she carried with her the interest of her audience.

The ballad of the "King of Thule" was given with quiet grace, and without any aiming at strong effect; the Jewel song was sung with brilliancy and exquisitely neat vocalization, all the better for being apparently effortless, and the whole of the succeeding concerted music and the beautiful duet with which the garden scene closes were admirably done.

The succeeding acts presented the highest opportunities for the exhibition of tragic talent. We cannot say that Mlle. Ferni rose in this respect above the mark that has been set by her predecessors in the rôle. Whatever she did was characterized by great discretion and good taste and by a broad and intelligent conception, but neither to the scene over the dying *Valentine* nor to the church scene did she give any new version or suggest points that had not already been taken by others.

As to her singing, there will undoubtedly be many who will not be pleased with Mlle. Ferni's very constant use of the *vibrato*. On this question eminent teachers themselves are divided. Certain of the eminent French instructors approve and teach it. The Italians, as a rule, do not. That in moments of passion it is useful to reinforce the tone and to give tremulous intensity to the voice, cannot be questioned. Its excessive use, however, gives a sense of instability to the singer's voice and makes it seem as though it were weak and incapable of a firm, true tone. The great singers do not use it. Neither Nilsson nor Patti nor Gerster, Campanini would probably consider himself disgraced if he were compelled to resort to its use.

Mlle. Ferni certainly makes very free use of it, and we can only say with reference to this that those even to whom the *tremolo* is most unpleasant will find enough that is beautiful in the quality of her voice, refined in her style, and admirable in her method to offset what they may regard as a serious drawback to her representations.

The performance, as a whole, was an unusually good one. The remaining characters were taken by Mlle. Kaiser, Mlle. Valerga, and by Campanini, Del Puente, and Novara.

Campanini was in fine voice, and evidently exerted himself to make everything go well. He never sang the *Salve Dimora* more divinely. The hitch C which he has been in old times accustomed to give with the head voice he took last evening full, clear, and strong from the chest, and repeated it in the same manner when the repetition of the aria was clamorously demanded. Throughout the opera he was at his best.

Novara seems to have a monopoly of the demoniac business. He deserves it, for his diabolism becomes him well. A more picturesque *Mephisto* we have not had. His representation last evening was unusually spirited. The scene of the gold song and that in which the demon is exorcised by the chorus with the uplifted crosses was a series of splendid poses and pictures as vigorous as so many cartoons by Kaulbach. Mlle. Kaiser gave a pleasing, though somewhat *sotto voce*, rendering of the character of *Isabel*. Del Puente's *Valentine* was full of vitality—a noble and brave soldier who always carries with him the sympathies and the admiration of the audience.

TROPHIES OF THE SEA.

Odd Things that Have Been Found About the Wrecks of Vessels.

The Coast Wrecking Company has in its office in this city a curious collection of relics from old wrecks and other odd bits taken from the sea. The collection embraces quaint pieces of furniture, explosive shells and shells of the ocean, shreds of ladies' dresses, rude weapons of savage races, huge star fish, and many curious things, the use and purpose of which are still unknown. The collection contains the broken bell brought up from the ill-fated steamer Atlantic of the White Star line, which was wrecked on Golden Rails Rock, on the Nova Scotia coast, on April 1, 1873, with a loss of 557 out of 1,007 souls on board. There is also a rusty, hitless sword, dug out of the sand eight years ago, near the hulk of the British bark Thistle, which was lost on Squan Beach, N. J., in 1811. There are also several bottles of sweet oil, holding a pint and a half each, with the original corks intact, and the oil as clear as crystal, taken in November, 1877, from the wreck of the British bark Robert, which went down in 1844, with a cargo of lead and oil and five of her crew, off the place where Atlantic City now stands. There is a South Sea Island canoe, ingeniously constructed of cocoanut shells, which was fished up from a wreck in seventy feet of water on the coast of Maine; also a mussel shell firmly imbedded four inches in depth in a well which was found 140 feet above the sea level on the Jersey coast; also a pelican's skull and bill, measuring two feet from back to tip (making an excellent though wide dipper), which was found near the wreck of the bark Robert Fletcher, on the south beach of Long Island, and which is said to have been used to bail out the boat by the crew when endeavoring to escape. The jaws of a shark killed on the South Carolina coast, which have been preserved, can easily be passed over the shoulders and down the body of a full-grown man. One of the most curious relics is a lamp chimney taken from the remains of the frigate Merrimac. Oysters three inches long were found attached to the glass, and four large oysters which had grown about the brass base of the chimney form an irregular square. The hilts of several swords and some old firearms are also encrusted with oyster shells.

The Jersey Meadow Fires.

Yesterday the atmosphere overhead in Jersey city and in Hoboken was as clear as if the great meadow fires had been extinguished, and those who looked across the salt swamps from the Bergen hill could see no other traces of the fires than the blackened surfaces that had been swept by the flames. Yet it was said that the fires were still raging. The curious fact in all these fires is that they seldom develop flames, but burn among the roots and other dried vegetable matter below the surface, and their progress is downward as well as forward. In the daytime, especially when the air is clear and dry, the light blue smoke that rises from the meadows is scarcely noticeable, but at night, when the atmosphere is heavy with moisture, the smoke is fetid and thick, and it becomes thick and spreads over the neighboring land, making even the gas lets indistinct and travel out of town troublesome. Pete Sylvania, Bolivar, and others say that on Friday night, when a breeze for blew up from the sea, it was impossible to see a locomotive headlight a block away. These men say that they experience more trouble from the fires in Jersey than in Hoboken, but for Princeton, where, it is said, the marsh is on fire eight or ten feet below the surface.

Amusement Notes.

Mr. Booth this week repeats some of his best impersonations. His engagement is to end on Saturday next. Signor Rossi will succeed him.

Mr. John T. Raymond is playing a most successful engagement at the Grand Opera House, where "Fresh, the American," is received nightly with the greatest favor.

The Comley-Barton opera company produced Madame Favart" at Haverly's Brooklyn Theatre last evening. The company has some good singers. The chorus is strong.

H. R. Mahn's comic opera company presented "Donna Juanita" at the Brooklyn Park Theatre last evening. The company is composed of fair material. "Boccaccio" will be presented on Thursday evening and during the rest of the week.

Mme. Janauschek began her engagement at the Union Square Theatre last evening, appearing in "Beau Hunt," before a large and enthusiastic audience. The two characters of *Lady Dedlock* and *Hortense* are among her strongest and most effective impersonations, and she was seen to them last night to great advantage. Mme. Janauschek is very fairly sustained by her present company, and the performance was witnessed with marked interest, frequent recalls, and some costly floral tributes.

Our Cavalry Soldiers.

In their Indian campaigns our cavalry suffer most severely from catarrh, and are large consumers of Mansfield's Prepared Cubeb Cigarettes in consequence.—*Adv.*

Foul inhalations can bear the strong white morning light which exposes every speck of tan, every pimple, and the slightest spotting or eczema. In Dr. Benson's skin Cure is sure relief from the annoyance of these blemishes on the cheek or beauty. New York office, 110 Fulton st.—*Adv.*

Fine Herbs $1.00, worth $3. Silk hats, $3.00, worth $5, extra fine Derbys 12 New Church st., up stairs.—*Adv.*

IN THE RUINS AT MORRELL'S.

TREASURES AND CURIOSITIES DESTROYED BY THE FIRE.

War Relics, Books, Bronzes, China, Heirlooms, Paintings, and Manuscripts—Incalculable Losses—Some Fortunate Recoveries.

The work of excavating the ruins of Morrell's storage warehouse was continued yesterday morning. Nothing of especial interest was found, except a bronze Venus about two feet high. Mr. Morrell said that, of the immense amount of property stored in the buildings, a very small part has been found in the ruins.

At 10 o'clock the space in front of the vaults was cleared away to the stone flooring. In front of the vaults was a heavy iron railing. This was broken open, and one of Herring's workmen attacked the great iron door. It was blackened and rusty, but the combination lock was in good order. It yielded after a little time and swung open. The second iron door and the third door, which is barred with iron, were uninjured. The vault was found intact, and its contents were unharmed. Water covered the floor in some places to the depth of eight inches. It had leaked in through the doors, for the iron and cement roof was unbroken. Along the sides of the vault were great safes and piles of trunks. These were wet, as if they had been rained on, but their contents can scarcely have been injured by dampness.

Several people called and took their property from the vaults in the afternoon. Mr. Morrell will deliver it on every day hereafter. The work of excavation will be continued, and when it is completed the work of rebuilding will begin. The new walls will be heavier, and greater precautions against fire will be adopted.

On Saturday last, in the middle of a mass of patent packing, was found a large bronze figure of "The Fleing Gladiator" in excellent condition. From another bundle were taken a marble clock and a silver castor as bright as new. Many persons will recover in this way articles that they have given up for lost.

No other fire in this city ever consumed such a collection of rare, curious, and precious articles. Trusting entirely in the security of the warehouse, hundreds of persons placed in it their dearest possessions—whatever was too valuable to be kept with a sufficient sense of security in their private residence. These losses are often not great, as matter of money, but money cannot repay them. Collections of curios, paintings, and bric-à-brac, the results of the labors of years; heirlooms, letters and portraits of dead relatives and friends, and family Bibles with genealogies written down in them are some of the lost things for which no substitutes can answer. Relics and records have been destroyed the loss of which is a direct loss to the city. There was general pleasure at the news that the sword which Major Robert Anderson wore at Fort Sumter had been recovered in the ruins.

The extent of the losses may never be known, and certainly cannot be ascertained for many months. Many of those who were traveling in Europe, or, like the Rev. Dr. Bethune Tyng, are on their way back to this country, Dr. Tyng, when he broke up housekeeping, sold all his commonest furniture and reserved only that which had some special interest to him. All this, with his silverware and clothing, was destroyed.

The great mass of the debris consists of books with the covers burned off and the edges charred. Dozens of cart loads have been taken away, but the heap do not seem to diminish. These books are represented in many libraries of select volumes, choicely bound, and a number of special collections of books on medicine, law, history, or antiquities. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt has a rare copy of Audubon's "Birds of America." Among others who lost libraries are Judge Noah Davis, Mr. Henry B. Fiske, Mr. H. Edmund Eckard, Mr. W. Carpenter, Daniel Barley, N. W. Thayer, J. B. Thorne, Dion Boucicault, J. M. Weeks, and W. H. Phipps. Mr. Boucicault loses his valuable manuscripts and stage costumes. Miss Jennie Lee, the actress, lost all her wardrobe and jewelry. Miss Lee's jewelry is valued at over $1,000, and her sixty-five opera suits. The value of furs lost is estimated at more than $100,000.

William Strong mourns the destruction of duplicates of the George Washington tea set.

The Rev. George H. Hepworth lost furniture that had been in his family for generations. About a year ago a silver pitcher, salver, and goblet presented to him by Unity Church, Boston, twenty-five years ago, Mrs. Hepworth lost the letters written to her by Mr. Hepworth when he was on Gen. Banks's staff, in the Shenandoah campaign. She remembers that her husband picked up in the South, such as newspapers printed on wall paper, and other relics of the war. Mr. Hepworth was to have removed his goods on the day of the fire, and had sent down a trunk to receive part of them. The trunk was burned. He had not insured his goods. Mr. George Tucker Curtis lost mahogany furniture 140 years old, which he says no money can replace. He also lost his valuable library. The newly married wife of Congressman Einstein lost $10,000 worth of wedding presents, which she had stored there during her wedding tour.

Mr. Andrew McKinney lost a collection of paintings said to have been worth $80,000. H. Humphrey Moore, the artist, lost all the furniture of his studio, draperies, old armor, skeletons, some 500 sketches, and a large painting, "Alinen; or, The Dream of the Alhambra," on which his value was set at $1,000.

Among others who lost paintings are W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Harriet Irving, who loses the collection of the late E. D. E. Greene, N. A., Treasurer of the National Academy; W. H. Phipps, W. H. Peck, C. G. Shaw, N. C. Corner, Stanford Houston, R. C. Lathrop, J. Tryon, and Mrs. J. H. Oakley. John Habberton lost the stereotype plates of "Helen's Babies." The lovers of old blue china, bric-à-brac, and curios will be sorry to learn that enough of these articles were destroyed to fit out a museum. Nearly all of the persons who had goods on storage suffered in this manner, and in some instances whole collections were swept away. The heaviest loser is Mr. W. H. Gebhard of 21 Nassau street. He is a wealthy gentleman, a great traveller, and an industrious collector of curious things. He has roamed over Asia, Africa, Australia, and visited the more civilized quarters of the globe, picking up whatever interested him. As soon as he had gathered a box full he sent it home. His collection included idols from Japan, idol pictures from Hindoostan, queer things from Java, and oddities from many out-of-the-way places. Some of the boxes had not been opened for ten years. The value of the collection has been put as high as $60,000. No trace of it has yet been found in the ruins.

Mr. William A. Potter, the architect, lost a smaller collection, which he had been years in getting together. It was made up of miscellaneous. Each piece as to form and color was selected so as to supplement the other pieces. It comprised some very old Chinese ware, Japanese porcelain, Doulton vases, old Dutch cut glass, Satsuma plaques, and Venetian and Vienna glass, selected from the best specimens exhibited at the Vienna Exposition. Mr. Potter was delighted, in looking over the relics of the fire, to discover a Doulton vase and two Dutch candlesticks uninjured.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt had been for some time collecting works of art, bric-à-brac, and pictures, to furnish his new house, and had stored them until it should be ready. They were all destroyed.

Mr. J. H. Parsons of the Park Avenue Hotel travelled through Egypt and Algiers with a photographer taking views of such scenes as pleased him. He also gathered many curious objects, some of them over 3,000 years old. All were lost.

Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr., loses a rich collection of old lace. Mr. J. R. Thorne loses a collection of old English pewter mugs and Algiers Bibles.

All articles of value that are found in the ruins are placed in the basement of that part of the warehouse which is uninjured. As soon as the workmen have finished clearing out Section 1, on which they are now busy, the articles will be arranged for inspection, so that owners may pick out their property.

To Make a Fight for their Nets.

CONSTANTIA, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The fishermen along Oneida Lake, whose nets have been destroyed by game constables this season, have formed a combination to protect their interests in the Legislature. They claim that it is unlawful to destroy a peaceful and honest occupation like fishing, and that fisheries are a necessary industry.

Vouched for by Fishermen.

A sea bass weighing thirty pounds, and to be the largest ever caught, was taken recently by C. B. Meeker of Bridgeport, Conn.

Frankie Lansing of Syracuse, seven years of age, caught a pike three pounds in weight in Onondaga Creek. It was taken with a hook and line.

John Beaulieu caught an eel in the Saco one to Saco River, three miles below Princeton, Me., that was six feet four inches in length and fourteen inches in circumference.

The biggest white perch ever caught was taken in the Ohio River at Cincinnati recently. It weighed thirty-one pounds, and the "locks stones" over the eyes were about the size of a silver twenty-five cent piece, pearl-like in appearance, and distinctly marked with a "Z."

Herring will always follow a light. If you want novel sport provide a tarred stick with a hole in one end of the stick, saturated with kerosene, and on a dark night row along the shore with the torch in the bow of the boat. Fire the torch and the herring will follow as long as a school is struck the chase begins. The herring dart after the boat, coming close to it in swarms, and while one of the men rows the other dips up the herring with a dipper.

Fishing parties at Goose Lake, Florida, tell of a monster minus anything ever seen or a match for it before. J. E. Scott first saw it, and says that it has a body between fifteen and twenty feet in length and as large around as a mammoth log. It has a head like a dog and tail like a catfish. No fins or feet have ever been observed, though it seems to move with the motion of a fish rather than that of a snake. All those portions of the body which have been viewed are covered with long hair of a dark color. It swims with astonishing rapidity, and will follow a lighted boat at night. Mr. Aaron Ferry and Mr. St. Sidelotte were out in a boat fishing, when the monster approached within striking distance, and they drove the gig deeply into it. The animal dived down with a violent effort, leaving the shaft of the gig like so many straws.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bugs.—*Adv.*

Any little pain, or even a boil, is not partly made alarming by the use of Allcock's Porous Plasters and best little boxes.—*Adv.*

WHERE IS THE CANADIAN YACHT?

Lost, it is Rumored, on the Racing Canal—Off is to Wait Till January for Her.

Since the Canadian yacht builder's yacht Atalanta entered the Erie Canal a week ago she has not been heard from. Yachtsmen have been telegraphing to all accessible points, and have got no tidings, reassuring or otherwise, about her. A meeting of flag officers and captains was held yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's to discuss the situation and "scoff manavalins."

A communication was received from Capt. J. R. Busk of the Mischief, stating that he could not entertain the challenge of the Gracie to sail five more races for the honor of sailing three more, or perhaps two more, of a series of three for the Queen's Cup, or America Trophy. Capt. Busk stated that the relative merits of the two boats have been pretty well tested during the season, and added sotto voce to a friend: "If my boat is selected and I should lose I should be pitched into from Maine to California. It would be charged that I am an Englishman."

Messrs. J. P. Earle and Charles R. Flint, owners of the Gracie, expressed their determination to keep her in commission without regard to expense, even if the races for the Queen's Cup had to be sailed in December breezes. To this, it is understood, Capt. Busk of the Mischief will agree for that yacht, while declining the series of races.

"We have heard nothing of the Canadian since she started," said an eminent yachtsman, "although all points have been telegraphed to for information. She may be wrecked or swamped in the seas of the raging canal. But, after having extended the time a month to sail for the Queen's Cup, we will keep a yacht in commission all through November. Then we will keep a yacht in commission all through December, and if a valid excuse is offered, we will extend the time until ice yachting begins on the Hudson."

The mysterious reticence of the Canadians about their perilous trip through the canal is exciting general comment. A member of the committee in charge of the America cup said yesterday: "There is no necessity of sailing any more races, for we have about made up our minds as to which is the best boat." A flag officer said that all claims of the Pocahontas to sail against the Canadian had been withdrawn, "She will lay 'em all out next season, however," he added. "Both the Gracie and the Mischief will be kept in commission as long as there is a prospect of a race."

"The time has been extended to Nov. 1, and we will extend it to Dec. 1, or even Jan. 1, if a proper request is made," said another yachtsman. "There is nothing mean about us. Our boats are in splendid racing trim, with trained racing crews, and if that can pass back through the canal the Canadian deserves to have it and to sell his boat for a good profit."

BARTHOLDI'S STATUE OF LIBERTY.

Riveting the Parts Together—Speeches by Minister Morton and M. Laboulaye.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The ceremony of riveting the parts of Bartholdi's statue of Liberty took place to-day at the workshops of M. Gaget Gauthier, in the presence of Senator Laboulaye, Mr. Morton, the American Minister, the members of the American Legation, and a distinguished company of Frenchmen and Americans.

Mr. Morton drove the first rivet, and addressing the company, said: "I accepted with great pleasure the invitation to be present on this occasion to commemorate the sympathy and friendship so long existing between the two leading republics." After explaining measures for the reception, erection, and maintenance of the statue and other steps which Congress have authorized to testify to its gratitude for so felicitous an expression of sympathy from a sister republic, Mr. Morton added: "The illustrious names of Lafayette, Rochambeau, Noailles, and others, inscribed in this new Colossus, and the friendship which they have been, as it were, the means of cementing between the peoples of the New World and their ancestors, have their source and treasure so freely to secure its independence. To this illustrious roll may now be added the names of Laboulaye and Bartholdi, France and America, have, during the last few days, joined in a fraternal embrace, and have placed their allied names upon the pedestal of the Liberty they secured. May it stand at the entrance of the great harbor of the New World as an enlightened emblem of the friendship between the two republics which shall last for all time."

M. Laboulaye responded as follows: "The friendship contracted a hundred years ago between France and America has undergone no change. In all America's trials the wishes of France have been for the maintenance of the Union and prosperity of the great republic. This statue has been a mission as a visible emblem of our friendship. May the next century awaken the same echoes in the breasts of our last descendants, so that they may celebrate as we do to-day a fraternal union which time will have only strengthened."

Mabel Wilberforce Convicted and Sentenced.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—In the trial of Mabel Wilberforce, the jury, after announcement of their disagreement, retired for an hour and a half, and, on returning to court, again announced that they were unable to agree. Justice Hawkins said he would have to detain them longer, and they retired for another half hour, when they returned a third time, and announced a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. The prisoner was then sentenced to nine months' imprisonment at hard labor.

Miss Wilberforce is the American silver lovers who indicted Dr. Philip, an aged and venerable Episcopalian clergyman, for criminal conversation with her, and having that the latter was being imposed upon investigated the woman's antecedents, and ascertaining that she was an adventuress, presented upon instituted a suit for damages, which the jury gave, but the damages in that her case was completely broken down by the testimony introduced by the defence, and her counsel described her. She was from a Canadian family, and the on this charge that she was today convicted and sentenced.

Racing in England.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Newmarket Houghton meeting was begun to-day. The race for the Flying Stakes, handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, distance five furlongs, was won by Lord Dunphin's bay filly Light Wing, Sir J. D. Astley's Caishbar second, and Mr. R. Jardine's brown colt Simari third. Sixteen ran, in clad M. R. Ten Broeck's chestnut filly Braw Dance.

The race for the Criterion Stakes, for two-year-old colts and fillies, distance six furlongs, was won by Mr. R. Ten Broeck's chestnut filly Lady Lepel, Mr. Rothschild's chestnut colt Nelson second, and Mr. W. S. Crawford's chestnut filly St. Marguerite third. Eight ran.

The betting in the Bedford Cup, Cambridgeshire Stakes is 9 to 2 against Insolently, 7 to 1 against Bend Or, 7 to 1 against Retreat, 10 to 1 against Foxhall, and 11 to 1 against Lucy Glitters.

The Clan MacInd Disaster.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—It appears that only between twenty and thirty persons were drowned by the foundering of the steamship Clan MacIntyre, some of her passengers, comprising part of a theatrical company, issued from the cabin after she had been rescued. The disaster was caused by a leak in the vessel, the water through which extinguished the fires in the furnaces.

The passengers of the steamer Clan MacInd, comprising part of a theatrical company, previously reported as having been rescued, were then picked up by the British steamer Pacific off Ballycotton.

Mortality Among French Troops in Tunis.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—M. Fauré, Bonapartist Deputy, to-day, and a military critic, who has been on a visit to Tunis, publishes statistics showing that since the commencement of the Tunisian expedition the French have lost in Tunis a number of men 25,000 in Algeria, and that there have been fifteen thousand on the sick list. The deaths from disease have been 9 in Tunis fever being the cause of 85 per cent of the mortality.

A Garibaldian Anniversary in Rome.

ROME, Oct. 24. Sunday being the anniversary of the engagement between the Garibaldians and the Pontifical Zouaves in 1867, there was a popular demonstration on the Janiculum hill. The Zouaves removed a crown bearing the words "Italia Irredenta" from a tree where Garibaldi fell. Bersaglieri dispersed the crowd.

A Missing Steamship.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The steamship Alexandra of Malmo, Sweden, bound for that port from Newcastle, with a crew of twenty men, six adult passengers and four children, all Swedes, returning from America on visits to their friends, is now a week overdue, and it is feared she has been lost in the recent gale.

The Russians in Central Asia.

TABREEZ, Oct. 24.—The Merv chiefs who have arrived at Askabad, to declare their willingness to submit to the Czar, were indicated to do so by their tribes. The Russian commander at Askabad demanded the surrender of the Akhal of Merv as a guarantee of good faith.

The Fall of Herat.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A despatch from Quetta to the *Times* confirms the report of the occupation of Herat by the troops under the Ameer's General Abdul Kadas Khan. Habibulla Khan, the Ameer's son, has been appointed governor of Cabulshar.

Probably Fatal Assault on an Editor.

EUREKA, Nev., Oct. 24.—James E. Anderson, who made a national reputation in Louisiana during the political troubles of 1876, and who has lately been editing the *Leader* here, was assaulted last night by W. J. Penrose, and beaten over the head with a revolver. His wounds may prove fatal. The leader has been making personal attacks on Penrose. The latter says he met Anderson on the street and spoke to him, when Anderson drew a pistol, and he (Penrose) wrested it from him and struck him with it.

Kissing the Wrong Man.

From the Texas Hawk's Express.

A very laughable occurrence was witnessed at the Union Depot last night. When the train from the South stopped a lady alighted, and seeing a gentleman standing by whom she supposed to be her husband, she ran forward him, and throwing her arms about his neck, showered kisses upon him. The gentleman made no objection, but when she ceased her caresses a gentleman standing near by remarked, "Well Louis, haven't you made a mistake?" Louis turned to regard him in astonishment, and firing into his arms, turned her blushing face on his shoulder, saying, "Lord bless me, Sister, I thought it was you! Why didn't you speak?"

FACTIONS IN CONFERENCE.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS TRYING TO UNITE ON A CANDIDATE.

Reports that Both Gen. Tracy and Mr. Ropes will Withdraw—Dr. Creamer the Independent Democratic Candidate for Sheriff.

The curious political situation in Brooklyn, with four candidates for the Mayoralty in the field, remained unchanged yesterday, but the opinion prevailed that an arrangement would soon be made which would clear the field of both Gen. Tracy, the regular Republican candidate, and Ripley Ropes, the candidate of the Citizens and the Young Republicans, and either give Gen. H. W. Slocum the Republican endorsement, or substitute for Messrs. Tracy and Ropes, Seth Low, or Joseph F. Knapp, or Charles Storrs, or John Winslow. Conferences upon the subject were held all day. Gen. Tracy was represented as being willing to withdraw, provided Ripley Ropes withdrew also, but he absolutely refused to be frozen or forced out of the field. Mr. Ropes was less conciliatory. He appreciated the gravity of the situation, and thought that there should be only one Republican candidate. He seemed to desire to be that candidate. It was said that Mr. Ropes and Gen. Tracy met Sunday or yesterday and discussed the situation privately, and that Mr. Ropes was apparently determined to stay in the racer but yesterday the influence of a number of those who were instrumental in getting him before the public was directed toward getting him back again. The task, however, proved laborious and difficult. Mr. Ropes went out of town early yesterday, and many who sought him were unable to find him.

Gen. Slocum's chances for a Republican endorsement are daily increasing, but if Seth Low should consent to accept the Republican nomination, he (Mr. Low) will probably replace Messrs. Ropes and Tracy. Mr. Low is only 32 years old, and is objected to in this crisis by some of the cautious Republican leaders as being too inexperienced for the great responsibilities which must come upon the next Mayor. It was understood last night that Mr. Low had the matter under advisement. If both Messrs. Tracy and Ropes withdraw, the City Convention will be reconvened.

The conference committee appointed by the two Republican factions met in the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the city yesterday. One of those who took part in the conference said, after the meeting, that matters were not yet entirely settled, but that it was very probable that Gen. Tracy and Mr. Ropes would both withdraw. In that case both factions would almost certainly unite upon Seth Low as the Republican candidate for Mayor.

It was ascertained last night that Gen. Tracy wrote a note yesterday to Mr. Ropes offering to withdraw from the race if he (