THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES.

ONLY ONE TAMMANY MEMBER ON CITIES AND ONE ON RAILROADS.

Five Chairmanships to the County Democracy, While Tammany Gets that on Grievances Only—A Railroad Committee to Suit the Anti-Monopolists—Gen. Spinola Accusing the Speaker of Breaking his Promise.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The make-up of the Assembly standing committees, which were announced to-day, practically leaves the Tammany members without influence in shaping legislation any further than their individual votes count. On the Cities Committee, the bone for which they contended, they get one of the eleven members. On the Railroad Committee they get two members out of eleven, and on the Insurance Committee the same representation. The only Chairmanship accorded to them is that of the Committee on Grievances, which goes to Major Haggerty, it is said, at the request of the advocates of woman suffrage. The County Democracy members get five Chairmanships—Banks, Charitable and Religious Societies, Public Education, Privileges and Elections, and Civil Divisions. Irving Hall carries off the prize in the Chairmanship of the Cities Committee, which goes to Col. M. C. Murphy. The Speaker has cleverly escaped from entangling alliances with the city factions by giving the country members the practical control of the Cities Committee. Mr. Gideon is the sole representative of the County Democracy men upon it and Mr. McManus the only Tammany member. Kings County is represented by Shanley, Democrat, and Monk, Republican. New York city has one Republican member, Mr. Roosevelt. There are five members outside of New York and Brooklyn. These are Higgins of Erie, Dimon of Chemung, Godard of St. Lawrence, Carley of Cortland, and McDonough of Albany. The committee represents, in its individual members, widely different interests, and nobody ventures to predict how it will act on measures pertaining to New York city. The Tammany men are greatly dissatisfied with it, and are bitter in their condemnation of the Speaker for giving them a single place.

The Railroad Committee will probably satisfy the Anti-Monopoly party. A majority of its members have good records. Noyes of Cayuga and Baker of Monroe were members of the Hepburn Railroad Committee, and supported the majority report. Mr. Baker has introduced this session the old Dugnid bill providing for a railroad commission. Browne of Otsego voted for a railroad commission last winter. Major Haggerty was elected by the anti-monopolists, and is sure to watch Morgan's interests. Chairman Shanley has also a good record, and is not the kind of man to carry bills around in his coat-tail pocket after the committee has directed him to report. The Canal Committee is made up of free canal Democrats and, possibly with one exception, of anti-free canal Republicans. The following is a list of the leading committees:

WAYS AND MEANS—Brooks of Richmond, Benedict of Ulster, Alvord of Onondaga, Robertson of New York, Cock of Queens, S. J. Costello of New York, O'Brien of Dutchess, Gorman of Albany, Sharpe of Ulster, Hunter of Cayuga, Erwin of St. Lawrence.

JUDICIARY—Potter of Otsego, Chapin of Kings, Morrison of Albany, Smith of Broome, Parker of Albany, Searle of Steuben, McClelland of New York, Potter of Saratoga, Chamberlain of St. Lawrence, Livingston of Putnam, Armstrong of Washington.

GENERAL LAWS—Keyes of Westchester, Green of Fulton and Hamilton, M. J. Costello of New York, Jones of Sullivan, Gideon of New York, Gould of Lewis, Newman of Kings, Hickman of Erie, Derrick of Rensselaer, Van Horne of Montgomery, Hunt of Jefferson.

CANALS—Higgins of Niagara, Gould of Lewis, Northup of Washington, Lightner of Onondaga, Engle of Kings, Jones of Oneida, Jackson of Erie, Crane of New York, Sheldon of Chautauqua, Chamberlain of St. Lawrence, Bunninger of Jefferson.

ARTISANS OF CITIES—Murphy of New York, Shanley of Kings, McDonough of Albany, Higgins of Erie, Gideon of New York, Dimon of Chemung, McManus of New York, Roosevelt of New York, Monk of Kings, Godard of St. Lawrence, Carley of Cortland.

RAILROADS—Shanley of Kings, Haggerty of New York, Brown of Otsego, Clark of Orange, Welch of Niagara, Abeson of New York, Patten of New York, Mooney of Monroe, Noyes of Cayuga, Sipp of Erie, Flood of Tioga.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—Cock of Queens, Engle of Kings, O'Brien of Dutchess, Cooper of New York, Fuller of Albany, J. J. Costello of New York, Sheehy of New York, Fletcher of Suffolk, Godard of St. Lawrence, Robertson of Westchester, Hunt of Jefferson.

BANKS—Robb of New York, Keyes of Westchester, Campbell of Schenectady, Northup of Washington, Morrison of New York, Hannaher of Kings, Hogan of New York, Carley of Cortland, Sipp of Union, Livingston of Putnam, Page of Wyoming.

INSURANCE—Cullin of Westchester, Hannan of Kings, Van Dusen of Warren, Green of New York, Shields of Greene, Sheehy of New York, Hogan of New York, Potter of Saratoga, Raines of Ontario, Van Ornsdale of Steuben, Van Allen of New York.

Chairmanships of other committees are as follows:

Internal Affairs, Green of Fulton; Villages, Welch of Niagara; Roads and Bridges, Dimon of Chemung; Public Printing, Gorman of Albany; Public Health, Smith of Broome; Charitable and Religious Societies, Breen of New York; Public Education, Mooney of New York; Militia, Parker of Albany; Claims, Benedict of Ulster; State Prisons, O'Brien of Dutchess; Private Bills and Elections, M. J. Costello of New York; Federal Relations, Sheridan of Kings; Game Laws, Gould of Lewis; State Charitable Institutions, Finney of Suffolk; Villages, Cronse of Westchester; Mines and Manufactures, McDonough of Albany; Manufacture of Salt, Lighton of Onondaga; Public Lands, Hardy of Schoharie; Agriculture, Cornell of Kings; Indian Affairs, Jackson of Erie; Revision of Laws, Tucker of Kings; Two-thirds and Three-fifths Bills, Chapin of Kings; Engrossed Bills, Engle of Kings; Grievances, Haggerty of New York; Expenditures of the Executive Department, Cleary of Rockland; Rules, Brooks of Richmond; Joint Library, Van Dusen of Warren; sub-Committee of the Whole, Browne of Otsego.

The war dance of the disappointed was opened in the Delevan lobbies immediately after adjournment. Old members as a rule got off into corners, and talked quietly. The new members swore more loudly and talked less discreetly, but the Tammany braves outwhooped them all. Some of them threatened to have Speaker Patterson's appointments made the subject of investigation by a special committee, and others wanted to get even by electing a Republican Clerk to-morrow.

In an interview this afternoon Gen. Spinola was asked whether there was any bargain or promise, real or implied, which Patterson failed to carry out. He said: "Most certainly there was as plain and explicit an agreement as was ever put in words. It was oral, of course, but it was made in the presence of seven gentlemen, five of whom were the caucus committee appointed to confer with Tammany Hall. It was this: Tammany Hall was to have three members of the Committee on Cities, which was to be made up in the interest of Tammany Hall, but with Col. Murphy for Chairman. We were to have three members on the Committee on Railroads, of which Major Haggerty was to be the Chairman. That is not a political committee, but was to be made up in the interest of anti-monopoly. We were also to have two members on Commerce and Navigation, and two on Insurance. When Mr. Patterson came down from his room in the morning the proposition was carried to him by Mr. Higgins of Niagara, and he accepted it at the depot. It was afterward talked over at the Delevan and again at Stanwix Hall. I am telling you the truth, and I will swear on my dying bed I would make the same statement. Mr. Patterson is the first Speaker who has ever been elected on such terms, and he will be the last. He may think that he has added a crown of laurel to his brow, but it will wither and leave a stain upon him that will follow him as long as he lives. Why, sir, he told us here in this very room that sooner than occupy his chair as a burglar he would resign. He meant that he would consider himself no better than a burglar if he should break his promise to us. He has done it, and the stain of it on his mouth he is no better than a burglar. Mr. Patterson has gone out of his way to insult Major Haggerty by making him Chairman of the Committee on Grievances—a man Patterson's superior in every relation in life, sir, every relation in life. Probably the resolution for a committee of investigation will be introduced. No man is fit to occupy the Speaker's chair who is a burglar and the champion liar of the State. Oh, he will not find his path strewn with roses."

Ed Kearney, one of the Tammany Commissioners, made the following statement: "There was a meeting of the caucus committee with our side. After a four hours session it was agreed: First, that Tammany should have three members of the Committee on Railroads with Haggerty as Chairman; second, that we should have three members of the Committee on Cities and Col. Murphy as Chairman, the rest of the committee to be made up of proper men from other cities; third, that there should be two Tammany men on Commerce and Navigation, and two on Insurance. The Chairman of the caucus committee submitted the proposition on paper to Mr. Patterson, and he after asking each member of the caucus committee if he approved of it, pledged himself to that committee and to us that if he was elected Speaker he would carry out the proposition. After his election he called upon us and asked us to release him from his obligation in so far as keeping the matter a secret was concerned, as he wished to consult Messrs. Manning and Peckham. We told him that we would make no objection if he would not be controlled by them. He said they could not swerve him from his pledge, and agreed to meet us in two hours. When he returned, after meeting those gentlemen, he said that he did not quite understand the Committee on Cities; that he understood on the night of the meeting that there were to be only two Tammany men and Col. Murphy. He felt that he should carry out the contract as he understood it. We told him that he would send for our members and settle the matter, and give him an answer in the morning. Our people decided that they would accept the proposition as he understood it. The next we heard from him was that he wanted the caucus committee discharged, and everything was all off."

Mr. Higgins of Niagara, Chairman of the Caucus Conference Committee, and Mr. Keyes of Westchester, a member of that committee, who were present when Speaker Patterson's election was agreed upon, declined to talk about the matter to-night. Speaker Patterson went to Troy this afternoon.

In the Assembly to-day Mr. Brooks offered a joint resolution, which was adopted, reciting the fact that the emigrants' head money tax had been declared illegal by the courts, and that the burden of supporting immigration, particularly the arrival of sick, insane, pauper, and criminal immigrants, had become a heavy tax upon the State. The resolution asked Congress to pass some law to relieve the State from the burden and expense of this immigration.

Mr. Livingston called up his resolution for a special committee to investigate the alleged abuses in the Elmira Reformatory, and got Old Salt after him. Old Salt wanted the matter investigated by the State Prison Committee. Special committees, he said, have never done anything but deplete the public treasury, and such a committee as that proposed would not accomplish anything. Mr. McClelland of New York supported the resolution, and sharply attacked the management of the institution. He recited facts that had come under his own observation, and urged a thorough investigation. Baker of Monroe, Tighe, and others favored the resolution, which was made the special order for next Tuesday, when several members will have speeches ready. Old Salt is pretty sure to be beaten in his effort to prevent the investigation by special committee.

Mr. Parker tried to get unanimous consent to put a bill appropriating $250,000 for the new Capitol upon its passage, but found several objecting members.

Mr. Van Allen's resolution calling upon the New York Fire Commissioners to recommend legislation for the protection of life and property was adopted.

Among other bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. McManus—Empowering any Captain or Sergeant of police on duty in New York to accept bail in $200 for persons arrested for alleged violations of the Excise law and city ordinances.

By Mr. E. L. Shoder—Making it a misdemeanor for an officer or employee of the Health Department of New York to make any false statement relative to any matter which is capable of actual examination.

By Mr. Parker—Making it lawful for persons holding mortgages or other liens upon real estate to pay the taxes at any time existing against such property, and to redeem the property from tax sale and to add the amount paid to such mortgage or other lien and collect with interest.

By Mr. Roosevelt—For the election of Aldermen by Assembly districts in New York city and one Alderman at Large, who shall be President of the Board.

By Mr. Parker—That any male citizen of the United States, 21 years of age and of good moral character, who shall have graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws from any duly organized law school or law department of any university or college in the State requiring two years' attendance at school and one year's previous study, shall, on passing a satisfactory examination, be entitled to admission to the bar as an attorney and counsellor at law.

By Mr. Cleary—Exempting from State and local taxation vessels registered in any port of New York State owned by American citizens or by corporations organized under the laws of the State.

By Mr. Farrar—Giving a husband one-third interest in the personal estate of a deceased wife unless by will she provides otherwise.

The Senate was in session about half an hour. Mr. Jacobs threw out a feeler by sending up a resolution providing that the standing committees, when appointed, should be composed of four Democrats and three Republicans on committees of seven, and three Democrats and two Republicans on committees of five. This brought Lucky Grady of Tammany to his feet with a motion to lay the resolution on the table. He said that, judging from the treatment the Tammany men had received in the Assembly, they were to be treated as Republicans. The resolution was tabled by the Republican and Tammany vote. The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Covert—Providing that no assessment heretofore levied in Long Island City for the purpose of taxation shall be invalid because of the omission of the assessors to verify an assessment roll, nor because of the failure of the assessors to meet together as a Board, nor because of the assessment of property to a person not the owner, or to the estate of a deceased person. Such assessment is to become invalid because not assessed against the owner or occupant.

By Mr. Kobbe—Allowing the selling of pools upon the enclosed grounds of a racing association or club of which the race track is a part, on and during the days when races take place; also, increasing the tax of men dealt in or offered for sale in New York city from $1,250 to $1,000 a year.

By Mr. McCarthy—Making void all preferences not recorded in the county clerk's office at least six months before an assignment was made.

By Mr. Jacobs—Abolishing the office of Canal Appraiser, and providing that the duties heretofore devolved upon those officers shall be performed by three appraisers appointed in each case separately by the county judge of the county where the property to be appraised is located, on the application of the Canal Commissioners or the owner of such property.

HOW THE FIREMEN WORKED.

All the Ladders Used at the Potter Fire—Dangerous Flues Common.

Chief Engineer Eli Bates of the Fire Department testified at the Coroner's inquest yesterday that the official reports of the Potter building fire made to him by the different companies show that there were fifty-four officers and 268 men on duty. Truck 1 reported that eight men had been rescued by its ladders. The 45-foot ladder had, he found, been raised on the Park row side, and had been a means of escape for two persons. Truck 10 reported that 38-foot and 39-foot ladders and the extension ladder were used in helping people to escape. In all, twenty-nine companies were at the fire. There were enough men in the department for fire duty, if they were not sent away to watch theatres and carry messages for the Building Department. Considering the number of men on duty at the fire, he felt satisfied with their work. He thought the present ladders and apparatus sufficient for general purposes. To operate longer ladders would require more men and special apparatus.

Alfred Sims of 152 Rodney street, Brooklyn, Inspector of Heating Apparatus for the New York Board of Underwriters, testified that defective flues are very common in hotels, churches, and public buildings—how common he did not like to say, for fear of creating a panic in the public mind. The Building law does not regulate the thickness of a flue wall, as it should. A small degree of heat long continued is sufficient to char wood, and after that it takes very little to start a flame. Flues in the city are generally too small and the walls too thin. They seem to be built without any regard to sense. From the testimony he thought the flue in the Potter building was too thin.

James McTaggart of Truck 1 testified that he got into a third story window on the Nassau street side of the building, hoping he could reach the woman on the fourth story. The smoke drove him back, and he could not reach the staircase. He tried three times, and was nearly suffocated.

Daniel Bradley, foreman of Truck 10, testified that all of the ladders were raised, including the extension ladder. Every one that was seen at the window of the Beekman street and Park row sides escaped. Three of his men saved nine lives. There was no lack of assistance, as the citizens gave good aid.

Ebenezer Hanford of Tarrytown, the architect of the building, was called, and Mr. Potter offered to prove by him the good character of the building. The jury said it was unnecessary. The building, they believed, was as well built as any of those days.

Councillor Townsend said that he was glad to see that the minds of the jurors were so active, and that it was just what he should have expected from so intelligent a jury.

"Taffy," said several of the jury audibly.

W. A. Gibson of the Otis Elevator Company testified that the elevator in the building was like other elevators. He had not considered the question of fire when he put it there. He did not consider it especially dangerous to put elevators near staircases. In some instances elevators were put in fire-proof shafts.

This ended the inquest. The jury will meet this afternoon and consider their verdict.

A Democratic Sweep on Staten Island.

The town elections on Staten Island yesterday resulted in a complete Democratic victory. There is now a Board of Supervisors composed exclusively of Democrats namely: George Bechtel from Middletown, Robert Moore from Castleton, Abram Crocheron from Northfield, Nathaniel March from Southfield, and Gilbert J. Deane from Westfield. The latter was the only candidate of prominence who had a Republican opponent, the venerable Methodist centenarian, the Rev. Jesse Oakley.

The Justices of the Peace are W. J. Powers of Castleton, Charles J. Kullman of Middletown, and John H. Vaughn of Southfield. The returns show the election of Michael Dougherty as Assessor of Middletown, Wm. Parkin, Jr., of Castleton, and Hugh O'Reilly of Southfield. The Tax Collectors are Charles Morgan of Middletown, who polled a majority of 600; James Westerman of South field, and Thomas Cullen of Castleton. The Constables are Robert Coggin, John Rooney, Henry Keohn, Patrick Murphy, and Richard Brady; Game Constables, James McMullen, and Excise Commissioner, Richard Wandell.

No Republican was elected except where it is rendered imperative by law, as in the boards of auditors and of inspectors of elections. In these cases the Democratic majorities holds the balance of power. The Island was ablaze with bonfires last night in honor of the victory.

The Way a Swede Goes It.

Pervading all a chasm of the Swedish people and continuing them in their place and lines is that strong vein of practical common sense which insures a conservation of conduct and action that proves of singular benefit to them in their daily dealings with men. If one knows of a good thing they are all sure to know it sooner or later. These were our impressions while perusing a few lines from Mr. A. C. Sandberg of Ogden, Monroe county, Utah, who can be sworn. I have seen Mr. Jacobs on and I wish to tell my countrymen that it is the very best remedy I have ever tried for rheumatism. I do with pleasure that we also present the name of a well known citizen who can speak intelligently concerning the great German Remedy. Everybody living on the Mormon side of the Sierra Nevada and the Colorado has been a resident of Chicago for twenty years. His establishment, The Palace Market, 104, 106, and 108 251 Wabash avenue, probably the finest of its kind in the city, and numbers among its customers most of the aristocratic families of that section of Chicago. Mr. Harvey extolled himself in the "old subject" as follows: "I have spent over $2,000 in cures my wife of rheumatism. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil accomplished what all the medical treatment failed to bring about. I regard it as a great discovery. It is electric!!! It is a boon to the human race, and I am very glad to have this opportunity of testifying to its remarkable efficacy. I cannot speak too highly of it, and I would be recreant to my duty to those afflicted did I not lift my voice in its praise."—*Adv.*

Keep's Knit and Flannel Underwear.

In all styles, from 65c. upward. Keep Manufacturing Co., 607 and 1,193 Broadway, 263 Bowery.—*Adv.*

Young and middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and lassitude, should enclose three stamps for Part VII. of World's Dispensary Hints, free of pamphlets. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—*Adv.*

Buy a bottle of the Rival Sauce, and your grocer will give you a handsome transparency.—*Adv.*

REPLYING TO DR. FULTON.

Gen. Conway on the Sermon Preached in the Brooklyn Rink Last Sunday.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I beg of you the privilege of noticing in your columns some of the assertions reasserted, or newly made, by the Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D. D., in his sermon last Sunday morning in the Brooklyn Rink, a report of which appeared in THE SUN on Monday. Dr. Fulton announced "The Act of My Brethren" as the theme of his discourse, but it appears that most of his attention was given to a defence of the wrong he committed upon his late assistant in not paying him according to agreement for work well and faithfully done, a wrong of which he was found guilty by the unanimous vote of a council of some of the ablest and best men among the Baptist clergymen of this country.

The Doctor put the payment of some subscriptions made a long while ago toward reducing the large encumbrance resting upon the old Rink property in such relation to his present personal predicament as to make the fact appear especially expressive of approval of the faults of which he has been found guilty by his peers, when in reality the payments by Dr. MacArthur and others had no reference whatever to these matters. It is now about a year since Dr. Fulton announced publicly that the pastor of Calvary Church had promised $1,000 towards removing that debt upon the Rink, the same to be paid in installments, and the present is one of them.

Then the Doctor accuses his "brethren" (meaning the clergymen composing the council) of knowing "that the man who tried to paint himself off as associate pastor never was elected by the church to such a position." This minister trifles with serious facts. I never claimed, nor did these clergymen, that any other relation existed under my contract than that of personal assistant to the Doctor himself. His jumble of words amounts to merely throwing dust into the eyes of the public, hoping to thus divert attention from the miserable fault he is in. He accuses the gentlemen who passed judgment on the case of signing "what they know to be false;" but he will have to live very much longer than the average of even long-lived men before he can point to another minister who will agree with him that the Rev. Drs. Hoyt, Thomas, Miller, Rhodes, Hughes, Gessler, and Montgomery, the seven members composing what Dr. Fulton styles "the court," could put their signatures to a falsehood.

Dr. Fulton then repeated in his sermon the statements which he had already made in various forms regarding the money transactions between us, all which matters were fully investigated by "the court," with the result, as expressed in the verdict, that "Dr. Fulton is still in debt to Mr. Conway." Then the Doctor revived his version of my efforts at an arbitration, and carefully omitted the judgment of "the court" on that subject also, which was that the failure to compose our differences by this means "was fairly chargeable to Dr. Fulton, who had refused without assigning valid reason to sign an agreement of arbitration." He says he consulted the Rev. Dr. Eddy of the First Baptist Church of Williamsburgh, and that he said "no" to the question whether he would have signed such an agreement. I have since conferred with the same clergyman, and he explained that he said "no" to the question as Dr. Fulton put it. I asked him: "Doctor, suppose you had dealings of a business character with a man, and that you had only his word to bind him, and suppose he violated his word and broke his engagement, would you or would you not in any subsequent dealings require his written obligation?" Dr. Eddy's reply was significant; it was this: "But Dr. Fulton did not put the case in that way."

The unhappy sermon, as I read the conclusion of his sermon, says that, "notwithstanding" several promises which existed in his own prolific imagination, and nowhere else, "the court" found him (Dr. Fulton) still in my debt; and, furthermore, that they "sustained a man in regard to whom the pastor felt that he was obliged to conclude, from what he was told of his previous career on Staten Island in New Orleans, in Vineland and Passaic, N. J., was of such a character that he (Fulton) felt that his identification with this enterprise injured it." And, further, with the answers the ministers composing "the court" of opening the doors to the "arrogancy of the Church of the Pope during the dark ages," because they declared substantially that a minister's ordination was too important a matter to be practically annulled by a single individual, who would vote according to the whim or prejudice of another Pope in this enlightened age and even in this enlightened city of Brooklyn.

The Doctor's alleged information from all the places named is false in regard to his late assistant, and he ought to know it, if he does not, since, when asked by "the court" to come forward and give it, he declined! He finds it easy to accuse, but lacks the manliness to confront the man whom he accuses. I proved conclusively, at the time, by best evidence, that all and several of the Doctor's allegations respecting "what he was told" had an origin either in Dr. Fulton's own imagination, or in the malice of men whose wrongs I have at some time in my public life either denounced or punished. This is strongly illustrated by a sermon once preached from the same pulpit he occupied last Sunday, his theme being "Bishop Gilbert Haven," he applauded me, and styled me "in every way the peer" of that illustrious apostle. My acknowledgment was an act of an exaggeration as is his present denunciation of me. The simple truth is that I have never been as good nor as bad a man as Dr. Fulton, in his varying moods, has made me out to be. At the close of my year's work as his assistant he publicly said far more than I deserved, that he had never worked with a man who was more faithful and efficient" than myself. As soon as I asked him for the balance of my salary he changed his opinion. I want to add, furthermore, respecting Dr. Fulton's statement to the effect that I gave the report of the investigation to THE SUN before he got a copy of it, just this: that I have authority from two of the members of "the court" for saying that, while they do not know who furnished THE SUN with the matter, they do know it did not do it, and I pledge my own honor that I did not do it.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 14. THOMAS W. CONWAY.

COD FOR THE CHESAPEAKE.

Experiments Toward Introducing them into the Southern Waters.

An effort was made in Fulton Market yesterday to aid in the propagation of codfish in the waters of Chesapeake Bay and vicinity. It was the first experiment of practical fish hatching that ever took place in the market. Of 250 freshly caught fish off Fire Island, thirteen only were found of use, so far as obtaining eggs were concerned. These yielded 4,000,000. The largest fish weighed forty-seven pounds. It was too late in the season for prolific spawning, which made the experiment less successful than was hoped for. A few years ago a codfish weighing seventy-five pounds, caught off Gloucester, yielded over 9,000,000 eggs.

Heretofore a few codfish have been caught near Fortress Monroe, but no further north. Mr. L. G. Blackford believes that the fish can be propagated successfully, and at his suggestion Prof. Baird of Washington sent two experts, Messrs. Hamlin and Sauerhoes, to draw the eggs and impregnate them. The eggs were sent to Washington first night. They will be hatched in the National Hatchery, and the young fish liberated in Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. Messrs. Hamlin and Sauerhoes examined the eggs through a powerful microscope last evening. They said that the eggs were not very promising. If these fail, another lot will be tried.

Owing to the many causes which destroy eggs in the ocean, probably but a small number out of a million are hatched, and of the young fish but few reach maturity. To overcome this difficulties manure has made the cod one of the most prolific of ocean fishes. The male reaches maturity in three and the female in four years. The time required to hatch the eggs by artificial means varies greatly. In water having an average temperature of 45° Fahrenheit the eggs are ready for hatching, and in water of 31°, fifty days. In a year they grow to be about twenty-two inches long and to weigh from four to five pounds.

Contents of The Weekly Sun.

THE WEEKLY SUN, published this morning, contains:

Trial of a Michigan Official—The Rogus Bonds Issued by the Mayor of Adrian—The Upshot of the Matter, Blaine's Note to Mexico—Reading for a Lecture on her Treatment of Guatemala; The Cow Boys of Arizona—President Arthur's Special Message on Race Discussion; Lincoln's Little Stories—Gen. Grant's After Dinner Speech; De Long's Arctic Cruise—The Discoveries Made; The Revenue Reform—Interesting Decision of the Supreme Court of the State; A Speck of War in New York—Insurrection in Steuben County; The Clayton Bulwer Treaty; New Parties in Congress—Trying to split the Democrats; Mr. Gladstone's Reforms—The British Parliament and the Closure; Precarious Condition of Russia—Will the Empire Fall to Pieces; Fatal Affray in the Office of a Washington Paper; A Mysterious Killed by the Down Brother; The King of the St. Louis Jail—A Condemned Man who has a Law School in Murderers' Row; The Plan to give France a King; Pitney's Testimony Against John Sherman; Exposure of a Medium in Brooklyn; Our Relations with Chili; The Peru Question; Infectious Disease in Quarantine—Two Famous Hospitals at Lazzaretto; Public Schools of New York; Blaine's Treachery to Arthur; The First Sea; Howes's Appeal to the Postmasters; News from Cuba; Felipe, a Sketch by Frank Wilkeson; Traps for the Unwary; Poetry; Worth Reading; story, How I Married Him, by Wilkie Collins; Cream of the Telegraph; Latest Telegraphic News; Summaries; Science; Mechanics; Industries; Ladies' Department; Many Columns of Editorial Articles and Agricultural Matter; Financial Intelligence, and Markets.

THE WEEKLY SUN contains a complete epitome of the news of the week from all parts of the United States and the American continent. Copies in wrappers ready for mailing to the old country may be had at the desk of our publication office. Price four cents. For sale by all newsdealers in the city and suburbs.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a remarkable remedy for all those painful complaints and weaknesses so common to our best female population. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western av., Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.—*Adv.*

A SURE CURE.—A bottle of Dr. Fuller's Pocket Injection, with 25 rings combined. All druggists, $1.—*Adv.*

THE POLICEMAN AND THE EELS.

A Witness's Sworn Account of What Occurred Near a Fish Stand.

Capt. Gastlin of the Steamboat Squad yesterday arraigned in the Tombs Police Court Policeman Richard Leary, of his command, on the charge of stealing an eel valued at 10 cents. The Captain said to Justice Smith:

"A letter was sent to Superintendent Walling by a citizen claiming that he had seen Officer Leary, last Friday, pick up a bunch of eels from a stand at the corner of Beekman and Front streets, and put them in his pocket. I made inquiries, as directed, and learned that there was such a story going around. I will say, however, that Leary is one of the best officers under my command."

James Corriston, who said he was 50 years old, but who did not look to be more than 35, testified:

"I am a salesman for James Hayes, who keeps a fish stand at 211 Beekman street. At 6 o'clock or thereabouts on Friday evening a gentleman came to me, and pointing out Policeman Leary, said:

"'Young man, that policeman has just stolen a lot of your eels.'

"I ran after Policeman Leary, and, touching him on the shoulder, I said:

"'Friend, you've got some of our eels.'

"'Eels!' said Policeman Leary. 'What do you take me for? I don't eat 'em.'

"'Well,' I said, 'you've got some of our eels: a citizen saw you take them.'

"Leary became angry, and threatened to look me up. I saw, however, half a dozen eels' tails sticking out of his pocket, and, as he insisted that he had none, I drew one out and said:

"'What is this, if it is not an eel?'

"Policeman Leary at once offered to pay for the eel, but I would not accept his money. He then put himself off as associate pastor never was elected by the church to such a position." This minister trifles with serious facts. I never claimed, nor did these clergymen, that any other relation existed under my contract than that of personal assistant to the Doctor himself. His jumble of words amounts to merely throwing dust into the eyes of the public, hoping to thus divert attention from the miserable fault he is in. He accuses the gentlemen who passed judgment on the case of signing "what they know to be false;" but he will have to live very much longer than the average of even long-lived men before he can point to another minister who will agree with him that the Rev. Drs. Hoyt, Thomas, Miller, Rhodes, Hughes, Gessler, and Montgomery, the seven members composing what Dr. Fulton styles "the court," could put their signatures to a falsehood.

Dr. Fulton then repeated in his sermon the statements which he had already made in various forms regarding the money transactions between us, all which matters were fully investigated by "the court," with the result, as expressed in the verdict, that "Dr. Fulton is still in debt to Mr. Conway." Then the Doctor revived his version of my efforts at an arbitration, and carefully omitted the judgment of "the court" on that subject also, which was that the failure to compose our differences by this means "was fairly chargeable to Dr. Fulton, who had refused without assigning valid reason to sign an agreement of arbitration." He says he consulted the Rev. Dr. Eddy of the First Baptist Church of Williamsburgh, and that he said "no" to the question whether he would have signed such an agreement. I have since conferred with the same clergyman, and he explained that he said "no" to the question as Dr. Fulton put it. I asked him: "Doctor, suppose you had dealings of a business character with a man, and that you had only his word to bind him, and suppose he violated his word and broke his engagement, would you or would you not in any subsequent dealings require his written obligation?" Dr. Eddy's reply was significant; it was this: "But Dr. Fulton did not put the case in that way."

The unhappy sermon, as I read the conclusion of his sermon, says that, "notwithstanding" several promises which existed in his own prolific imagination, and nowhere else, "the court" found him (Dr. Fulton) still in my debt; and, furthermore, that they "sustained a man in regard to whom the pastor felt that he was obliged to conclude, from what he was told of his previous career on Staten Island in New Orleans, in Vineland and Passaic, N. J., was of such a character that he (Fulton) felt that his identification with this enterprise injured it." And, further, with the answers the ministers composing "the court" of opening the doors to the "arrogancy of the Church of the Pope during the dark ages," because they declared substantially that a minister's ordination was too important a matter to be practically annulled by a single individual, who would vote according to the whim or prejudice of another Pope in this enlightened age and even in this enlightened city of Brooklyn.

The Doctor's alleged information from all the places named is false in regard to his late assistant, and he ought to know it, if he does not, since, when asked by "the court" to come forward and give it, he declined! He finds it easy to accuse, but lacks the manliness to confront the man whom he accuses. I proved conclusively, at the time, by best evidence, that all and several of the Doctor's allegations respecting "what he was told" had an origin either in Dr. Fulton's own imagination, or in the malice of men whose wrongs I have at some time in my public life either denounced or punished. This is strongly illustrated by a sermon once preached from the same pulpit he occupied last Sunday, his theme being "Bishop Gilbert Haven," he applauded me, and styled me "in every way the peer" of that illustrious apostle. My acknowledgment was an act of an exaggeration as is his present denunciation of me. The simple truth is that I have never been as good nor as bad a man as Dr. Fulton, in his varying moods, has made me out to be. At the close of my year's work as his assistant he publicly said far more than I deserved, that he had never worked with a man who was more faithful and efficient" than myself. As soon as I asked him for the balance of my salary he changed his opinion. I want to add, furthermore, respecting Dr. Fulton's statement to the effect that I gave the report of the investigation to THE SUN before he got a copy of it, just this: that I have authority from two of the members of "the court" for saying that, while they do not know who furnished THE SUN with the matter, they do know it did not do it, and I pledge my own honor that I did not do it.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 14. THOMAS W. CONWAY.

EGAN, "THE TERROR."

Troy's Big Blacksmith who Wants to Try and Whip Sullivan.

From the Albany Journal.

Quietly swinging a tremendous sledge hammer under the rude sheds at the west end of the new Capitol grounds there has been at work this winter a man whose endurance and skill in sparring rank him among the foremost exponents of the "manly art" in this country. His name is Dick Egan, and one glance at his proportions convinced our reporter that he is indeed, as his companions style him, "a terror." Egan is not the sort of man to do any boasting of his own prowess, but he has perfect confidence in himself just the same. Some time ago Sullivan appeared in Troy one evening to give an exhibition of his skill. Dick was present as a spectator at the performance in question. Sullivan was easily the "cock of the lot." He cleaned out every man who appeared against him on the stage, and finally it was announced by his backers that there was $50 in greenbacks deposited with the management, to be handed over to any individual in the audience who would stand up for just five minutes in front of the baked beans pugilist. Egan, who had not intended to take any active part in the exhibition, could not sit quietly in his place and see this locality bulldozed. Advancing from behind the wings, "The Terror" jumped before the footlights and announced that he was ready to contest for the prize. There was a moment of breathless suspense; but anxiety was quickly relieved, to give place to indignation. Sullivan, took one hasty glance at the gigantic muscles of the newcomer, and immediately declared that it might "cause unpleasantness" if he should continue the entertainment. Egan allowed that he "meant business," at least to the extent of $50, but it was no use. The pride of Beacon Hill did not dare to cope with his doughty challenger.

A similar story might be related of one of the bullies among the new Capitol stonecutters. One of this class in particular, who is a prominent member of the Albany "Grant Club," recently undertook to impugn in public Egan's abilities, but no sooner did "The Terror" take him to task than the fellow wilted, and took everything back, declaring that he wouldn't fight under any circumstances, even with a child, as he disapproved of the practice on principle. "This Dick has been very fortunate to try his mettle upon any of his own race, and has been obliged to content himself with practising with sledge hammers and sand bags. Many incidents are related of "The Terror's" achievements in athletics, but some of them are so remarkable as to tax credulity. He is said to strike a massive blow with his heavy hammer and then stop the rebound instantly while in mid-air. He is said to bang at a 600-pound bag suspended from a beam, which swings and sways under the timber on receiving a lunge from his colossal paw. Egan weighs 250 pounds, which he proposes to reduce to 210, but no less. His biceps are 16½ inches; chest, 43½; waist, 42½; hips, 45½; thigh, 29½; calf, 19½. He has worked hard since boyhood and it wasted his substance by dissipation. Remembering the incident at Troy, and knowing something of his capacity, the friends of Egan are very desirous to arrange a match.

The Cost of Licenses in Brooklyn.

The new Board of Excise Commissioners yesterday fixed the price of new licenses for hotels, inns, or taverns at $250, new licenses for storekeepers at $100, and new ale and beer licenses at $100. All renewals are $50 less than these figures. The term new applicant is held to apply to all persons who may ask for a license either as a new applicant in an old place or an old applicant for an old place other than the one for which he had held a license, or an old or a new applicant for an entirely new place. Inasmuch as many complaints have been received that on last Sunday the law was violated in many places in the city, in defiance of good morals and public respect, the Commissioners give warning that all persons who, in their judgment, may be found guilty will be dealt with as the law directs.

Ex-Surrogate Dailey Defends his Faith.

Ex-Surrogate A. H. Dailey of Brooklyn has published a card defending his faith in spiritualism. He writes that he would be unfit for any place except a judicial position, if he failed to decide and to act upon the testimony of his own senses and the corroborative evidence which comes from others. He adds that he has no fear that his clients will withdraw their confidence in his ability to consider their causes or weigh evidence, but that if it should prove otherwise, he is willing to make the sacrifice.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales Feb. 14.

UNITED STATES, STATE, AND CITY BONDS (IN $1,000s).

12 U. S. 5s at 3%	102½	80 Va. 6s, def	15
10 U. S. 4s, c	112½	10 Tenn. 6s, old	34½
10 U. S. 4s, r	118	34 Tenn. 6s, old	34½
4 Ala. Class A	81½	50 Tenn. 6s, new	34½
5 La. consols	95½		

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN $1,000s).

143 Roc., H. & E. 1st	37½	8 M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	114
20 Col. & Cinn. 1st	93	5 M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	116½
35 Ches. & O. 6s	102	1 M. & St. P. 1st, S. M. & D.	114
20 Ches. & O. cur.	81½	1 Mil. El. 1st	104
5 Ch. & N. W.	101	1 Mil. El. 2d	99½
10 Cent. Pac. 1st, S. J. for	110	1 Mil. & Mad. 7s	120