THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

A TAMMANY-REPUBLICAN CONTROL OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The Democrats Left in a Minority—An Inordinate Number of Places to Tammany—A New Charter for New York City Coming.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Kelly-Belden combination took absolute control of the Senate to-day. All the standing committees of importance have been so arranged by Mr. Hoskins that the regular Democrats on each are outnumbered by the Republicans and Tammany men combined. Of the thirty-three standing committees the three Tammany Senators are represented on fourteen. Mr. Grady is on six committees, Mr. Treanor on five, and Mr. Boyd on five. Each has two chairmanships. Grady is at the head of Cities and Public Expenditures; Treanor at the head of Commerce and Navigation and Internal Affairs; Boyd at the head of Miscellaneous Corporations and Claims. Grady is also on Railroads, Canals, State Prisons, and Rules; Treanor on Cities, Privileges and Elections, and Public Buildings; Boyd on Railroads, Literature, and Engrossed Bills.

The Tammany men have been given more than they asked of the regular Democrats. The Cities Committee is just to their liking. Grady is its Chairman; Dennis McCarthy, Jim Belden Republican, has second place; Daly, County Democrat, is the only representative of that organization; Russell of Brooklyn, a stanch Cornell man, is fourth; Covert, regular Democrat, fifth; F. Lansing, rural Republican, sixth, and Treanor of Tammany seventh. Grady, McCarthy, Russell, and Treanor make an inevitable majority to carry out the commands of John Kelly and Alonzo B. Cornell.

Tammany gets two men on the Railroad Committee, but, of course, in a deal with the Republicans the anti-monopoly cause has been sold out, and Dr. Boyd is very sure to find himself in a hopeless minority when the test comes. The Chairman of the committee, Mr. Abraham Lansing, is a wealthy lawyer and real estate owner of Albany. He is inexperienced in politics, and has never taken any public position on the railroad question, but his leanings are not likely to be at all toward Dr. Boyd's radical anti-monopoly views. Mr. Lansing is Chairman of the Senate special committee that is investigating the Spuyten Duyvil disaster with a view to ascertaining what legislation may be necessary to prevent such accidents.

Second on the committee is Dr. Boyd, the only straight-out representative of the Anti-Monopoly League in the Senate. He is in favor of stringent laws governing corporations, and favors the Georgia law recommended by Messrs. Thurber, James, and others. Mr. Pitts's position on the railroad question is not clearly defined. It is supposed that he generally votes against the corporations when his vote is not required. Mr. Pitts will probably decline the place. That will leave a vacancy for Mr. Stanford, brother of Leland Stanford, the railroad king, who expects to be elected to the Senate in a special election in Webster Wagner's district. Neither Mr. Lynde nor Mr. Baldwin, the other Republican members of the committee, have any sympathy with the views of Dr. Boyd, and both are entirely accepted to the corporation interests. Next on the list is ex-State Treasurer Mackin, regular Democrat. Mr. Mackin, next to Mr. Jacobs, was more objectionable to Dr. Boyd as a candidate for President pro tem. than any other Democrat, because Dr. Boyd did not regard him as sound on the railroad question. Last is Mr. Grady, whose record as an anti-monopolist dates back only a few weeks. He claims to have had new light since he went on record against the Hepburn Railroad Committee report, and as the People's Choice, vice Seebacher, retired, he may live up to his new professions. The three Republicans, with Mr. Mackin or Mr. Lansing voting with them, control the committee. That Dr. Boyd cannot get three votes besides his own on any but test questions is apparent to any one who will study the list.

The make-up of the important committees evinces cunning political handiwork. That on canals, for example, stands thus: Democrats—Roberts, Titus, Browning—3; Republicans—McCarthy, MacArthur, Evans—3; Tammany Balance of Power—Grady—1. Commerce and Navigation is as follows: Democrats—Jones, Kiernan, Daly—3; Republicans—Holmes, Ellsworth, McArthur—3; Tammany Balance of Power—Treanor—1. The Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations is as follows: Democrats—Jacobs and Mackin—2; Republicans—Thomas and Bowen—2; Tammany Balance of Power—Boyd—1. And so on through the list. On committees of three there is one Republican, one Democrat, and one Tammany man to each. It will be seen that while there is the outward semblance of fairness in the numerical representation of Democrats and Republicans, the Tammanyites are so placed with their Republican allies as to have control of all legislation.

It has been a difficult task to spread the three Tammany men over so much ground. They have five or six important committee places each, although all are new members. Old Republicans like McCarthy and Pitts get only three or four places each.

The following is a list of the committees:

FINANCE—Jacobs, McCarthy, A. Lansing, Lynde, Browning, Lord, Jones.

JUDICIARY—H. A. Nelson, Pitts, Ellsworth, Covert, Tomek, Allen, Koch, Fitzgerald, H. C. Nelson.

CITIES—Grady, McCarthy, Daly, Russell, Covert, F. Lansing, Treanor.

RAILROADS—A. Lansing, Boyd, Pitts, Lynde, Baldwin, Mackin, Grady.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—Treanor, Jones, Holmes, Ellsworth, MacArthur, Kiernan, Daly.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS—Kiernan, Lord, Titus, Russell, Bowen, Koch, H. A. Nelson.

CANALS—Roberts, McCarthy, MacArthur, Evans, Titus, Grady, Browning.

MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS—Boyd, Thomas, Jacobs, Bowen, Mackin.

BANKS—Mackin, Baldwin, Jacobs.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS TOWNS AND COUNTIES—Treanor, Lynde, Roberts.

VILLAGES—Covert, Holmes, Browning.

LITERATURE—Browning, Evans, Boyd.

MILITIA—Mackin, Ellsworth, Fitzgerald.

PUBLIC HEALTH—Daly, Holmes, Koch.

PUBLIC PRINTING—Jones, MacArthur, Kiernan.

STATE PRISONS—H. C. Nelson, Bowen, Evans, Jones, Grady.

CLAIMS—Boyd, F. Lansing, H. C. Nelson.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—Roberts, Allen, Jones.

RETRENCHMENT—Fitzgerald, F. Lansing, Jacobs.

POOR LAWS—Titus, Russell, H. A. Nelson.

GROSS LAWS—Daly, Lynde, Roberts.

MANUFACTURE SALT—Koch, McCarthy, Mackin.

GAME LAWS—Fitzgerald, Allen, A. Lansing.

PRINTING LIBRARY—Covert, Thomas, H. A. Nelson.

RULES—Jacobs, Pitts, Grady.

MANUFACTURES—Titus, Bowen, Kiernan.

BUILDINGS—Jones, Lord, Titus.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS—H. A. Nelson, Allen, Treanor.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—A. Lansing, Thomas, Treanor.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES—Grady, F. Lansing, Kiernan.

ENGROSSED BILLS—Browning, Russell, Boyd, Baldwin, H. C. Nelson.

RIVERS AND HARBORS—Koch, Baldwin, Roberts.

EDITION AND DIVISION OF TOWNS AND COUNTIES—H. C. Nelson, Evans, Fitzgerald.

Two measures are to be undertaken at once by the Cities Committee, it is understood. One is the McCarthy charter for New York city, which was killed last winter, and which John Strahan is to come up and propose at once for reintroduction. The other is an investigation of the Department of Public Works, probably by a subcommittee.

The Tammany men, who got only the Chairmanship of the Committee on Grievances in the Assembly last week, are having the laugh on the County Democracy men to-day. Judge Koch, Mr. Astor's successor, is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Salt. Daly is Chairman of Grievances, and Fitzgerald of Game Laws. No County Democrat heads a first-class committee.

The combination showed its front in the Assembly also to-day. Featherhead Baines of Albany offered a resolution empowering Clerk Johnson to appoint the several minor officers of the Assembly, who are usually named by the Speaker.

Mr. Browne made the point of order that as the resolution proposed to amend the rules it must lie over for a day.

Speaker Patterson sustained the point of order and Old Salt appealed from the decision and moved to table the whole matter, which was carried.

The Speaker then announced the appointment of clerks for the Committees on Ways and Means, Judiciary, Cities, and Railroads, and Old Salt again tried to save the places for the Belden-Kelly party by moving to lay the announcement on the table. The Speaker said Old Salt was out of order, and the House had no control over the matter.

Old Salt gave notice that he should move to suspend Rule 66, which relates to the Speaker's appointments. It is probable that the combination will grab all the spoils yet within reach. Some of the Tammany men want to get the Republicans to go in with them on a raid on Speaker Patterson's chair, but the Republicans are not agreed among themselves as to the wisdom of such a revolutionary step.

In the Assembly bills were introduced:

By Mr. Brooks—Making women eligible for appointment on boards constituting the management of institutions to which females are committed.

By Mr. Breen—Providing that in suits to recover damages for breach of promise to pay a specified value of a life insurance policy, the value shall be assessed at the amount of such premiums actually paid.

By Mr. Kelly—Prohibiting the sale of tickets to places of amusement at higher rates than those fixed at the box office.

By Mr. Wolfson—Prohibiting the manufacture of cigars in any room used as a sleeping place.

The House Committee on Cities has agreed to report favorably the following bills:

Dividing the Nineteenth Ward of New York city into two wards, and to provide for the appointment of trustees of the common schools in such ward, in the support of the common schools in such new wards.

The bill reorganizing the local government of the city of New York, with provisions for the election of Aldermen by assembly districts, with a President to be elected on a county ticket.

The bill abolishing the Commissioners of Common Schools of the City of New York, passed the 27th of May, 1881, and providing for the appointment by the Mayor of 24 Commissioners, one from each Assembly district.

The Republican Assemblymen held a caucus with closed doors to-night. Forty-eight members attended. There was a free discussion of Featherhead Baines's resolution giving Clerk Johnson power to appoint the Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeepers, &c. The talk brought out the fact that a good many Republicans had begun to fear that the alliance with Tammany would prove disastrous to the party. Baines was the chief advocate of the resolution. Messrs. Sprague, Crane, Roosevelt, and Van Allen, the young Republican members from New York city, protested against the proposed movement and the deal generally. Finally, on Mr. Sprague's motion, the whole matter was laid upon the table by a three-fourths vote.

Candidates for Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, and Assistant Doorkeepers were nominated. These are to be voted for instead of appointed by Johnson. Tammany's share of patronage in the Assembly is to come chiefly through the clerk appointments. Ex-Assemblymen Dougherty and Charles Swan have been provided for.

FIRE AMONG THE INSANE.

They Coolly Aid to Put it Out—A Dying Patient Found Burned to Death.

A fire which is believed to have been incendiary started in a closet of ward 9 in the top story of the east wing of the Kings County Asylum for the Insane, at Flatbush, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. There were 924 inmates in the building, of whom 381 were men and 543 were women. The east wing of the building was occupied by the men, and the fire was confined to wards 8 and 9. Spare bed clothes were stored in the closet, and it is supposed that one of the patients threw a match into the room. The inmates are locked up at night, but they are aroused at 5:30 A. M., and the doors leading to the corridors are thrown open. It is believed that the closet door had been left open, and that the contents of the room invited some of the insane men to start a conflagration. The smoke rapidly filled the corridors.

A number of the patients aided the nurses to put the fire out, working as coolly as sane men, and had there been a good flow of water from the faucets, they probably would have extinguished the flames, but the size of the streams was so much greater than that of lead pencils that the work went slowly. When I had the balls on the rail, a surging crowd broke in the doors of the dining room of the Grand Hotel, where we played. I thought that the mob was about to sack the place. This threw me out of play a little, and caused the balls to separate. When I ran out the game is over. Vignaux's place to shake hands with me. He made no offer to do so, and when I extended my hand to him he turned his back, saying, "No," and walked to the other end of the table. His countrymen, however, cheered and applauded me heartily. Some of them said that Vignaux was no Frenchman, he was a Turk. Mr. Daniel Rondeau, the referee, is a gentleman of wealth and education. He speaks seven languages, and is a strong lover of right and justice. Vignaux met him at Mr. St. Martin's after the match, and upbraiding him, said that he was no Frenchman, but a Prussian, for making him sit down at times when he claimed decisions in his favor. Mr. Rondeau advised his defeated challenger to go slow and be careful of his words, as he was prepared to defend his honor."

It was a great blow to colossal Vignaux to be vanquished by the little American. It was his first defeat in a public match.

As a consequence of the match, given by Slosson, Vignaux partially recovered from his disappointment and anger. He shook hands with Slosson and claimed his revenge in a return match. George said that he would have to come to New York to get it. He (Slosson) had visited Europe four times, at his own expense, and had met Vignaux on his own ground three times. It was his turn to cross the ocean. The Frenchman said "No, no," at first, but he subsequently intimated that he might visit New York in January or February.

Messrs. Roche, Schaefer, and Daly wanted to get up a tournament before Slosson sailed for home, but George refused to participate in it. He said that if Vignaux and the others desired to cross cues with him they would have to do it in New York. Schaefer and Roche and Daly in two practice games while in Paris.

Of the New York party, Roche, Schaefer, Daly, and Johnson bet on Vignaux, while quiet John Mahoney placed his money on Slosson. Charles Reed, the turfman, stood by Slosson, advising him to go carefully.

On the day of Slosson's departure for New York some of his friends presented him with a beautiful little purse filled with gold. It bore the inscription: "George F. Slosson, Victor. Souvenir, Paris, January and February, 1882."

On his return from Paris to Liverpool, Slosson received applause and *vivas* from groups of Frenchmen at the stations. He was also warmly received after crossing the Channel.

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SLOSSON AT HOME AGAIN.

Information About his Victory and the New Yorkers in Paris.

"I will be with you, gentlemen, as soon as the health officer examines my tongue," shouted George F. Slosson yesterday morning from the deck of the Servia to a party of friends, who had gone down the bay on the tug W. H. Vanderbilt to hail the victor from Paris. Among the men on the tug were the billiard experts Eugene Carter, Eugene Kimball, and Leslie E. Slosson; the amateurs E. A. Donaldson, ex-Alderman Brooks, Counsellor King of Newark, and other lovers of the game and its champions.

After George had greeted his brother and friends, reached the city, and secured his baggage, he gave a running sketch of his trip and triumph. His narrative was broken in upon by many a hearty shake and welcome from acquaintances who dropped in to congratulate him on his safe return and victory.

Nothing particularly noteworthy occurred on the voyage either way. At Vignaux's request, he postponed the match from the 9th to the 16th of January, and then again from the 16th to the 30th. He lost fifteen pounds from Dec. 22 to the date of the match, while training. On the second evening of the play he was quite sick and unable to make accurate and difficult shots. This was the only night in which he fell behind. He ran out the 3,000 points in 77 innings instead of 78, as telegraphed. Vignaux dropped his cue for the last time at 2,553 points, and even then his general average was higher than ever made before in a match. Slosson's grand average was 38 74-77. One evening he averaged 76, and another 75. His highest run was 398. All of these go on record as the best.

"I prided myself on that run of 398," said George. "The first forty shots were made around the table before I railed the balls, and I made the last fifty shots by open play.

"On the fifth and last night of the match," continued George, "I had the balls on the rail, a surging crowd broke in the doors of the dining room of the Grand Hotel, where we played. I thought that the mob was about to sack the place. This threw me out of play a little, and caused the balls to separate. When I ran out the game is over. Vignaux's place to shake hands with me. He made no offer to do so, and when I extended my hand to him he turned his back, saying, 'No,' and walked to the other end of the table. His countrymen, however, cheered and applauded me heartily. Some of them said that Vignaux was no Frenchman, he was a Turk. Mr. Daniel Rondeau, the referee, is a gentleman of wealth and education. He speaks seven languages, and is a strong lover of right and justice. Vignaux met him at Mr. St. Martin's after the match, and upbraiding him, said that he was no Frenchman, but a Prussian, for making him sit down at times when he claimed decisions in his favor. Mr. Rondeau advised his defeated challenger to go slow and be careful of his words, as he was prepared to defend his honor."

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FREE TRADE DEFENDED.

A Policy that it is Declared would Practically Annex Canada.

In his lecture before the Revenue Reform Club in Brooklyn last evening upon "Free Trade and Free Men," Andrew McLean, the managing editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, said that commercial jealousy, which was one of the most conspicuous causes of war, was founded upon the very ignorant but the very natural notion that whatever is gained by one country must be lost to another.

"Obviously," he continued, "with free trade established, the motive for these fightings would disappear. With this principle introduced, conquest would be seen to involve no gains, and the utmost prosperity of neighboring powers no losses. What could conquest give but access to the resources of the dominion subjugated? Free trade offers this without the shedding of a drop of blood. It is sometimes asked, as far as the manifest destiny of the United States to absorb Canada. What would be gained let our protectionist friends tell us, that is not now open to us, if we will but abandon our prohibitive tariff. If Canada were annexed to-morrow she would be as free to trade virtually as any of the neighboring States do, and this relation she would bear at once if Congress would order the Chinese wall of restriction to be thrown down.

"How labor suffers from the misapprehension of these principles, and the theory that nations are enemies rather than essentially interdependent and enrichers of each other, may be judged from the magnitude of the world's military establishments.

"Add to the armies and navies the vast body of Custom House employees, every one of whom contributes but produces nothing, every one of whom is a burden upon productive industry, and it is not too much to say that the men in Europe and America engaged in occupations that augment the wealth of the world are deprived of a billion and a half of dollars per annum which would otherwise be divided between wages and capital. This, surely, is a remarkable species of protection. The one key that opens the treasure house of the world is the key of intelligent self-interest. Produce what other men want, and they will gladly exchange for it articles to your liking. Human nature has its own way of finding out the shop at which the best return can be got for its money."

REMARKS ABOUT PILET.

Did the Monroe Doctrine Save Guatemala from Sudden French Wrath?

PANAMA, Feb. 11.—The Guatemalan court which has been investigating the alleged outrage on Mr. Pilet, Secretary of the French legation, finds, like the court-martial, that the arrest was not a violent outrage. There is no evidence, the court says, that at the time of his arrest Mr. Pilet was known to his captors, "while the circumstance of his galloping so late at night, his improper behavior toward the Commandant and the patrol, and the state of mind in which he appeared to be, precluded the idea that he might hold an official post." There is no proof, the court says, that Mr. Pilet's testimony that Sergeant Orellana struck him. The medical experts think that his slight bruises came of a fall. The patrol, however, might justly have inflicted them, because he first assaulted the patrol with his whip. He was properly arrested and before Escobedo, the Commandant, was properly detained.

The *Star and Herald* says that France and Guatemala will settle the matter amicably without the appearance of a French man of war. The new French Cabinet has been consulted with the Guatemalan envoy over the matter. "There is no doubt," says the *Star and Herald*, "that American influence has again been felt in this question. The calming influence of the United States by and before, and save the idea of a repetition of Mexican and other interferences with which the people of the region are familiar. The hasty disclaimer of any hostile significance in the Pilet affair was doubtless wrung from the French government by the fierce attitude of the American press, sound and loyal, always when America is wakes from its lethargy to hostile European influence. If this should prove true, we have no doubt, people will begin to admit that the Monroe doctrine is not altogether as 'a sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal.'"

A Tramp Abroad.

Among the passengers who sailed on Saturday in the State line steamer State of Pennsylvania was William Robinson. He is the brother of the wife of Sir Matthew Wyatt, a member of the English Parliament and a retired General of the army. Six months ago he was sent from London to Canada by his sister. He remained in Montreal but a few weeks, when he started on foot for New York. He was penniless when he came on his way. He had no money, and became a tramp. At Albany on Jan. 21, he told the story of his wanderings to Mr. Charles Parker, the secretary of the state board of charities, and he was committed to the Albany County Almshouse. He has now been sent to England.

He Went for his Left Leg.

The greatest proof of the genuine merit of an article can be found in the testimonials of its users, and the thousands of testimonials respecting the great German Remedy prove most conclusively that it is all that it is claimed to be. Mr. Jacob Schaefer, who lives at 83 Bedford st., Brooklyn, N. Y., is one of the fortunate ones. I rubbed it on the old man's left leg for several days, and it caused him great pain. A case of elephantiasis was said to have settled on the man, never limb, case before this winter. But as almost everybody else was suffering with it, I guess I had to be in the fashion. So one day, as I was hastily sent to get some liquor, I rubbed it on my right leg. The pain creeping down my left limb, but didn't think much of it until night, when it began to make me groan. I had been the advertisement of a friend who had tried it, and had heard something about it from friends. I therefore got a bottle of it, and went for my old leg. I did not count much on its use on the old leg, but rubbed a little on the first time. The first application gave me great relief, and I let up on it until the next day, when I used the remainder in the bottle. That settled it. I have not felt any rheumatic pain since. So much for that trial."—Adv.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THE PENSION ARREARS RESOLUTION TABLED BY THE SENATE.

A Lively Spar Over the Indian Question—Passage of the Appropriation Bill—Star Route Methods Discussed in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Mr. Frye of Maine, in presenting a memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce in favor of a Tariff Commission, said the representation that the so-called high protectionists favored the bill for delay was a fallacy. As one of that class he favored general revision and amendment.

Mr. Lapham of New York presented a resolution of the New York Legislature upon the necessity for a tax in the form of head money for the care of immigrants. The probability is that the number for the past year, 460,000, may be increased by 50,000 during the present year, and the law is urged as necessary to protect the State from the care and expense which belong to the unwise, unjust importation of persons who in many cases are paupers, criminals, lunatics, or affected with diseases, and permanent physical and intellectual disability to secure their own support. The same resolution was introduced in the House by Mr. Cox.

Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts presented two bulky packages tastily decorated with colored ribbons, enclosing numerous petitions for the better observance of treaty stipulations with the Indians, asking that they be given lands in severalty, &c. He said that a year ago he had presented a like number of petitions to the same effect, and that these now submitted were signed by Govs. St. John of Kansas and Long of Massachusetts; Wm. E. Dodge of New York, Judge Shipman of Hartford, professors of leading colleges, officers of charitable and educational institutions, and members of church congregations, numbering more than 100,000 citizens. He also read a letter urging the just and humane treatment of the Indians, and that the nation should keep its plighted faith with them.

Mr. Plumb, one of the Kansas Senators, expressed surprise at the fervor and earnestness with which the Senator from Massachusetts had advocated the case of the petitioners seemed to indicate that he really believed in it. Mr. Plumb denied that their wealth or position gave those petitioners any undue claim upon Congressional attention, and, in view of their distance from the Indians, believed the fact would hold good in this as in other cases, that the sympathy lavished upon the Indians by many people was in direct ratio to their lack of knowledge about them. He asserted it was not true that Congress had violated treaty obligations, and proceeded to show, on the other hand, the leniency with which Indians who had perpetrated massacres such as that of the Utes and various outrages upon the people of the border had been treated by the Government, while no like consideration was shown for white men. As to the remedy of giving lands in severalty suggested by the petitioners, the fact was that not a single case on record in which the Government had been able to keep the Indians upon a reservation after placing them there.

Mr. Dawes said there would have been no outrage upon the people of Kansas by the Indians but for prior indictable outrages by the educated, civilized, law-pretending people of the United States. The Kansas victims had the whole American people behind them to sympathize with and redress their wrongs, but the poor Indians who had been trampled upon, and had returned to Europe four times at his own expense, and had met Vignaux on his own ground three times. It was his turn to cross the ocean. The Frenchman said "No, no," at first, but he subsequently intimated that he might visit New York in January or February.

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JAY GOULD'S HAND AGAIN.

The Tumble in Louisville and Nashville Stock Attributed to his Manipulation.

The stock of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company sold in the Stock Exchange on Jan. 3 at 100¾. The price has not touched that figure since, and yesterday the stock sold at 67⅞, a decline of 33¾ per cent. Until Monday of this week the decline was in the main gradual and steady and in unison with the general downward tendency of the market. The dealings in the stock were not of unusual magnitude until last week, when the transactions aggregated over 95,000 shares, as against about 30,000 or 35,000 during the previous weeks of the year. Monday and yesterday were noteworthy days in the Exchange for the rapid and marked decline in the price of nearly every active security. Louisville and Nashville was most conspicuous. Both account of the great decline and the volume of transactions. On Monday it dropped from 86⅝ to 79⅞ upon dealings of over 30,000 shares. Yesterday the sales amounted to 46,500 shares, some of which were made at as low as 67⅞, being a decline during the two days of over 19 per cent. There was a recovery in the latter part of the day to 72⅞, the closing price. The dealings in this stock were the feature of the two days.

Since the decline began, soon after the 1st of January, there have been in constant circulation several rumors respecting the stock, which, with time and no corroboration, have come to be regarded simply as devices to depress it. The events of yesterday brought all these reports out into strong relief and multiplied their number. It was said that the company has an immense floating debt, which has been estimated as high as $3,000,000. The officers of the company admit that it has a floating debt, but how large it is they decline to state. President Baldwin, speaking upon this subject yesterday, said that there was no occasion to mention the amount, as most companies had similar indebtedness, and his had ample assets to meet its obligation of the nature mentioned.

Another report has it that there are serious dissensions in the Board of Directors. It is asserted that one of the number, formerly most conspicuous in the management of the company, has joined hands with Mr. Gould to depress the stock, to the great disadvantage and indignation of his brother directors. It is also asserted that a number of the Board wanted to know more about the actual financial condition of the company than they knew, and that the executive officers withheld the desired information. This President Baldwin denied.

Still another cause of anxiety has been the possibility that the city of Louisville, which holds a block of about 20,000 shares of the stock, would avail itself of a recent enactment of the Kentucky Legislature to dispose of its holding. A resolution adopted by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of that city on Monday night disposes of that fear for the time. The resolution is adverse to selling any of the city's stock at present prices.

According to the general belief of the street, and so far as that belief is corroborated by the most careful observers, the events of yesterday and Monday are due to the manipulation of Mr. Gould. He has been regarded as a bear upon the stock for several weeks, but without making any very vigorous assault upon it until now. Mr. Gould is said to have made use of Mr. H. Victor Newcombe, formerly President of the company, and still one of its directors. A friend of that gentleman said yesterday that he was convinced that Mr. Newcombe sold the last of his holdings with the aid of Mr. Gould at par and upwards, and then went in with him to bear the stock.

It is said that Mr. Gould's interest in the manipulation may arise from one or all of three purposes, simply to make money, to obtain control of the company, and to punish some of his enemies who have been long in the saddle. The chances are that it is for all three reasons, and several others known only to himself.

An officer of a Wall street bank said yesterday that it was true, as had been hinted, that some of the notes of the company, bearing the endorsement of a Western car trust company, had been offered for discount in Wall street within the past week or so. The amount he could not state, as he declined the paper as soon as he learned what it was.

There was more excitement in the Stock Exchange on Monday and yesterday, especially the latter, than has been developed for a long time. Louisville and Nashville dragged all the other Southern securities in its wake, and the general liquidation, especially by weak speculators, brought stocks upon the market to an amount much in excess of the demand. The course of Louisville and Nashville alarmed [illegible] rators, and it was evident that some [illegible] ses must have been suffered, but after [illegible] confident feeling prevailed. The bulls [illegible] that the decline was a good thing in [illegible] to establish a sufficiently low basis [illegible] advance prices; and the bears, being with success, were of course jubilant—as jubilant as a bear can be.

STICKNEY'S TRIAL.

Unfortunate Harvard Man in a Paroxysm of Rage.

From the Chicago Tribune.

SYCAMORE, Col., Feb. 17.—In the trial of C. W. Stickney, the Harvard College graduate, for the murder of Thomas Dawes, the prisoner's counsel today in his opening argument Mr. Jerome, the prosecuting attorney, said: "If the Court please, it is already in evidence that for the space of three months before Dawes had served suspicious circumstances, as he supposed, in the conduct of Mrs. Stickney with Campbell, that he had received letters from Campbell to Mrs. Stickney, and that on the occasion which led to his death he had reason to suppose that something should be wrong.

"Suddenly Stickney sprang to his feet, and yelled, 'You are a liar!'

"A dead silence fell upon the audience, and all eyes were turned upon the prisoner. He stood erect, looking across the table at Dawes, who was seated, and was scarcely eight feet distant. Stickney's eyes were set in a fixed stare. The man seemed paralyzed with rage. Dawes rose from his seat, and faced him, slowly backward. Just as she was about to, or had, spoken to him, Mrs. Stickney rose. A dozen jumped between them, but the prisoner, with superhuman strength, forced his way through them, and fell upon Dawes, who was now at the door of the room. The latter stood with uplifted hand ready to strike the prisoner when he should spring across the table. A dozen men had been detailed to take Dawes, who slowly backward to his chair. He retreated with his mouth frothing. His sister threw her arms around his neck and kept him back. This was the end. When he sat starting for a minute, and then turned his face workily. Judge Heim said he would not order the prisoner shackled then, but would have him manacled and shackled if another outbreak occurred. The officer ward ordered him to jail, but finally agreed to wait the decision of the doctors upon the advisability of returning him. The State closed with the testimony of Dr. Denslow, who examined Stickney last night. He testified that Stickney's eyes and blood were affected.

Readjusters Come Out Ahead.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 21—In the Senate to-day the deadlock of two weeks over the election of an Auditor was broken. There was a vote on some filibustering motion, which resulted in a victory for the Readjusters, the roll call showing that Senator Hale, one of the four original bolters, and Senators Walker and Mayo, who had joined with the Democrats on Saturday to postpone the election of Auditor, had returned to their party allegiance. Mr. Wingfield of Hanover, a straight-out Republican, also voted with the Readjusters. The candidate for Auditor is Colonel Harrison, who passed—yeas, 19; nays, 17. This disposes of Mr. Massie's chances for the Auditorship. The Readjuster nominee, S. Brown Allen of Augusta, will certainly be elected on Thursday.

Williston Seminary Students Arrested.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 21.—Three Williston Seminary students at Easthampton—Daniel T. Pratt of Elmira, N. Y., Samuel M. Bevin of Easthampton, Conn., and Judson S. Dutcher of Ellenville, N. Y.—were arrested to-day for recently assaulting and abducting a boatman named Dumont. The bail each was fixed in $5,000 for trial, and the others in $2,000 each.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales Feb. 21.

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

94 U. S. 5s at 3%	100⅝	100	3 La. consols	66
20 U. S. 4½s	102	102½	80 Tenn. 6s	102
7 U. S. 4s, r	119½	119½	10 Tenn. 6s, old	40½

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

1 Alt. & T. H. 2d pf	100½	71	Lake S. & M. S.	109½
10 Atch. & T. inc	50	50	Mich. Cent.	90
40 Bos. H. & E. 1st	95	95	N. J. Cent. 1st	114
5 Bur. C. R. & N.	105	98	N. Y. & New Eng. 1st	117
1 Ches. & O. 6s, gold	117	117	N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	121
1 Ches. & O. cur. 6s	103	103	N. Y. N. H. & H.	155
1 Ch. & N. W. 2d	120	120	N. Y. Pac. 1st	109
5 Ch. & Alton, 1st pf	140	140	Norf. & W. con. 5s	117
15 Cent. Pac. 1st	110½	110½	Nor. Pac. 1st	112
7 C. C. C. & I.	55½	55½	Ohio & Miss. 2d con.	107
2 Del. & Hud. Can.	106	106	Ore. R. & N. 1st	110
5 Den. & R. G. con.	105½	105½	Ore. Imp. 1st	100
45 E. Tenn. Va. & Ga.	70½	70½	Pa. R. R. 2d	107½
47 E. Tenn., Va. & Ga.	105	105	Pacific of Mo. 1st	117
12 Ill. Cent.	133½	133	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	105
12 Ind. Ill. & Ia.	40	41	St. P. & Dul. 1st pf	99½
5 Lou. & Nash.	72½	72½	San Fran.	33
5 Lake E. & W.	26½	25½	San Fran. pf.	51
5 Lake Shore	108½	108½	Tex. Pac.	40½
5 Kan. L.	54½	55	Union Pacific	110½
5 Metrop. El.	99	99	Wab. & Pac.	28½
5 Mem. & Chas.	55	55	Wab. & Pac. pf.	53½
5 Missouri Pac.	97	97½	West. Un. Tel.	76½
5 Mich. Cent.	91½	91½		

46430 Lou. & N.	79½@67⅞	18000 Wab. & P. pf.	57½@54¼

Bonds.

$60 Long Isl.	51½@51	10 Amer. Ex.	135

Coal Companies.

100 Hil. S. & W.	42¾	200 New Cent.	17
2600 Ohio. Pac.	100½@99¾	100 Colorado	31
700 Nanh'n El.	80@80¾	700 Colorado	31@31¼
110 Manh. R.	97		

Expresses.

100 Marietta	54	100 U. States	78¾

Telegraphs.

300 Wes'n U.	99@99¾	34000 Wash. Un.	70¼@70⅛
14700 Mich. Cent.	92¼@91¾	100 Amer. Dist.	50
85 Wes. & B.	12½	Total sales, 403,279.	
100 Manhat. R'k.	90		
14400 Mem. & Ch'n	55@55		

CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s, at 3%	100⅝	101	Mil. & St. Paul	107¼	107¾
U. S. 5s, at 3%	102	102½	Mil. & St. P. pf.	—	122
U. S. 4½s, c.	114¾	114¾	Mo., K. & Tex.	30¼	31
U. S. 4½s, r.	112¾	113	Mobile & Ohio	26	28
U. S. 4s, r.	117¾	118¼	Morr. & Essex	126½	127
U. S. 4s, c.	117¾	118¼	Nash. & Chat.	71	72
Am. Dis. Tel.	51	55	N. J. Central	99½	99
Colorado Coal	41	42	N. Y. Cent. & H.	120¾	120¾
Canada South.	47	47½	N. Y. Elevated	106	107
C. C. & I. C.	110	110½	Norf. & W. pref.	46	48
C. C. C. & Ind.	77¾	78¾	Nor. Pac.	34	34¼
Chic. R. & Q.	133