SHERMAN OPENS THE BALL.

TURNING FROM A SILVER DEBATE TO ATTACK THE PRESIDENT.

Senator Edmonds's Great Effort Heeded Off by a Sore Throat—The Ohio Senator Taking the Wind Out of the Vermonter's Sails by a Dexterous Move—Silver in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the propriety of making such an amendment to section 3,571, Revised Statutes, as may be necessary to require the issue of United States notes of the denomination of one and two dollars. Mr. Ingalls understood that the smaller notes had been withdrawn and practically retired from circulation for the purpose of forcing silver into circulation, and thereby rendering silver unpopular with the people. The people, however, desire the restoration of the small United States notes; and inasmuch as they pay all the money in the Treasury from their own resources, and are the owners of whatever currency there may be in the country, he (Mr. Ingalls) did not see why the people's wish should not be gratified.

Mr. Eustis offered a resolution directing the Finance Committee to inquire whether it had been the custom for the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans to receive deposits of standard silver dollars from shippers of said coin, and to issue to their correspondents at New Orleans receipts for the silver, subject to count, and to issue silver certificates after the count of said dollars, as was stated, it had been made, and whether said custom, if it had prevailed, had been changed by instruction of the Treasurer of the United States, and the reasons.

Mr. Eustis stated that the cashier of a national bank of New Orleans had written him stating that shipments of silver dollars had been made by banks in the interior to their correspondents in New Orleans, but the Sub-Treasurer at New Orleans had refused to receive the silver dollars on deposit, and that that refusal had been approved by the Treasurer of the United States. It seemed that the law in favor of the circulation, transmission, and deposit of silver dollars had been practically suspended by the officials of the United States, and that a strong prejudice would soon be created against the silver dollar. Mr. Eustis had received information from another cashier of a bank giving the starting information that country merchants were refusing to receive silver dollars except at a discount.

Mr. Toller said every thing possible had been done by the Administration, as well as by others, to make it difficult or impossible for people holding silver dollars to exchange them for silver certificates, and to render the silver dollars as unpopular as possible. He inquired: "Who is the Secretary of the Treasury, that he should stand up and thwart the deliberate law of Congress?"

Mr. Sherman deprecated the use of the Treasury Department as a convenience between three or four banks, involving the payment of express and other charges by the Government. This would be the silver idea run mad. He was not opposed to silver; he believed in silver, but he believed in an honest silver dollar.

Mr. Sherman said that the transaction under consideration involved a request from a bank that the Assistant Treasurer should open an account with that bank for silver dollars deposited with the Sub-Treasury. There was no authority of law for such a thing.

As to the exchanging of silver certificates for silver dollars, Mr. Sherman thought it proper that the exchange should be freely made by the Treasury, as banks did not ordinarily have the accommodations for keeping large masses of silver dollars. If the banks were compelled thus to hoard silver dollars, it would bring discredit on those coins. It should be the right of a grocryman or any citizen to go to the Sub-Treasury and deposit his silver dollars there and get a silver certificate instead. It was not the right of the Government to refuse to give him that accommodation.

Mr. Morrill—Can he ask for their "reasons" if they refuse? (Laughter.)

Mr. Sherman—That question of "reasons" does not arise here. We can only call for the reasons for an official act. The real question in that matter is that we cannot call on the President for the reason why he removed a person.

Senator Sherman here created quite a sensation by beginning the attack upon the Administration for refusing to send in papers regarding suspensions from office. Mr. Edmunds was expected to lead off on this question. He has had the matter in charge by common consent, and it is well known that he has spent a great deal of time in an investigation of the subject and in the preparation of a report, which has been anticipated with great interest as a political document of this session of Congress. It was supposed that he would present this report to the Senate to-day. There was a full attendance of Senators and spectators in the galleries to hear it. But Mr. Edmunds did not appear. He sent a note to Mr. Ingalls saying that he was suffering from a very sore throat and asked him to preside at the Judiciary Committee meeting. This committee has not yet adopted Mr. Edmunds's report, but it was supposed that he would call a special meeting to consider it as soon as he was well enough to attend. Until then it was understood that the discussion would be postponed. There is a good deal of rivalry among the Presidential candidates in the Senate over this matter, and in the list are included Edmunds, Sherman, Blair, Harrison, Logan, and Hawley. Mr. Sherman, it appears, decided not to wait for Edmunds to open the debate, but took the floor to-day, stole the thunder of the Senator from Vermont, and launched out into a speech that created a sensation and a decided impression. He had evidently been preparing for it for some time, and he referred to Michael A. Jones as far back as the time of Washington as familiarly as if they had occurred only yesterday. He brought the case home to the present Administration, and said that when he was Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Bayard was Chairman of the Committee on Finance the latter made the same inquiries of him that are now being made by the Senate. He (Sherman) as Secretary of the Treasury answered them, believing, as he still believed, that the Senate had the right to know all that was going on in the departments of the Government.

Mr. Sherman's speech was suggested by the receipt of a message from the President a few minutes before he took the floor, which enclosed the reply of Secretary Manning to a resolution passed by the Senate some days ago asking for information in regard to the removal of E. M. Brayton, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of North Carolina. The messages from the President and communications from the heads of departments are laid upon the table of the President pro tem, and opened by him. Mr. Sherman opened the envelope which contained the reply of Secretary Manning refusing to furnish the information called for, and immediately took the floor to discuss the proposition involved. The discussion will probably be resumed to-morrow, and be continued indefinitely.

In the House Mr. Blanchard of Louisana introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of all moneys or funds seized and collected by Gens. Butler and Banks while in command of the Department of the Gulf during the war, and particularly of all amounts seized by Gen. Banks under Order No. 202 by United States officers in New Orleans from May, 1862, to May, 1865, together with the disposition of the moneys and funds so seized and appropriated by the United States.

The House at 4:10 went into Committee of the Whole on the Half Gallon Liquor Tax bill.

Mr. Weaver of Iowa took the floor with a speech upon the financial question and an attack upon the national banking system.

The House adjourned without action.

Could Afford to Pay the Dog's Passage.

Mathew Walsh lived at Clifton, S. I., for many years. He attended Father Lewis's church, of which he, his wife, and daughter were communicants. Mrs. Walsh died five months ago, and was decently buried by Father Lewis and his niece, Mme. Thiery. Walsh had told them he was destitute.

Last week Walsh called upon Father Riordan, the missionary at Castle Garden, and asked him to get him a cheap ticket for Ireland as he wanted to go back there to die. Father Riordan learned that Walsh had a dog he thought a great deal of. Father Riordan increased himself in getting a cheap ticket for Walsh, but the Union steamship agents told him they could not take the dog. Father Riordan so informed Walsh, who, with many protestations of grief, thanked the missionary for his kind interest in him, and said he would leave the dog here with a friend, who would care for him.

Father Riordan then went to the Union Line to buy a reduced emigrant ticket on the Wyoming, which sailed to-day, when to his astonishment he learned that Walsh had bought a ticket for the dog and had paid $15 for it.

When Walsh called on Father Riordan for his cheap ticket yesterday the latter drew out of him that he had in his pocket sixty gold sovereigns, $15 in greenbacks, and some loose change.

In the afternoon Walsh's daughter called on Father Riordan and told him that she had given her savings for five years to her mother before the latter died, and that she did not know what had become of them.

Not Once in Twenty-Five Years

Have Allcock's Porous Plasters failed to give speedy proof of their unrivalled efficacy as the best known external remedy for rheumatism, sciatica, weak back lumbago, asthma, bronchitis, lung trouble, kidney disease, dyspepsia, malaria, nervous debility, spinal complaints, and all local pains. They are scientifically manufactured from the very best and most effectual ingredients, they have been tested in thousands of cases, and their value has been certified by the highest medical authority as well as by those who have found in them speedy relief from distressing ailments. The uniform success of this remedy has induced the making of worthless imitations, and these medicinal frauds have been impudently vaunted as "just as good" as Allcock's. The claim is utterly unfounded, while it is an unintentional compliment to Allcock's, by making that the standard by which external remedies are measured.—*Adv.*

If bilious, or suffering from impurity of blood, or weak lungs, and fear of consumption (scrofulous disease of the lungs), take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." And it will cure you. By druggists.—*Adv.*

KEEPER LAVERTY'S DEFENCE.

He Puts his Wife on the Stand to Combat Minnie Shaffer's Allegations.

TRENTON, Feb. 8.—Judge Stewart and a jury, in the County Court, have spent all day in listening to evidence to support an unusual claim set up by Patrick H. Laverty, principal keeper of the State prison here. Minnie Shaffer, formerly a prisoner, accused him of being the father of her unborn child. He had her arrested for perjury, and it is she who is on trial. The proceedings are looked upon, however, as in reality a trial of the Keeper. He previously introduced medical evidence to show that the woman's story could not possibly be true. This evidence was attacked by those who are defending Minnie Shaffer. To-day Keeper Laverty put his wife on the witness stand.

Prosecutor Beasley, in opening the case, made a feeling speech describing the evidence to be produced and the necessities put upon the keeper and his family. The keeper broke into tears during this speech. Then Mrs. Laverty, from him, beside her mother, sat Minnie Shaffer, small, black-haired, black-eyed, and black-dressed, evidently unfit to endure the excitement of the trial. She, however, hardly removed her eyes from the keeper's face. Her mother smiled when the keeper went.

Police Justice Stahl testified as to his taking Minnie Shaffer's complaint and the subsequent hearing resulting in Mr. Laverty's discharge. On cross-examination he admitted that on the night before that hearing he was summoned to the State prison by the keeper, and that there it was arranged that if Minnie Shaffer should come to the police court to make her complaint it should be withdrawn by Stahl, and the keeper, having his witnesses ready, was to come at once to the City Hall and the hearing was to be held immediately. This programme was carried out.

The keeper swore that he was not and could not have been the cause of the woman's trouble. On the keeper's cross-examination Prosecutor Beasley objected to the introduction of the names of Annie Lenhart and Mary Smith, former convicts, who were employed in the prison, as Minnie Shaffer was, as servants about the apartments of the Laverty family.

"I ask questions about these women," said Lawyer Buchanan, Mrs. Shaffer's counsel, "because I propose to rebut the keeper's story by proving that these two women, through his instrumentality, left the prison in the same condition in which Minnie Shaffer is now."

The Court admitted the testimony. Mr. Laverty admitted that Mary Smith had made a charge against him, but she had retracted it. He admitted that he had said Wm. H. Bennett, formerly a deputy keeper and now Postmaster of Long Branch, was one of three men who might be responsible for Mrs. Shaffer's condition, but he denied that he had ever told her to lay the charge to Bennett.

Before the afternoon session a mob of hundreds besieged the Court House. The doors were locked as soon as the room was full, but the crowd refused to leave, and fought fiercely for admittance. A large police force failed to disperse it, and finally the officers withdrew into the building and left the mob to howl outside, which it did for an hour. At the close of Mrs. Laverty's testimony she was assisted from the room by her husband and two grown sons. The rest of the afternoon was taken up with the testimony of physicians in Mr. Laverty's behalf. The trial will be continued to-morrow.

BOUND TO HAVE HIS RIGHTS.

Mr. Owens Defies the Speaker and Forty Sergeants-at-Arms.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 8.—In the House of Representatives at Frankfort this afternoon a bill to amend the Citizens' Gas Company's charter was up for consideration. Representatives William Owens and Spalding are friends of the gas company, and sought to delay consideration by filibustering. Owens called for the yeas and nays on a motion, but Speaker Offutt ruled him out of order, as he heard no second to the call. "The gentleman," said the Speaker, "is out of order. He must take his seat. If he fails to take his seat the Sergeant-at-Arms will compel him to be seated."

Owens's face flushed deeply. "I will not take my seat until I have had my rights," he said. "I defy any man to touch me. I defy the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall stand here and assert my rights. If there are forty Sergeants-at-Arms they cannot remove me from this place nor make me take my seat." Owens stood there with his head thrown back and his right hand pointed at the Speaker. Speaker Offutt called repeatedly to the Sergeant-at-Arms to seat Owens. Owens paid no attention to the feeble requests of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and finally the Speaker said that if Owens's call for the yeas and nays was seconded he would allow the roll to be called. Owens said it had been seconded, and the roll was called.

NEARLY STARVED IN CAMP.

A Disabled Hunter Who Lay Helpless in a Maine Wilderness.

BANGOR, Feb. 8.—C. A. Allison, the New York sportsman who had a terrible experience in the snow at Moosehead, left behind him at Brassua Lake his partner, Mr. Huntington, alone in camp. Huntington also had a hard time, and has just arrived in Bangor to tell his story. Everything went well until two weeks ago, when he put his ankle out of joint. He was on the shore of Brassua Lake, miles from any human habitation, where no one was at all likely to pass. By great effort, Huntington pulled his ankle back into place, but he was unable to step. He lay in his camp until one week ago Sunday, when a hunter and guide who was traveling around the lake thought he would visit him and tell him of Mr. Allison's adventure.

When the visitor reached camp he found Huntington nearly ready to give up all exertions to keep from starving and freezing. He had a small amount of food left, but he had broken up all his benches and camp furniture for fuel. The guide relieved all his wants and went to Kineo for help, and one week ago Mr. Huntington was taken to Kineo on a sled. Huntington expects to recover in six weeks, and says he will then return to Brassua and go into camp again.

Contesting Artist Page's Will.

The contest over the will of William Page, the artist, was resumed yesterday morning before Surrogate Stephens in Edgewater, Staten Island. The widow and her two sons were present to defend the will. Mrs. Annie Rose and Mrs. Emma Watson, daughters of Mr. Page by highest wife, are contestants. They say they do not care for the money that might possibly come to them on the setting aside of the will, but that they feel from the affectionate relations that existed between them and their father he would have left a token of his love for them had he been allowed to do so. They want to prove that Mr. Page was an affectionate parent. The will was made on Feb. 1, 1878, and was signed by three witnesses. Two of these were servants. One of the two has disappeared. The other, Mary Ellen Revelly, testified, yesterday, for the defence of the will that she was treated like a daughter, that she had known Mr. Page for three years before the making of the will, that he was perfectly rational, and that he called her into the room with the other witnesses, Annie Cooney [illegible] William Stevens Page, and said he was about to make a will, she saw him sign his name three times on parts of the will, and the witnesses then came in and signed herself.

The case was adjourned to Feb. 17 at 10½ o'clock in Richmond. A motion by Mr. Murphy to appoint an impartial temporary administrator was objected to by the defence on the ground that there were no specifications as to the value of the estate. The surrogate ordered that an inventory of the parts of the estate in the hands of each of the contestants be presented at the next hearing. It was stated that Mr. Page left several valuable manuscripts on art subjects, and that there had been offered by the defence for publication. This was indignantly denied by Lawyer Martin.

Disputing Over Hannah Sands's Half Million.

Hannah H. Sands, who died last May at Portchester, Westchester county, left half a million, which she gave by will to two nephews, John A. and Martin Brown, and to James and William Purdy, one of whom was in her employ. For fourteen years she had habitually worn calico dresses and cowhide boots, and for twenty years she had never ridden in any conveyance. When she died, over $100,000 in money and securities were found sewed up in the lining of her clothing. A suit was recently brought by Charles W. and Mary M. Brown, a nephew and niece, to set aside the probate of the will. The case was yesterday transferred to the Second Department by Judge Barrett.

Two Surface Railroads Find Favor.

The Aldermen's Committee on Railroads closed the hearing yesterday on the applications of the Southern Boulevard and Citizens' Railway Companies for the consent of the city to the building of surface railroads, and will report favorably on both projects. The Southern Boulevard road begins at the upper end of the iron bridge, crosses the Harlem at Third avenue and continues along the southern boulevard to the old Morrisania Town Hall. Mr. Bissell spoke in its favor, and Mr. A. W. Evarts, son of Senator Evarts, opposed on behalf of the Paul Spofford estate. The Citizens' Company proposes to lay a variety of tracks extending from Fourth street down the east side to South Ferry.

The Massachusetts Comes Back Leaking.

The steamer Massachusetts of the Stonington line, while making an extra trip from this city yesterday morning with freight for Stonington, ran aground on Shipan Reef, about a mile from Stamford. The steamer Crystal Wave, from Bridgeport, took off the Massachusetts's crew. At 10 o'clock the Massachusetts floated at 12½ o'clock and returned to this city. The damage to the boat has not yet been ascertained, she leaks a somewhat after leaving the ground, but her pumps kept her clear without much difficulty.

The Jury of the Vicinage.

Voluntary (?) testimonials from relatives, neighbors, and kind hearted ministers' wives are not needed to stimulate popular confidence in Benson's porous plasters. In those times of exact science the true and only proof of the superiority of any medicinal article is the endorsement of men who practise medicine and pharmacy—not the careless assertions of a few persons who are necessarily ignorant of these arts, and who, therefore, are sometimes induced to lend their names to the worst products of quackery. The fact that thousands of leading physicians, chemists, pharmacists and druggists certify that Benson's plasters are beyond competition, not only the best porous plaster, but the most effective external remedy, is decisive and conclusive; all these medical men always open for inspection in our office. For winter coughs, colds, aches, and pains, use Benson's plaster will do more good than a dozen of any other kind, and be infinitely more pleasant and quickly curative than liniments, lotions, and medicated oils. Refuse substitutions. Ask to see our trade marks. Seabury & Johnson, Pharmaceutical Chemists, New York.—*Adv.*

Carter's Little Liver Pills never fail to cure sick headache, often the very first dose. This is what is said by all who try them. 25 cents.—*Adv.*

THE FUND REACHES $50,000.

SOLID HELP FOR PARNELL IN HIS FIGHT FOR HOME RULE.

Fifteen Nationalities Have Contributed So Far—Westchester Makes a Good Showing—Money Sent to Help the Fishermen.

The most interesting thing at the gathering of the committeemen of the big Irish Parliamentary fund in the Hoffman House last night was the little slip of white paper that Miles O'Brien laid before Chairman Eugene Kelly. It showed at a glance how universal was the sympathy in this town for Parnell's efforts to secure home rule for Ireland. Upon it was written the nationalities represented by those who had contributed to make up the $50,000, at which handsome figure the fund now stands. Here they are:

American, Austrian, Prussian, Polish, Italian, Spanish, Cuban, Greek, Russian, English, Irish, French, Swedish, Swiss, African.

England will be added to the list when Pat Gilmore comes to turn in his list of volunteers for the big home rule concerts at Madison Square Garden next Sunday, for it was an Englishman who was the first to offer to toot for Parnell.

J. A. Beecher of Newark, who is an American who goes in for home rule for Erin, referred to the nationalities that have spoken for Parnell, and the applause the reference was hailed with was renewed with heartiness when he spoke in eulogy of the aid that THE SUN had given the fund. Mr. Beecher made half an hour eloquent for Ireland, and then the committeemen began to build a mound of checks and greenbacks on Banker Kelly's table. Committeeman Joseph Leavy announced that Chairman Cathcart of the Twenty-first Assembly District Republicans had taken his subscription book and gone out among the Republicans to get them to plank down greenbacks for the fund. Police Captain Clinchy was among the earliest contributors last night. He gave a $5 bill to help along the fight for home rule. Pat Gilmore said there were going to be 200 musicians in the Madison Square Garden on Sunday, making music for the cause. They would begin at 3 in the afternoon, and take a fresh start at night.

These were the subscriptions that Banker Kelly got last night:

W. P. Y., an American Friend, per John O'Sullivan, $5; Henry Clausen & Son, $200; S. G. Trasdell, 24 Waverly street, per Committeeman Callanan, $25. Collected by Assistant District Attorney James Fitzgerald—William Pallisa, $20; R. C. Muller, $1; Thomas Fletcher, $2; William Tacey, $1; Office Sergeant Bradley, $1; Officer McLoughlin, $1; Thomas N. Mangin, $2; Michael Fanning, $2; Capt. W. H. Clinchy, $5; John Kelly, $5; Miss Mary Rice, $1; John Walsh, $1; Philip Brady, $3; Patrick Hanan, $1; John Neidlicker, $1; Thos. Dennen, $1; Edward Fay, $1; Patrick Leahy, $1; Joseph Cox, $1; George Francis, $1; William Thompson, $1; the Rev. P. Malone, $10; Dennis Hurley, per J. J. O'Donohue, $50; Geo. R. Coleman, 180 Grand street, $25; S. R. Ives, 78 Front street, per J. Brosnan, $15. Collected by Assistant Custodian Conley of the Post Office—Supervising Inspector Stuart, in the building, $100; Charles Horth, 150 Canal street, $25; Charles Roberts, 210 Canal street, $25; Fleisin & Duval, 22 South William street, $50; H. B. Claflin, eleven, Colon, U. S. Consulate, $25; M. A. Slavin, 60 Ninth street, $25; Pollock & Van Wagnen, $25; Thomas Smith & Bro., Jersey City, $25; T. Mellugh, 931 Eighth avenue, $25; G. R. Gregzer, 914 Third avenue, $25; Dan Murray, per D. A. Spellissy, $24; Edward Gallagher, 140 Church street, per Miles O'Brien, $5. Total, $708.

Charles Horth gave his $25 because, he said, when he was banished to Van Diemen's land as a German revolutionist an Irish exile was the first man to befriend him there.

Peter P. Clinton, John Conway, and John B. Leddy, a committee acting for the patriotic townsmen of Westchester village, visited THE SUN office yesterday and left $189 on the city editor's desk. The money was the total of contributions handed in at a meeting that the townsmen recently held, to set an example to suburban towns in expressing substantial sympathy for Parnell's great work. The three townsmen left this interesting letter with the money:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Enclosed you will please find check for $189 from the village of West Chester, N. Y., as our donation through your esteemed paper to the Irish Parliamentary fund. This is the result of a meeting held here a few days ago addressed by the Hon. Stephen J. Meany, Father O'Keeffe, and Prof. Peter J. Tarpy. We hope this will stimulate other suburban towns to follow our example. Permit us also to sincerely thank THE SUN, which never fails to plead for the oppressed, for the grand assistance it is giving Parnell, whose statesmanship makes him master of the situation. O'Connell, in his most influential Parliamentary period, could count only thirty members or thereabouts, forming his support in the House of Commons, and most of these thirty were only nominal in their allegiance. He was Whig, and ready to accept the ministerial offer of place or pension. Parnell had eighty-six members pledged to local autonomy in support of the Irish party, and, with the balance of power, the trembling Whigs, the English parties, the Parnell phalanx can, any day make or unmake Ministries, as in Salisbury's case, until at length, from fear if not from favor, Ireland will be accorded the right of self-government.

THE SUN'S vigorous appeal for the strengthening of Parnell's hands in the great fight will never be forgotten by the Irish race the world over. Ireland for the Irish and the Irish for Ireland" is the text in brief of the new evangel of nationhood, the realization of which undoubtedly is soon at hand.

These were the men who planked down cash to back up their sentiment:

Prof. Peter E. Tarpy, $20; Rev. Father Chas. M. O'Keeffe, $10; Rev. John A. Waters, $5; Rev. H. F. McCabe, $5; Stephen J. Meany, $5; Patrick Ryan, $5; John B. Leddy, $5; James H. Maloney, $5; Patrick Mullen, $5; Alex. Devlin, Jr., $5; James Gallagher, $5; Thomas S. Ryan, $5; Seward Baker, $5; Dr. McNichol, $5; M. E. Devlin, $5; D. J. Murray, $5; Michael Ryan, $5; James Jarvis, $5; Hugh Linny, $5; John J. Bolan, $5; Stephen Austin, $2; Patrick Welsh, $2; Mr. Crien, $2; John Duncan, $2; Michael Eagan, $2; Patrick Clark, $2; Frank J. Meagher, $2; Owen J. Dolan, $2; John Murphy, $1; P. Coleman, $1; J. T. Lane, $1; John McNulty, $1; Stephen Fitzpatrick, $1; Michael Murray, $1; Murty O'Connor, $1; Dennis O'Connor, $1; John Malloy, $1; Patrick Sheridan, $1; Thomas McNulty, $1; James Nugent, $1; Thomas McNulty (2d), $1; M. Gilligan, $1; Jas. Fagan, $1; Peter Cooney, $1; Simon Gavigan, $1; Patrick Griffin, $1; Patrick Ryan, $1; Brennan, $1; Wm. Tharpay, $1; Michael Delaney, $1; Edward Doden, $1; John Dermody, $1; A. Friend, $1; Michael A. Leddy, $2; John B. Leddy, $2; Patrick Tarpy, $2; William Sweeney, $1; A. Friend, $1; M. E. Devlin, $2; D. J. McGrory, $2.

James Canning, an employee in the Nassau Gas Light Company, Brooklyn works, brought $32 to THE SUN office last night, and said it was for the Parnell fund. Then he went back to Brooklyn with the intention of raising more money for the same good object. He left this letter with the money:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The undersigned, employed at the Nassau Gas Light Company Works, Kent avenue and Cross street, Brooklyn, send the following $32 contribution to the Parliamentary fund: James Canning, $1; John Hart, $1; Andrew Fawr, $1; Simon Donohue, $1; Pat Reed, $1; Owen Purns, $1; John Carey, $1; Daniel Roustrer, $1; Morris Lee, $1; John Brooks, $1; J. Sullivan, $1; Tom Connors, $1; P. Donohue, $1; Jas. Connors, $1; M. Gallagher, $1; Benny McGuinne, $1; John Gorman, $1; Jerry Dwyer, 50c.; Mat Carberry, 50c.; M. McNeils, 50c.; Jerry Quinlan, 50c.; Pete Cooney, 25c.; Joseph Wright, 25c.; Dennis Lynch, 50c.; John Clark, 50c.; Terry Donohue, 50c.; John Goldie, 50c.; Tom German, 50c.; Con Mahoney, 50c.; Tom Donohue, 50c.; Pat Mahoney, 50c.; T. Twomey, 50c.; J. Crosbie, 50c.; Pat Mahoney, 50c.; Pat Lynch, 25c.; Pat Keegan (No. 2), 50c.; Flury, McAuliffe, 50c.; Wm. Palmer, 50c.; Wm. Steele, 50c.; Wm. Dunphy, 50c.; P. Mehrath, 50c.; James Lyons, 50c.; John Foley, 25c.; John Gerone, 25c.; P. McAuliffe, 25c.; M. Regan, 25c.; Mike Connelly, 50c.; Dave Herlihy, 25c.; Mike Nolan, 25c.; Pat Herlihy, 50c.

John Darien of Deckertown, N. J., sent $1 for the Parnell fund. He wrote that, being a poor man, he could not contribute largely, but he had a large amount of sympathy for the cause. John O'Donovan of Middletown, N. Y., sent $5 "to help the Parnellites," he writes, "obtain justice for Ireland, and to free that long-persecuted land from Albion's yoke."

THE SUN'S Parnell subscription stands:

Previously acknowledged	$1,672 55
Westchester village subscriptions	189 00
Nassau Gas Light Co.'s employees	32 00
John Darien	1 00
John O'Donovan	5 00
Total	$1,899 55

THE SUN'S readers didn't forget the poor fishermen of Ireland yesterday, either. P. P. Stoddart, who is a Ninth warder in Brooklyn, brought $5 to the office early in the day, and asked to have it sent to the fishermen. With the exception of the 50 cents contributed by Mrs. Tierney, it was all the result of the silver quarter contributions of Ninth ward sympathizers, whose means wouldn't permit the giving of any more. Mr. Stoddart handed us the money with a cordial wish for "continued prosperity to THE SUN." James Delaney was another well wisher who called at the office. He left two silver dollars, which were taken at once to Agent Schoonmaker of the Cable News Company.

THE SUN'S fishermen fund now stands:

Previously acknowledged	$2,209 29
P. P. Stoddart's Brooklyn collection	5 00
James Delaney	2 00
A clerk	1 00
Total	$2,217 29

21 Dogs and a Goat for the Police to Keep.

When an expressman can't get the price agreed upon for carting goods he stores them at the Police Central office, and the owner can regain possession of them only by paying what is due. Expressman Poly of 170 Greene street, however, was not allowed yesterday to take advantage of this time honored privilege of last resort, for he claimed the goods he had stored in store consisted of the twenty one dogs and the goat comprising the performing troupe of Prof. Barden. Mr. Poly according to his own version of the transaction, was hired by the Theatrical Performers and Dramatic Minstrels, with whom Prof. Barden's troupe is connected, to take the intelligent animals to Jersey City, where they were to be shipped by rail to Paterson. His reward was to be $3. When he got to Jersey City he was told that he must go to Paterson for his pay. He went to the Police Central office instead, and asked to have the dogs and the goat stored until the $3 was forthcoming. He was persuaded to go away and compromise the case.

Serious Illness of Crane the Actor.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—William H. Crane is again very ill, and last night his part in the "Comedy of Errors" at McVickers had to be taken by Mr. Howard. Mr. Crane played on Saturday night, though manifestly under disadvantage, but yesterday he took to his bed at the Grand Pacific, and last evening his physicians were anxious about him. He has caught a severe cold and has every symptom of pneumonia. This afternoon no one was permitted to see him but his attendants.

Notes of the Stage.

The Third Avenue Theatre was closed last night. It is lighted by electricity only, and the machinery had broken down. "The Banker's Daughter" will be produced to-night and last night's tickets are good.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Jack in the Box" at the Union Square.

The new play at the Union Square appealed to a large and intelligent assembly last evening with nothing more potent than flip-flaps. The hero was a boy, enacted by Miss Carrie Swain, and she turned handsprings. "Jack in the Box," as here presented, may be described as a dramatization of a somersault. There were other things in it, mostly illustrative of slum life in London, but only Miss Swain's reversals of perpendicularity were new and strange. All the rest of the material was familiar in substance if not in form, having been seen over and over in those realistic English plays which have lately come to be called melodramas. The inevitable cellar, into which Mr. George R. Sims and other makers of these pieces always sink their scenes of wickedness and oppression, was this time the den of an Italian padrone, whose business was the training of children in antics with which to achieve success as street mendicants. In this and every other act *Jack in the Box* popped up, or in, or out, to save somebody or something from the machinations of the villains. There was a wealthy Australian returned to England to find his son, who was a fugitive from a false charge of murder; there was a scoundrelly cousin, who wished to hang the innocent fellow in order to inherit the old man's fortune; there were extremely wicked Italians bent on vengeance and in possession of lost papers; and, altogether, the drama was a most unpleasantly collection of worn-out theatric rubbish unskillfully fitted together.

Miss Swain was a clever entertainer, however, and out of her doings the spectators got most of the pleasure that could be derived from the performance. She was as ridiculous as the rest of the company in the serious episodes (some of which were accented as jollity), but she sang, danced, and did acrobatic feats, like a whole variety show, with such an abundance of animal spirits and industrious vim that the people took a strong fancy to her. There were some ludicrously bad actors on the stage, and several who would have been acceptable had their rôles permitted. Mr. Hugh Fay did well with a hackneyed Irish part, Miss Blanche Thorne indicated an inheritance of Thorne talent, and a burlesque ballet dancer, mentioned modestly in the bill as E. Fry, made the house ring with laughter. The scenery was new and excellent, and care seemed to have been unevenly expended in getting the play ready.

Opening of the New Windsor.

There was a promise of prosperity in the audience that sat in the new Windsor Theatre last night and saw Clara Morris and her excellent company play the tearfully familiar "Miss Multon." The house looked bright and pretty; crimson and gold are not exactly a novel combination in theatre decoration, but their entirely intelligent use has given the new Bowery theatre a rather pleasing appearance, and the judicious division of the space occupied by the house has contributed to make it comfortable as well. Last night's large audience, it is to be particularly remarked, was in a large degree above the average of Bowery fashion, so far as Bowery playgoers show; in a measure this was due to the formality of the occasion, but the fact may be accepted as indicating that the Windsor will probably attract a new and quieter clientel. Happily, the gallery, for all its mass of occupants, was not turbulent, and there was but slight suggestion of old times about the evening in this respect.

The play was carefully rendered and prettily mounted. Miss Morris is, perhaps, not acting with conspicuous strength, though she is quite as earnest and certainly wholly as popular as ever.

Of course there was a dedicatory address. It fell to the lot of Judge David McAdam to make it. He came before the curtain and did it neatly, if conventionally, and when he finished he was applauded as much as if he had been a star actor. Then there was a presentation—very much of a surprise it was, too—to the Windsor's new manager, Frank B. Murtha, who had to stand the fire of Abe Hummel's eloquence until it led up to the placing in the urbane manager's hands of a fine gold watch and chain, the gift of friends. Altogether, the Windsor entered its new lease of life with a decided show of vigor.

Booth as "King Lear."

One of the generally entertained ideas that are to be performed during his month at the Fifth Avenue Theatre is *King Lear*. Great versatility is his rare possession, and he has just exhibited that faculty to the utmost by playing *Hamlet*, *Iago*, and *Lear* in three successive representations. Each character has had much more than mere differences of aspect from the others. Every one has been distinct, peculiar, and imbued with precisely the spirit that the actor doubtless intended. The most exacting and critical Shakespearean scholar must admit that Booth's conceptions are founded in every line he utters, whether it is always the best one or not; and that, if this tragedian lacks the compelling magnetism of genius, he commands beyond any contemporary the niceties of mimetic art. His imperiousness of majesty enthroned as *Lear* is a perfect assumption, and the later miseries of the demented, dying old man are made thoroughly expressive.

The support is by a company whose good qualities could be made more valuable, and the bad ones inconspicuous, by that general firm and clever control which is lamentably absent from the Booth entertainments.

"The Bandit King" at Niblo's.

There was thick extra boarding on the stage at Niblo's last night. Mr. James H. Wallick was playing there on horseback. The play was "The Bandit King." It filled the stage with terror, and the voice of Mr. Wallick was so deep that it shook the horses he bestrode. The trouble was that, beginning in the simple first passages of the play with the deepest pitch which it is possible for a voice to fathom, the voice found it impossible to mark the profounder passages except by a dense hoarseness, which was unavoidable rather than artistic. All of the most intense business and paraphernalia of the fabled West were introduced, and the play was uproariously received.

The Liederkranz Society.

One of the most delightful evenings of music ever heard in New York was that given on Sunday evening last by the Liederkranz Society in its club rooms on Fifty-eighth street as the second concert of this season. The selections were combined with that perfect judgment which, in the arrangement of a programme, sometimes insures an enjoyable concert, even though the rendering of the music may be far from faultless.

On this occasion, however, perfection of interpretation fully consummated a charm promised upon the programme by an assemblage of pieces of which the remarkable beauty could not be challenged. These numbers included Cherubini's overture to "Les Abencerrages," two songs for male chorus, Liszt's E flat concerto for piano and orchestra, and Mozart's Requiem Mass for solo voices, mixed chorus, and orchestra. This latter work occupied the second half of the evening, and enlisted all the forces of the club. Under the inspiring influence of its extraordinarily gifted conductor, Mr. Reinhold Herman, the club now has learned to give out at least twice the volume of sound it was capable of producing at its first concert, while the improvement in steadiness and expression seemed a marvelous advance to have taken place in the short time that has elapsed between the first and the second concerts, scarcely more than two months.

Mr. Thomas's orchestra, confided to Mr. Herman's care for this occasion, lost nothing of their best effects from coming under the direction of a leader comparatively new to them. Mr. Herman held them with a firm though gentle hand, to which they gave ready obedience. Their best work was, perhaps, done in the accompaniment to Mr. Herman's splendid planing of Liszt's concerto. His talent is of remarkable force and fire which now, more than ever before, makes the great pianist's work admirable, was followed, seconded, supported, and emulated to such a degree by the orchestral portion that a positively electrifying ensemble effect was produced.

The solos of the Requiem were in entirely competent hands, Mrs. Gerrit Smith was the soprano, Miss Winant alto, Mr. Jacob Graff tenor, and Mr. Prehn baritone. They are all so well known as reliable and excellent artists that their names alone are sufficient testimony to the admirable rendering of the quartets.

At the last concert of the season one of Mr. Herman's compositions, "The Bridge of Sighs," will be given as *pièce de résistance*.

Sporting Notes.

Capt. Daly, the athlete of New York, in his first essay in a mounted sword contest in San Francisco last week defeated sergeant Walsh.

The lead for Gen. Paine's new yacht (the Puritan's future rival) has been fastened to the keel. The keel is wider than any that has ever been fitted for a yacht, she will carry more lead than the Puritan, and be two feet long over all 85 on water line, with a freeboard of 5 feet 4 inches at the least. The centre board slote is 23 feet long by 6 inches at the least.

The last match for the sculling championship of the world was rowed on Dec. 18 on the Paramatta River, Australia, for $200 a side, by William Beach and Neil Matterson, the latter of Parramatta. Beach was a strong favorite at the start. Both men got away on even terms, rowing about 38 strokes a minute. Matterson went away with a slight lead, but when they had rowed about one mile Beach, who is a powerful stroke, drew level with his opponent, and passing Chris Point he had a third of a length to the good. From this point to the finish of the race needs but little description. Beach had the race entirely in his own hands, and rowing a fine, swinging stroke increased his lead stroke after stroke. Matterson made one or two feeble attempts to decrease the distance between the two boats, but Beach simply played with him, and rowed leisurely home an easy winner by a dozen lengths or more. The time (24 min. 11½ sec.) was slow, the race being rowed against a strong tide and wind."

RUNAWAY FREIGHT CARS.

Some of Them Jump the Track and Wreck House in a St. Louis Street.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—A freight train of sixty-two cars, heavily laden, while running up Popular street from the river, this morning, separated in the middle, and the rear portion started back down the grade. The brakemen did all in their power to stop the runaway cars, but failed, and in order to save their lives they jumped from the train. Several cars jumped the track but still kept on down the grade, crashing into the houses which line the streets.

One of the cars finally became ditched, and this stopped the cars behind it. The others kept on, some of them off the track and some on, until they toppled over into