The Sun.

VOL. XLIX.--NO. 167. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1882. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HOW TO GET ENOUGH WATER.

ENGINEERS WHO PRAISE MR. NEWTON'S PLAN FOR A NEW AQUEDUCT.

Commissioner Thompson's Report of the Estimated Cost—What is Being Done to Make the Best of the Present System—Waste.

Commissioner Hubert O. Thompson of the Department of Public Works submits with his report for the last quarter a review of the operations of the Croton Aqueduct Bureau in 1881. The year, he says, was in some respects the most remarkable one in the history of our water supply. The rainfall in 1880 had been two inches less than in any previous year since the introduction of Croton water, and the drafts upon the storage reservoirs and lakes were so large that, when the springs and streams in the Croton basin were closed by severe frost in November, there was but a very small reserve supply in storage. At the height of the crisis the storage reserve was reduced to 175,000,000 gallons. In the progress of the drought of last summer the drafts upon the storage reservoirs, lakes, and ponds from July 20 to Oct. 31, seventy-two days, amounted to 5,760,000,000 gallons, an average of 80,000,000 per day. In the latter part of September and during October it became necessary to resort to extraordinary measures to curtail the consumption of water. The evils and dangers of a partial suspension of the supply, or its reduction to the amount furnished by the Croton River, which was then probably less than 10,000,000 gallons per day, were thus averted.

Isaac Newton was appointed on March 13 to be Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, and he was added in his duties by E. S. Chesbrough, a hydraulic engineer, who acted as consulting engineer. In April Mr. Newton submitted to Commissioner Thompson, in a special report, approved by Mr. Chesbrough, the result of his investigations, recommending the vigorous prosecution of all available and practicable means to suppress waste of water; the rapid prosecution and completion of the work of strengthening the weak parts of the present aqueduct; regulating the outflow from the distributing reservoir, so as to keep the city reservoirs always well filled; the speedy completion of the works for the supply from the Bronx and Byram Rivers, and the immediate construction of an aqueduct or conduit, to bring an additional supply of water into the city. So far as was within the means and power of the department, these measures have been put into practical operation. Mr. Newton also proposed a plan for storing and conveying the waters of the Croton to the city. Of this plan Mr. Thompson says:

It was evident to me that if the plan could be carried out, it would put an entirely new phase on the question of obtaining an additional supply from the Croton, and would place into the first class of practicability suggestions which have been made for obtaining water from more remote sources. This plan is to construct a dam across the Croton, near its mouth, three miles below the point of discharge of the waste weir, and adding about 22 square miles to the existing drainage area. The reservoir so formed by this dam would cover an area of 400 acres, and would contain storage to the amount of about 32,000,000,000 gallons, sufficient to supply the conduit with 250,000,000 gallons per day for 128 days, without necessitating the flow of the Croton. From this reservoir an aqueduct, mainly in rock tunnel, would be run to the Hillview reservoir, and thence to the Central Park reservoir. At Chief Engineer Newton's request, Mr. John B. Jervis, the constructor of the Croton Aqueduct, and Mr. James B. Francis of Lowell, President of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and E. S. Chesbrough, the chief engineer of the construction of the Baltimore Water Works tunnel, were requested to give their opinions on the practicability of these combined schemes, with each other, gave their reports and opinions on the subject, and in substance stated that the plan proposed by the Chief Engineer is not only practicable, but that it is the best plan for obtaining an additional water supply for the city. The estimate made early in the season for reconstructing the work on the basis of a conduit of 150,000,000 gallons per day was $12,000,000. Subsequent investigation has shown that the work could be executed within that estimate. The plan now proposed, however, contemplates a conduit of 250,000,000 gallons daily capacity, and the estimate for the construction is $14,000,000.

As a means of suppressing waste, 1,291 additional water meters were placed in the year, making a total of 5,293 meters in use at the close of the year. Of these the 327 in hotels show a consumption of 1,444,000 gallons of water a day; on 160 docks, 1,354,000 gallons are used daily; 260 breweries consume 1,187,200 gallons, and 1,542 offices use 1,395,500 gallons. The general disposition to use water in a lavish or wasteful manner is shown by the increase consumption in the high service districts, which is 100 gallons daily per capita. At this rate the consumption for the entire city would be at least 125,000,000 gallons per day, while the actual supply which in the aqueduct is capable of delivering is 100,000,000 gallons per day. Until additional water is brought into the city by new conduits it will be impossible to extend the high service beyond its present limits. At an early day new throttle valves will be placed on the large outlet pipes of the distributing reservoir, by means of which additional pressure for use in case of fire can be turned on without loss of time.

Heretofore there has been a delay of two days in draining down the water and refilling the vacant shafts when it has been drawn off in the storage reservoirs. This has, meantime, interrupted the flow of water into the city reservoirs. To obviate this difficulty, four shut-off gates have been built, and three have been put in place at Hyatt's Corners, Yonkers and Kensico. The fourth will be put in at Sing Sing, and the aqueduct will thus be divided into five sections, any one of which can be drained and refilled separately in five hours. During the year the construction of Ninety-eighth street was completed, the conduit on a daily average 7,000,000 gallons in capacity, at an expense of $14,650. The work at High Bridge pumped 3,795,968 gallons a day, at a cost of $18,992.

The revenue for 1881 in the Croton water service was $1,310,791.77, a decline of $49,806.80; and from vault and sewer permits, water meters, and miscellaneous items, $1,084,957.04 were received. Commissioner Thompson says that the rate for water furnished through meters, which was reduced in April 1880, from 2 cents to 1 cent per 100 gallons, is too low, and that the reduction accounts for the falling off in revenue. The rate is lower than the rate in any other large city with a similar service, and will be raised after May 1. He proves that dwelling houses should be brought within the operation of the meter law.

Nearly sixteen miles of streets were paved or repaved in the year, and there was a marked, though not a sufficiently rapid, improvement in the city pavings. There are now 340½ miles of paved street. There are laid under ground 361 miles of sewers, 212½ water pipes, 7½ of gas pipes, 7 of tubes for electric light wires, 1½ for telegraph wires, 1 mile of steam pipes, and 8½ of a mile of pneumatic tubes. There are in use in the streets and parks 26,161 gas lamps and 55 electric lights. The expenditure for the year was $3,653,522.95.

CINCINNATI'S OPERA FESTIVAL.

Mapleson's Troupe Presenting the "Huguenots" to an Immense Audience.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—The first of the eight performances of the Opera Festival, under the auspices of the Cincinnati College of Music, was given by Mapleson's troupe to-night. The hall, with an auditorium 185 feet long and 112 feet wide, and its two great galleries were filled with people. There are seats for 4,000. All were occupied, and many people stood. The new proscenium, rich in decorations of red, brown, and gold, harmonize with the simplicity of the wood-lined hall. A large number of people came in full dress. The diamonds that were discarded by the ladies, Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" was the opera presented. Campanini, as *Raoul*, was encored, and Nordica, as *Marcel*, received calls twice. Cecilia Rossini, as *Valentine*, received two encores. The ballet by Mme. Malvezzi as Queen Marguerite and the corps de ballet was much applauded. The hall was brilliantly lighted, and made a magnificent appearance. Visitors were present from all parts of the West and South, and from all the great cities. The "Huguenots" is rich in choral parts, and the chorusses to-night were admirably rendered. A hundred of the members of the chorus were from the choir of the Cincinnati College of Music. There were fears that they had not trained sufficiently for the festival, but their performance did not show conspicuously any shortcomings in training. The management of the stage appointments was vastly better than that of last year. There was a little awkwardness, though, in consequence of one or two flats being too small. The spectacle of the ballet, before an immense crowd, all thrilled with admiration at some clever performance, joining in applause, is an experience not likely to be forgotten. Abbey's company, with Patti, will appear to-morrow night in a concert and an entire act of "Aida."

The Steamship Sardinian Disabled.

The White Star steamer Celtic, which arrived at this port on Saturday, reports having passed on Feb. 4, at 3 P. M., in latitude 49° 5' north, longitude 31° 20' west, the Allan line steamer Sardinian, bound east. She signalled the Celtic that the bad lost her rudder in longitude 40° west and was proceeding with caution. She did not ask for assistance. The wind was light easterly, and the Sardinian served to be making about twelve knots and moving steadily. The steamers were about six miles apart. The report of her disaster, under circumstances sooner are that Capt. Gleadell of the Celtic was not in a position to be certain that the vessel was the Sardinian, and stated that the Sardinian had not yet reached her destination. She sailed from Portland, Me., Jan. 29, and Halifax Jan. 30, for Liverpool.

THE THIRTEEN CLUB.

Coquetting with the Unlucky Number to Show their Freedom from Superstition.

To show their scorn for a popular superstition, a number of gentlemen recently organized the Thirteen Club. About thirty names were enrolled, and it was understood that at the first dinner the first Thirteen who announced their names were to be considered the original Thirteen, the others to be honorary members, and to have seats at the table only when any of the original Thirteen failed to appear. Thus, if one of the "originals" was not on hand, the first of the "honoraries" announcing himself was entitled to precedence. The first dinner was given Jan. 13, at the Knickerbocker, 454 Sixth avenue. There are thirteen letters in Knickerbocker, and the sum of 4, 5, and 4 is 13. The dinner was given in room 13, and the members on entering passed under a ladder with thirteen rungs, decorated with an old American flag with thirteen stars and thirteen stripes. The Thirteen were Capt. William Fowler, ex-Judge Samuel Jones, Julius Witkowski, Richard Fitzgerald, Henry A. Heiser, Marvin R. Clark, Dr. George P. Powell, Edwin Dew, Daniel Wolff, John Mills, Charles Sotheran, L. Israel, and Dr. James A. Reed.

At the second dinner last night Capt. William Fowler, in whose name are 13 letters, solemnly led the way into the banquet hall, which was lighted by 13 gas jets. There were more, but the others were extinguished after the thirteen were seated.

The absentees of the original Thirteen were ex-Judge Samuel Jones, Dr. James A. Reed, Richard Fitzgerald, John Mills, L. Israel, Henry A. Heiser, and Dr. Geo. P. Powell. They were declared dead, and the Secretary, Charles Sotheran, was instructed to write suitable obituaries. Their places were filled at the table by Judge Abraham Cutler of Colorado, Capt. L. P. Burrowes, Dr. George R. Brush, U. S. N., Counsellor Ed P. Wilder, Rufus Fowler, B. F. Haskin, and Thos. Kearns.

Minutes were read before dinner. It was stated that since the last meeting the child of Dr. Powell died, and that an honorary member, Mr. Carpenter, was seriously ill. Announcement was made that at the request of several actors the dinner was called for 6:13, and not an actor appeared. Billy Florence, the actor, was proposed as a member, and was unanimously rejected "in consequence of conduct of his which favored of superstition on a recent ocean voyage." Tony Pastor and the Hon. James Williams of Colorado were unanimously elected.

At the dinner a waiter refused to bring in thirteen plates of soup, and brought in twelve. He finally brought in two more, on which Chief Augur Wolff doubled up. The same trouble occurred in pouring out the wine, but this time the waiter poured out fourteen glasses and drank the extra one. He also brought in fourteen cups of coffee, and at all times refused to pass under the thirteen-rung ladder. When eighteen guests seated around the "originals" gave their experiences:

Marvin R. Clark said: "I had a full the other night—treys with deuces behind; that makes thirteen."

"You won!" said Capt. Fowler, enthusiastically.

"No; I lost," said Mr. Clark sorrowfully.

"I lent $13 last week to a man," said Dr. Brush.

"He never paid you," said Counsellor Wilder, with a lawsuit in his mind.

"He did," said Dr. Brush, "or I wouldn't be here to-night."

The members devoted the rest of the evening to the cheerful telling of stories about catastrophies in the circumstances of which the number 13 was conspicuous.

AN EXHIBITION OF THEIR OWN.

The Painters of the 1,100 Rejected Water-Color Pictures to Start a Rival Gallery.

A group of perhaps fifty gentlemen stood at about dusk yesterday in the American Art Gallery. On the other side of the street was the Academy of Design, with its collection of accepted water-color paintings. The group was composed of some of the artists whose pictures had been rejected in making up the collection on the other side of the street. The use of the gallery had been tendered to them, free of charge, if 250 pictures were guaranteed, and they had met to decide on an exhibition of their rejected pictures.

George Gibson was made Chairman, and M. Seymour Secretary. The opinion was expressed that out of the 1,100 rejected pictures a good exhibition could be made. It was decided to exhibit only ten days, as many of the artists wished to send their pictures to the Brooklyn exhibition in the event of their not being sold here.

The following artists agreed to offer their pictures: Mr. Gibson will send two; Mr. M. Seymour four, Nelson Bickford three, B. H. Harrington two, P. R. Rudell three, T. W. Shields six, S. Bloomfield two, F. I. Hunter four, Charles Baker one, J. Mazzanovich four, W. S. Musgrave two, W. R. Miller three, W. Shepard two, E. Eaton two, E. French three, P. Brent one, M. Mayo one, M. N. Kellogg three, S. Cozens three, H. Gibson ten, S. C. Fittler one, E. Harrington four, C. Rae Smith three, Hampton Hamilton four, G. H. McCord three, W. Walton three, and W. C. Bauer four. The meeting adjourned till this afternoon.

A prominent member of the Hanging Committee which rejected the 1,100 pictures said last night: "I am very glad that they have decided to exhibit, as it will prove the justice of our position. There may be some very good pictures among them. The present exhibition has been universally praised for its harmony, and we couldn't have admitted the others without lowering the general tone. They claim that they stood no chance. Of the 648 pictures hung, 410 were painted by non-members, by foreigners, and, perhaps, by members. We have endeavored to be just. Our policy has been to hang one-half of an artist's pictures on the line and one-half above. If he sent two, one on the line and one above; if twelve, the same."

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES.

The List to be Announced To-day—Tammany's Demands Not Complied With.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Speaker Patterson will announce the long-delayed Assembly committee appointments to-morrow. There has been strong pressure upon him for further delay, but he is understood to have said to-night that he would not longer hold the list back under any circumstances. The Tammany men are not all satisfied with the reported make-up of the Committee on Cities. They hear that Col. Murphy, Irving Hall Democrat, is to be Chairman and that the only Tammany representatives on it are Walter and Cullen. They demand four places for Tammany men. On Railroads, the Tammany men, it is reported, will also get two members, Patten and J. J. Costello. Major Haggerty is said to be slated for a place on the Insurance Committee. Erastus Brooks for Ways and Means, and Poucher for Judiciary, still remain on the list, according to the latest report.

In the Assembly to-night culoches were pronounced upon Senator Humphrey, Hayes and Schoonmaker. In the Senate Mr. Cody introduced his bill abolishing the Park Commission and placing the parks in charge of a superintendent, to be appointed by the Mayor. Dr. Boyd presented a memorial of Henry Clergh, accompanied by a bill prohibiting pigeon shooting. There was barely a quorum in either House.

Found Dead at its Mother's Side.

Katie Brown, who arrived at Castle Garden from Liverpool a few days ago, went to the Emigrants' Hospital on Ward's Island. On Saturday evening she gave birth to a female child. The child was healthy. The mother, from the first, showed great aversion to it. Three times during Saturday night the nurse saw the child from under the mother, who had rolled upon it and fallen asleep. At 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon Dr. George M. Tuttle, the surgeon in charge, was called and he found the infant dead. The mother had called to one of the nurses and said that something had killed the child. Yesterday Coroner Knox and Dr. Doolin made a post-mortem examination. The indications were that the infant died of asphyxia. In her sworn statement, given in order for admission to the hospital, the mother declared that she was the wife of John Brown, who had come in the ship with her, but who had gone to Philadelphia in search of work. The mother came from County Clare, Ireland, and is 26 years of age. The investigation will be continued.

No Charge by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Senator Allison, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, has received a letter from the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, saying:

Our company had not at the time, nor have they now, any intention to make a claim for compensation for services rendered to the late President and his family or to the Government. We felt it to be not only a duty, but a pleasure, to do what we could to increase the comfort and aid in restoring the health of President Garfield.

Tax Collector Ryder Heard From.

The family of John Ryder, tax collector of the town of Jamaica, who has been missing from his home since Thursday, received a letter from him yesterday morning, dated Portsmouth, Va. The Town Board were busy examining his accounts yesterday. They report that so far they had gone. Nevertheless application was made to Judge Cullen in behalf of the town for an attachment against the money deposited with the Fidelity Trust Company to the credit of John J. Ryder, amounting to $12,000. The application was granted.

FOLLOWING WIFE AND CHILD.

A Well-Known Actor's Suicide a Few Weeks After his Bereavement.

Ashton D. Billings, one of the Union Square Theatre company, died at 9½ o'clock yesterday morning from the effects of laudanum. His wife and one child had recently died, and he had been very despondent.

Mr. Billings was 38, and a native of Charleston, S. C., where his mother still lives. At 18 he went on the stage, and soon after came to this city, and was engaged as utility man at the old Bowery. He played with the Rausch troupe all over the country, went to San Francisco, was manager there of Baldwin's and McGuire's theatres, and after other travel in the West came back to New York when Boucicault produced "Rescued" at Booth's Theatre, and was a member of Boucicault's company. As *Matthew Brandon* in "My Partner," he accompanied the Aldrich and Parslee combination on its last tour. Miss Laura B. Thorp, the daughter of the stage manager of the destroyed Brooklyn Theatre, played *Grace*. At the close of the season, in the spring of 1880, they were married, and spent the summer in a pretty cottage at Scituate, Mass.

Both were engaged by Mr. Sothern to form part of his company, which was to have appeared in the Park Theatre. Upon Sothern's death, Mr. Billings accepted an offer to support Salvini in his tour. Mrs. Billings was suffering from pneumonia, but insisted on accompanying him. She grew worse and fell into consumption. Last September they went to live at 241 East Nineteenth street, the home of Mrs. Billings's parents. A few weeks later their infant child died, and then Mrs. Billings died.

Mr. Billings remained with his wife's parents to 46 West Eleventh street. On Saturday night he played the *Squire* in "The Lights o' London," at the Union Square. Sunday was the anniversary of his wife's birthday, and Mrs. Thorp and Mr. A. T. Harms, a friend of the family, visited her grave at the cemetery of the Evergreens. Mr. Billings remained at home with Mr. Thorp, who was ill. At 6 o'clock Mrs. Thorp returned. She spoke with much emotion of the desolate appearance of her daughter's new made grave. Mr. Billings went to his own room, and was shortly after found praying. He ate no supper, and at 7 o'clock left the house, saying that he intended to take a short walk. He met several actors, and went with them to the Criterion, where he remained until 10 o'clock, when he returned home. He went to his bedroom, undressed, and called Mr. Harms.

"You are talking to a dying man," he said as he got into bed.

Mr. Harms was surprised, and told him not to talk nonsense.

"I would like you to make all the funeral arrangements," he continued, "and attend to the grave of my wife at Evergreens. I have taken laudanum, and am dying."

"You are joking," said Mr. Harms."

"It is unkind to accuse a dying man of untruthfulness," he replied, "but I am going to sleep."

Mr. Harms went to Mr. George Inness's drug store for an emetic and some coffee extract. They were administered, but had no effect. A physician was summoned, and finding that anamation was almost suspended, sent for an electric battery and applied it to the patient all night, but he died in the morning.

Mr. Billings was a handsome man, nearly six feet tall. He was very successful with old man's parts, and was known all over the country. Mr. James A. Dunn took his part at the Union Square for the remainder of the evening.

The funeral will be at 1 o'clock to-morrow at the Little Church Around the Corner.

PAIRYLAND IN THE ACADEMY.

The Floor Full of Children in Carnival Dress—Flowers Showered on Clever Dancers.

The ball room floor of the Academy of Music was fairyland last evening. Little girls in short dresses of brilliant colors and covered with spangles danced with elf-like boys in queer costumes. It was the sixth annual children's carnival, under the direction of Prof. Carl Marwig. Every seat in the house was taken, and the line of boxes was brilliant with ladies in full dress. One of the proscenium boxes was draped. In it sat Gov. and Mrs. Cornell and Gen. and Mrs. Grant.

In the opening tableau 250 children in fancy dress were massed in a pretty scene at the back of the stage. On top of a henroop in the centre was a magic egg, which the court jester broke with his wand, and which disclosed Prince Carnival. The jester forced with the jester at the head, and a festive rooster and two hens next. Then came Prince Carnival with a brood of chickens. Next were heralds on horseback, Bohemian girls, and Esmeralda and Phoebus in a chariot drawn by goats. A galaxy of gypsy maidens were behind, and then came the muse of fairyland on a mass of golden-rowed rocks, surrounded by gnomes. Next was a temple of flowers in which were Aurora and several pretty girls with the mirror. After that came mounted trio sisters, Grecian maidens, dancing children in the dress of different nations, a company of infantry in nursery uniform, a gardener in a flower cart, drawn by a donkey, and five detachments of flower maids.

Then prosaic work began, the dancing began. There were dances of all sorts and varieties, in which the little girls acquitted themselves bravely, and were showered with bouquets. One of the cleverest dancers was Miss Carrie Stern, in a mandolino dance. A children's dance followed the first programme, and at 11 o'clock the ball began.

THE BOGUS ADRIAN BONDS.

A Bad Showing for Recorder Stanton—Legal Proceedings to be Begun.

Alderman Stearns of Adrian, Mich., who has come here to investigate the bond swindle attempted by the Mayor of that city, spent most of yesterday in conference with the President of the Union Trust Company, Post, Martin & Co., and the lawyers representing interested parties. All deemed it beyond question that the signatures of Stanton as City Recorder of Adrian to the bonds and the certificate sent to the Union Trust Company were genuine. Thomas and Judge Howell and Mr. Fairbrowood are undoubtedly forgeries. Only half the bonds, from Nos. 1 to 37, and from 76 to 113, were inspected. The others will be examined to-day. The finding of bonds numbered as high as 113 signed by Stanton indicates that he signed the whole issue, instead of only those for $75,000, which he has claimed that he was induced to sign upon the artful representations of the Mayor.

The city of Adrian has been made defendant in an action for the recovery of damages, principally those of the Franklin Bank Note Company, which claims $825 for engraving and printing the fraudulent bonds, which were ordered by Navin as Mayor. Judge Cowell of the Supreme Court of Michigan, who is in this city, will be called upon as arbitrator to settle, if possible, the claims against the city of Adrian. R. A. Watts, Prosecuting Attorney of Adrian, is expected to arrive here to-morrow night to gather evidence against Jewell. Navin's accomplice, who is now under $5,000 bail, and other parties in the fraud. A. Chester Carr, Manager of the Franklin Bank Note Company, says that Navin ordered the bonds upon what was deemed sufficient introduction.

Snow Drifts 25 to 30 Feet High.

HALIFAX, Feb. 13.—Mails have been received here very irregularly during the past fortnight, owing to the heavy snow storm. The last mail received from Canso was on the 8th ult., and from Arichat, Baddeck, Sydney, North Sydney, and Sydney Mines on the 30th and 31st ult. A telegram from the Postmaster at Antigonish to-day states that he had to convey the Halifax mails from New Glasgow to Antigonish. They had to be carried by men on snow shoes. The snow drifts in that direction are from twenty-five to thirty feet high. The storm was the severest known throughout the country for forty years. In many places the roads are completely blockaded.

Crowded Out of his Pulpit.

The Rev. Dr. Francis Peck of the Calvary Episcopal Church, at South Ninth and Eighth streets, Brooklyn, resigned on Sunday. He had been its rector for twenty years. His friends claim that he was crowded out of the pulpit because of his age. Two years ago some of the members, led by Charles E. Seward, the superintendent of the Sunday school, seceded, and for a time held separate services in a hall in the vicinity. The church was headed not long ago, and the members returned, but the trouble broke out afresh. The vacancy will be filled for the present by the Rev. H. R. Harris, the assistant pastor. Ted Sunday school teachers, sympathizing with the pastor, resigned on Sunday.

Abandoned at Sea.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The Austrian bark Melchier, Vidulich, which arrived here to-day from Sagua, brought the crew of the schooner Stampede, before reported abandoned on the voyage from Jacksonville to New York. The first officer, F. C. Reishirn, a native of Denmark, was lost, and one seaman seriously injured. On the next day after the vessel was abandoned the mariners were picked up.

Earthquake in Colorado.

LAKE CITY, Feb. 13.—At a few minutes past 1 o'clock on Sunday morning an earthquake shock, five seconds in duration, was felt at Lake City. The citizens were awakened and many rushed to the street, as some near the town had exploded. The shock was vigorously felt at Capitol City.

LINCOLN'S LITTLE STORIES.

GEN. GRANT'S TRIBUTE TO THEIR PITH AND APPROPRIATENESS.

Illustrating his Remarks by Repeating One of the War President's Anecdotes at Last Evening's Dinner of the Lincoln Club.

The eleventh annual dinner of the Lincoln Club, celebrating the seventy-third anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, was given at Martinelli's, in Fifth avenue, last night. John D. Lawson presided, and among those present were Gen. Grant, ex-Senator McDonald of Indiana, Dr. John P. Newman, Emory A. Storrs, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Thos. C. Acton, Commissioner Van Cott, and many politicians.

Mr. Lawson said that the club was founded to sustain the Republican party, pure and simple. Its platform was "to widen, strengthen, and sustain by all proper means, and by moral and social influence, adherence to the Government of the people, by the people, for the people; the union of the States; the integrity and authority of the nation, and absolute and unqualified loyalty to the Government of the United States." He gave as a sentiment, "Health, prosperity, and long life to the greatest of living common-sense American citizens, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant." Gen. Grant was loudly applauded. He said:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE LINCOLN CLUB: I am very sorry you did not listen to the very sensible suggestion of Senator McDonald, and let Mr. Storrs of Chicago speak. I am sure that if you had you would have heard something worthy of the occasion, and worthy of this club, and worthy of the name the club bears. He is a citizen, much longer than I have been, of the State from which Mr. Lincoln hailed. He knew Mr. Lincoln long before I did; for I never met Mr. Lincoln until I met him in March, 1864. He could tell you much better than I could all his good qualities. I will say, however, now that I am on my feet, that I like the name of your club. I like the principles upon which it is based. [Applause.] I like the name, because it bears the name of one of the greatest men that our country has produced, and one who probably was better for the time and for the occasion than perhaps any man we had in this country. [Applause.] Although when the war broke out in 1861 I was a citizen of the same State that our then President belonged to, I had never met him until I came East, in 1874, to take command of all the armies. [Applause.] I had heard very much of him; I had heard very much of his fund of anecdote; I was led to suppose that he was a man who passed away his time in telling little stories [laughter], and sometimes stories that it would hardly do to repeat, except in society entirely composed of gentlemen. I was surprised at this, and I was a great deal after I came here. He spent a good deal of time with me at City Point, and I saw him on intimate terms. I never heard a word from Mr. Lincoln himself that could not be said in the society of a lady. [Applause.] He had a fund of anecdote, but it was always to illustrate a point. I scarcely every heard him talk in my life but that, after stating the case very clearly, he did not add some little anecdote to illustrate exactly what he meant and to give point to it.

"I will tell you one of the stories that I heard him tell, as an indication. After the surrender of Appomattox I gave all necessary orders for the paroling and releasing of prisoners, and ordered Gen. Meade to march the army to take the Burkville Junction of the Richmond and Danville with the Western road. I started back to Washington to stop the enlistments and purchasing of supplies and general expenses of the army. The Confederate Government and the State Government of Virginia left Richmond about the same time I started. I Appomattox. When we first left Burkville and finding they were not pursued, they stopped for a time. I was supposed to be with the army, but, as I say, I had gone on to Washington. After I left there I received a letter from Gen. Meade forwarded to me by telegraph. The letter had been written by Gov. Smith of Virginia, in which he said he was the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and as such he had temporarily taken the State Government to Danville. He wished to know whether he would be permitted to carry on the functions of his office in Virginia. If he was not permitted to do so, he wished to know whether he and his friends would be permitted to leave the country without molestation. [Laughter.] I referred the matter to Mr. Lincoln a few days afterward and he said: 'Well, now, I am just like my friend McGroarty of Springfield. He was very fond of drinking. He would drink a good deal. His friends persuaded him to join the temperance society, but he was so much in the habit of taking a drink that when he made the motions of drinking to his lips he took water. For two or three days he held to cold water, but one day he held the glass to his lips and said: 'Doctor, could you not put in a little something to make it taste like a drink?' I have forgotten what I was to do and what I did. I read Gov. Smith's letter—as well as I can, Lincoln had made a speech as long as the speech of Senator McDonald.. [Laughter and applause.]

Speeches were made also by Emory A. Storrs, Dr. Newman, Senator McDonald, Gen. Aspinwall, and others.

Letters of regret for non-attendance were read from ex-Senator Conkling, Gov. Cornell, and others, and many toasts were given for the sentiments and responses. Gen. Grant, President of the club, received an extra share of the cheering.

PROF. NOBLE BUTLER DEAD.

A Well-known Educator, Author of School Books, and Linguist.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 13.—Prof. Noble Butler, who died here at 1 o'clock this morning of softening of the brain, was one of the most noted men in the country in his time. He has done a vast amount of literary and educational work. Forty two years ago he filled the chair of ancient languages in the old Louisville University. He has since lived here, holding various educational positions. He is best known for his series of school books, "Butler's Grammar" and "Butler's Readers," which have been extensively used. He was an industrious contributor to the newspapers and to the periodical press, particularly on questions of an educational character. His last literary work was his "Miscellanies," a volume of essays of a very high order of merit. He was married in 1829 to Miss Mary Jane Bullitt, a granddaughter of the old Louisville Democrat, and is survived by her and by five grown children—Mrs. R. A. Maxwell, Mrs. Henry, Miss Minnie Butler, Gen. John S. Butler, and the Hon. W. P. Butler. In personal conversation Prof. Butler was one of the most modest, unassuming, and amiable of men. He was exceedingly learned, and was a constant student, being well versed in the English, German, French, Italian, Greek, Spanish, Indian, and Hebrew languages. He also was an extensive botanist, and was a member of many scientific societies. He died a great public loss in Louisville literary and educational circles.

A Crevasse in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—There is a crevasse in Kemp levee, Concordia Parish, 300 feet long and four to five feet deep. This is one of the largest levees in the State.

The *Picayune* says that the Kemp levee, one of the most important in the State, is situated in the lower end of Tensas Parish, near the upper line of Concordia, and extends four miles above Waterproof, on the Louisiana shore. This levee was built for the protection of a large and important area in the parishes of Concordia and Tensas, and is the richest region of this State, but is so situated that a flood in that section can spread over a considerable area, and penetrate north to the town of St. Joseph, Bayou Macon, the Boeuf River, and southward for a considerable distance in the Parish.

Suicide Killed by his Own Brother.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A Coroner's inquest in the case of Soleido was held to-day. Testimony was taken from Frank P. Conger, business manager of the *Republican*, and the doctors who made the autopsy. It was shown that the bullet that killed Soleido was a .45 calibre, and that it took its course through the back of the head. Mr. H. Rose Perry, an assistant District attorney, read an independent statement in which Mr. Soleido asserted facts tending to show that he had been shot by his brother.

The jury rendered a verdict that Soleido had come to his death from a pistol shot wound inflicted by Alexander C. Soleido.

Five Men Killed in a Tunnel.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—In the tunnel of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, near Union depot, in this city, a track foreman, with nine men, were walking south-bound. A freight train going in the same direction came along and the man in single file, moved to the adjoining track. At the same moment an engine backing and drawing a single freight car, moving north, had approached unseen and five of the ten men were struck by the tender of the locomotive and instantly killed. The others escaped unhurt. The names of the killed are David Grier, Timothy Kenaly, James Irwin, Edward Burningham, and Patrick Kindoff. The men were experienced tunnel hands.

Renewing an Old Fight.

TRENTON, Feb. 13.—Mr. O'Rourke of Hudson County introduced in the House of Assembly this evening a bill which provides for a ship canal in counties of 100,000 inhabitants, with power to bridge or tunnel streams. The bill refers directly to the Morris Canal, and is the old Jersey City Bridge bill in a new form. It gives the bridge company the Washington street job in Jersey City.

Arrest of One of the James Gang.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—Wood Hight, a member of the James brothers, has been arrested and taken to Missouri, where a large reward has been offered for him.

MR. GLADSTONE'S REFORMS.

The Cloture Rule Urged as the Very Essence of the Government's Proposals.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says he understands that a general inquiry by the Government shows that there will be a majority in favor of the first of the proposed new rules of parliamentary procedure. It is supposed that Mr. Gladstone will appeal to the House of Commons to permit the discussion of the rules to continue from day to day.

The *Daily News* says, in a leader, which is probably inspired, that if the rules are rejected, the proper course of Government is clear. It should devote as many sessions of the present Parliament as may be necessary to the county franchise, the redistribution of seats, and the corrupt practices bills. When these have been passed, it should appeal to the enlarged and reformed constituencies on the question of the other substantial reforms to which the revision of procedure is an essential preliminary. The *News* also says that the cloture rule is the very essence of the Government's proposals, and should it be rejected other rules will not be submitted to the house. The *News*, however, has no apprehension of such a result. Liberal seceders will probably be numbered only by units. They will be persons who nominally joined the Liberal party in order the better to serve its opponents, but these questionable allies and the band of the Irish enemy will not secure a victory for the united forces of obstruction. It should be well understood by constituencies that all members who vote against the cloture clause are practically voting against the various reforms which the Ministry is anxious to pass.

The Liberal seceders are expected to include Mr. Norwood, Sir Edward Watkin, Mr. Cowen, Mr. Storey, Mr. Marriott, and Mr. Walter.

The *Times* says: "The cloture, beyond all dispute, is the question of the hour. It has been proclaimed, in many cases with ludicrous misconstructions of meaning, by organs of the machine which was brought to perfection two years ago, and of which the National Federation of Liberal Associations at Birmingham is the mainspring; but it has arrayed against it the unexpected unanimity of independent criticism. In regard to the evils of the proposal, the *Times* points out that Mr. Brand, the Speaker of the House, will probably retire at the beginning of next session, and that as Mr. Dalston one will soon complete his fifteen year of Parliamentary service. The loss of the active conduct of the affairs of the lower House cannot be long delayed. The disappearance of these men would throw power more than ever into the hands of the machine. Cloture, whenever it suited the purposes of the Government of the day, would be clamored for by a hundred organs inspired by local caucuses, whose wires would be worked from Westminster and Birmingham.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Storey gave notice that he had prepared an amendment to the first of the new proposed procedure rules, which is to say that the Speaker may propose cloture only after being satisfied that the subject has been fully debated, and that cloture is the evident sense of the House. Mr. Storey intends in the first instance to support Sir Stafford Northcote's amendment. If that fails he is prepared to vote with the Tories on the above amendment. In Ministerial circles it is thought that the Government's proposals will be carried by a majority of nearly thirty.

The Herzegovinian Revolt.

VIENNA, Feb. 13.—A despatch from Cettinje to the Vienna *Presse* says that Prince Nikita has returned there to give the Ministers fresh instructions for the observance of the strictest neutrality in the insurrection so long as Austria observes international principles and friendly and neighborly relations. Prince Nikita has given orders for the relief of refugees driven by poverty and distress into Montenegro.

An Austrian steamer has been captured in the Bocche di Cattaro an Italian craft with a cargo of Martini rifles. Two crews, regular and Turkish, were arrested. The prize was taken to Castelnuovo.

Omer Jovanovich, since his return from Montenegro seems to be in command of the coast line by Gorchiego and Cattaro. The Austrians are now fortified, and an advance may shortly take place from several sides.

Spanish Pilgrimage to Rome.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—The Government has instructed Don Cipriano del Mazo, chargeé d'a, its Minister to the Vatican, to negotiate personally with the Pope in relation to the Spanish pilgrimage to Rome.

[illegible] has expressed a desire that the Government should not [illegible] pilgrimage in consequence of the difficulties connected therewith. Two [illegible], however, [illegible] the Vatican should [illegible] to take place in order to [illegible] the organization of the pilgrimage.

Panic on the Madrid Bourse.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The *Standard's* despatch from Madrid says: "Exaggerated rumors of various kinds produced a serious panic on the Bourse to-day. Spanish funded fell to [illegible] bank shares fell from 434 to 402, [illegible] three francs. There was a similar panic in Italian stocks, but the Bourse rallied at the close. Some of the stocks recovered. A Spanish [illegible] was taking quietly [illegible] through the country.

An Irish Magistrate Fired Upon.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Mr. Lloyd, a temporary magistrate of County Clare, a brother of Sir Clifford Lloyd, special magistrate for the counties of Clare and Limerick, was fired at by a party from behind a wall near Ballyvaughan. A policeman accompanying him was severely wounded. It is stated that Mr. Lloyd was unhurt.

Another Massacre of Jews.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A despatch from St. Petersburg to the *Daily Telegraph* says a German family, consisting of a mother, a daughter aged 17, and a son aged 19, have been massacred by peasants in the district of Ananiev.

The Ship Western Empire Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The ship Western Empire was abandoned in the Atlantic latitude 41, 8 north, longitude 16 west. The captain and crew were taken to Pensacola.

Killed by his Brother.

In the case of Daniel Wallace, whose skull was fractured in a quarrel with his brother James in the latter's residence, in Rush street, near Columbia, in this city, on Sunday morning, it was generally found that the prisoner James Wallace was the responsible.

Daniel Wallace was in that house early in the morning, and had a quarrel. They had had a fight in the afternoon about