LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

SOMETHING JEFFERSONIAN FOR THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Taking a Cast of the Statesman's Face for a Bust for the Niches in the Wall—President and Mrs. Cleveland Dine with Secretary Endicott—Vest and Frye Cannot Agree on Some Facts as to Shipping—A Battle for Pure Lard Being Waged—Senator Platt Tells What he Knows About the Surplus—A River that Won't Be Improved Because it Can't Be Found.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The attention of persons passing through Statuary Hall in the Capitol to-day was attracted to an artist engaged in taking a plaster cast of the head of Thomas Jefferson from the bronze statue of that statesman. From this cast a marble bust will be made, in conformity with the following resolution adopted by the Senate in the Forty-ninth Congress:

Resolved, That marble busts of those who have been Vice-Presidents of the United States shall be placed in the vacant niches of the Senate Chamber from time to time, that the Architect of the Capitol is authorized, subject to the advice and approval of the Senate Committee on the Library, to carry into execution the object of this resolution, and the expense incurred shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Acting under this resolution the busts of ex-Vice-Presidents Hamlin, Wheeler, and Arthur have been already ordered. The casts of each were obtained during the lifetime of the subject and those of Messrs. Hamlin and Wheeler were taken from life. Mr. Arthur made several appointments for the purpose of sitting for a cast, but his illness prevented. He chose St. Gaudens to do the work, and that artist is now engaged upon it. The maximum price allowed to be paid for each bust is $800. In these already ordered the subjects or their friends were consulted as to their choice of artists. Having ordered the busts of Messrs. Hamlin, Wheeler, and Arthur, all of whom were at the time alive, the committee decided to begin with Jefferson, and have the work done in chronological order as rapidly as the state of the Senate exchequer will allow. The money is available in sums large enough to order about three busts each year, and the committee estimates that the work will therefore be completed in about eight years. The niches in which they will be placed are arranged about the walls of the Senate chamber and in the corridors and reception rooms outside.

Several years ago a resolution was adopted in the Senate directing that oil paintings of Jefferson and John Quincy Adams should be placed in the Senate Chamber, one on each side of the Vice-President's chair. They were hung there, but the complaint was soon made that they gave the dignified room too much the appearance of an art gallery, and, without any official authority of the Senate, they were soon removed, and the resolution was adopted providing for a bust in marble of each of the Vice-Presidents.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland were entertained at dinner this evening by the Secretary of War and Mrs. Endicott. Among other guests were the Secretary of State and Miss Bayard, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Fairchild, the Postmaster-General and Mrs. Dickinson, The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Whitney.

The Mexican Legation was gay with visitors to-day. At the closing Tuesday reception Madame Romero received with her usual charming cordiality, and there was a group of attractive assistants in the tea room. A string orchestra drew young people into the beautiful tea room, and the drawing rooms were filled with clever talkers.

The later afternoon hours were given to teas. The day was dreary, with a misty rain, but no sort of weather ever damps the ardor of teagoers in Washington, and at each house there were well-filled drawing rooms. At the Arlington Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Bowen gave a 5 to 9 reception in their private parlors. Mrs. Bowen received in a gown of black velvet, with front of yellow satin, covered with black lace. They were assisted by Miss Bowen and Mrs. George Bullock. Among the guests were Mrs. Justin Morgill, George Bouiwell, James Morrill, Senator Farwell's wife, Miss Swann, Senator Sabin's wife, Mrs. Whitney, and Judge Embry.

Representative Symes's wife gave a 4 to 7 tea in their pretty house on Eighteenth street. Mrs. Symes received in an effective gown of gray satin, with draperies of steel-beaded lace. Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Fulton, Senator Manderson's wife, Representative Lillis's wife, and Mrs. Bolton were agreeable assistants. The table was exceptionally beautiful, having in the centre a high basket of long-stemmed La France roses. The guests were largely from Congressional circles. Representative Symes joined his wife in dispensing the hospitalities of the occasion.

Justice and Mrs. Bradley gave a reception with dancing to-night. Their home is in the old Stephen A. Douglass house on I street, spacious, with large rooms opening together admirably for the entertainment of a large company. Miss Bradley assisted her mother in the guests, who were from the court, diplomatic, and Congressional circles. The old-time courtesy of the host and hostess was delightful, and with the brilliant company, beautiful gowns, and dancing it was altogether a handsome party.

Mrs. Spinola received at the Arlington, assisted by Miss Whitford, Miss Coe, and Miss Douglas.

In the Senate this afternoon a very lively little debate unexpectedly arose between Senators Frye and Vest on the subject of subsidies to American vessels. The question before the Senate was a bill to grant an American register to a foreign-built vessel. Mr. Frye took occasion to make a little political speech, in which he stated that since 1864, when the navigation laws were repealed, the American merchant marine had steadily declined, and that nothing but protection to it would ever build it up again. Other Governments paid a bounty to their ships, he said, and this country must do the same if it hoped to ever regain the position on the ocean which it once enjoyed. Speaking of American and foreign built vessels, Mr. Frye made the statement that it cost $25,000 for duties and freight upon the raw material for the construction of a vessel in this country, and that after it is built the expense of running it is much greater than it is to run a ship belonging to any other country. He then stated that the wages paid to English seamen are 35 per cent. less than those of American seamen, and that the expense of sailing a foreign vessel is 28 per cent. less than of sailing an American one. Senator Vest denied these facts point blank. Senator Frye vigorously upheld his statement and expressed his entire ability and willingness to prove the truth of what he had stated. He had the statistics at his room, he said, and at another time he would prove that he had stated what is the actual truth. Senator Vest challenged him to do so, and was confident that he could not. The latter Senator also remarked that a Philadelphia shipowner had repeatedly declared to him in writing that he could sail an American vessel as cheaply as that of any other nation. The question of fact was thus left pending between the two Senators and the discussion will be continued at a future day.

The second section of the biggest corporation fight there is before Congress occurs in the room of the Senate Committee on Agriculture to-morrow. It is over the Dawes bill requiring makers of lard substitutes, containing grease, fat, cotton seed oil, or other substances, to brand their product for what it is and pay a special tax for making it. On one side are arraigned the lard refiners, a contingent headed by Phil Armour and Fairbanks of Chicago, and composed of refiners throughout the country, including the largest part of the cotton seed oil interest in the South. They are supported by the hog slaughterers and manufacturers of pure lard, with such men as John P. Squires of Boston represented in the deal. Both sides have big groups of counsel here on the spot, and the lobbying is going on at a very lively rate and at a high cost. The refiners have the time to-morrow, though it may be that W. W. Kimball, one of the Boston counsel, will be called on to produce the samples of adulterated lard with the names of the makers, which he promised at the last hearing. The lard men declare that they are willing to accept a compromise to get a bill, but the refiners are doing their best to prevent any bill being passed at all.

Mr. Henderson of North Carolina called up the bill to amend the internal revenue laws by abolishing the minimum punishment in internal revenue cases, by prohibiting the issuing of warrants upon information and belief except upon affidavits made by a collector or deputy collector or revenue agent, and by authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to compromise any case under the internal revenue laws. It was passed.

The River and Harbor act of 1886, the last one passed by Congress, contained a proviso directing the Secretary of War to transmit to Congress the results of preliminary examinations of such localities as are in his opinion unworthy of improvement by the general Government, with the facts and reasons upon which such opinion is based. This report has just been sent to Congress. The number of projected improvements thus adversely reported upon is sixty-four. One of the points at which a survey was ordered was North River, Michigan, between Essex and North bridges. Upon this work Col. O. M. Poe, Colonel of Engineers, makes the following brief and unique report: "After diligent inquiry, I have been unable to ascertain the location referred to. A point of so little general importance as to be unknown to the persons consulted is, in my opinion, not worthy of improvement by the general Government."

The Senate Committee on Fisheries, in reporting favorably the bill appropriating $10,000 to defray the necessary expenses of inquiries to be prosecuted by the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries in respect to the destruction by starfish of oysters in the natural oyster beds lying within the waters and jurisdiction of the United States, says that: "It appears from the testimony of those who have given the matter much study and consideration, that the oyster beds along certain portions of the Atlantic coast suffer great destruction from the ravages of the starfish, and other animals destructive to oyster life. The extent of the damage thus done cannot, of course, be calculated with anything like mathematical certainty; but it is estimated that the average yearly loss exceeds $200,000 by a considerable amount, and is said to be constantly increasing."

The Senate Finance Committee to-day considered the subject of undervaluation in connection with two proposed amendments to the bill recently prepared and reported by the committee. The amendments were agreed to today, and will be added to the bill in the Senate. One amendment provides that in cases where the appraiser or the persons interested in the goods shall be dissatisfied with an appraisement the matter shall be left to the decision of a Board composed of three appraisers on duty in New York. If the cases arise at another port, the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint the Board. The second amendment provides that appeals from appraisements must be made within ten days. Both amendments are very long, and treat the subjects with much detail.

Senator Platt to-day continued his campaign speech which was begun yesterday. He talked for nearly three hours yesterday, and in his second edition to-day occupied an hour and a half more. To-day's speech was devoted chiefly to the course of the President on the matter of the purchase of bonds, and the Connecticut Senator was quite sarcastic in his allusion to the President's action. He said that if the agents who last summer flitted between the offices of the New York importers and the White House had devoted their energies to devising some plan for the proper payment of the public debt, there would have been no necessity of adopting unusual means to get rid of the surplus in the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular in regard to leaves of absence which provides that leaves of absence will be granted on proper occasion to any clerk or employee, whose conduct and services have been satisfactory, for such portion of thirty days as may remain after deducting all the days of his absence, excluding legal holidays and days when the department is closed, whether for sickness or otherwise, since the first of January in each year. Absence from the department in excess of thirty days, whether from sickness or by other excuse, shall be without pay except when otherwise ordered by the Secretary.

A bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Warner of Missouri provides for the appointment of a Commission on Reform in Orthography. Three Commissioners are to be appointed and are to report to Congress whether there is any practical system of orthography for the English language simpler than that now in use. The Commissioners shall be distinguished scholars, and shall be paid $25 per day.

J. W. G. Atkins, a nephew of Commissioner Atkins, and a clerk in the Pension office, was examined by the Senate Committee on Indian Traderships this morning. It was stated in the evidence taken by the committee last spring that this man fought to secure a partnership in the tradership at Raw Agency, Indian Territory, proposing to make use of his relationship to the Commissioner to forward his project. Witness said he did ask his uncle for a tradership, but the latter replied that he would rather give his check for $500 than to appoint one of his relatives to office.

Among the petitions sent into the Senate today was one from New York asking the appointment of a commission to examine into the charge alleged against the Roman Catholic priesthood on account of the practice of auricular confession. It was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Sherman presented a protest from the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company against the passage of the bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. The protesting company assert that they have the exclusive right to construct and manage a ship canal across Nicaragua; that they have expended large sums of money on the preliminary work of construction; that they have recently let large contracts for the continuance of the work, and that the canal will probably be completed within three years if they are not hindered by the prejudiced action of the Government. The Maritime Canal Company, they say, has, by specious representations and offers, influenced the Nicaraguan Government to give it a conditional contract or so-called concession, which the protestants maintain will be declared void by any international tribunal. Attention is called to what is stated to be a fact, that by this concession ships of certain favored Governments can pass through the canal at a reduction of 50 per cent. of the dues charged upon American vessels.

The President has sustained the action of the Secretary of War in issuing the order limiting details in Aide de Camp to four years. There was considerable opposition to this order on the part of general officers of the army, and each of them applied to have exceptions made in particular cases. Major-Gen. Schofield filed a protest with the President against the operation of the order so far as it applied to Capt. Sanger, of his staff.

Mr. Collins of Massachusetts to-day called up and the House passed the bill providing for the holding of United States courts in Newark.

SNOW IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Nothing Like it Ever Known Before—Suffering Among the People.

MONTICELLO, Feb. 7.—The people of the back towns of Sullivan county have been so completely snow-bound since the great storm that it has only been within a day or two that reports of their condition were received at the county seat. In the towns of Fremont, Cochecton, Liberty, and Callicoon a few farm houses were almost buried under drifts. The inmates were kept busy for twenty-four hours shovelling away the snow. Tunnels leading from houses to roads through snow banks twenty-five feet in height and 100 feet long are common in the town of Fremont. In that town a Mrs. Ahstringo died. She was to be buried in the graveyard at Callicoon, five miles distant. The funeral party started early on the morning on the day set for the funeral, and found the road so blocked with immense snow banks that at dark Friday night, after constant digging and tunnelling, the party had only made half of the distance to Callicoon.

Fortunately at that point they came to a blacksmith shop. The coffin was taken from the hearse and placed in the shop. The horses were also housed there for the night. A fire was built in the forge, and the funeral party huddled about it and waited for morning. Soon after daylight another start was made, and the fight with the blockaded road resumed. It continued all day, and night was again falling when the party, almost exhausted, reached Callicoon.

Among the many tunnels that had to be excavated through snow banks for the passage of the cortège, one was 35 feet long and others were 20 feet. The drifts ranged from 18 to 25 feet in height.

The next day a party started from Fosterdale to bury the proprietor of the Ebelman House in that place. The graveyard was one mile distant. The road was so completely choked with snow drifts that it was dark when the burial place was reached.

Wells are so choked with snow drifts that they cannot be used, and where streams are not near enough to be reached by tunnelling or trenching, the residents are compelled to melt snow to provide them and their stock with water. The suffering of the people in the isolated districts has been great, and in many instances the prompt aid of more fortunate inhabitants has alone saved families from want.

Grand Lodge A. O. U. W. in Session.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 7.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the American Order of United Workmen began a three days' session in Empire Hall to-day. Representatives from 863 lodges of the order are present. During last year 22 new lodges were instituted, 4,555 new members admitted. The number of members in good standing Jan. 1, 1888, was 27,033, a net increase during the year of 3,566. Amount collected on account of beneficiary fund, $493,865; disbursed in payment of death claims, $490,000.

Stuffed a Handkerchief Down His Throat.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 7.—S. S. Totman, a prisoner in the Medina county jail awaiting transportation to the penitentiary to serve a sentence of seven years for shooting with intent to kill, committed suicide in a peculiar manner yesterday. He tore his handkerchief in two, rolled the pieces into balls and pushed them down his throat, choking himself to death.

A Pullman Car Off the Track.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 7.—A truck of one of the Pullman sleepers of the second section of the Western express on the Pennsylvania Railroad jumped the track just west of the Conestoga bridge early this morning. The train was going slowly at the time, and the passengers escaped with a severe shaking up.

PLENTY OF RED TAPE IN THE WAY.

Butch Weiss Can't be Made a Fireman in a Hurry—Perhaps Not at All.

The Fire Commissioners would be willing if they could to waive the five-foot-seven rule to make a fireman of Butch Weiss, but they point out to Mayor Hewitt that other considerations stand in the way. President Purroy writes to Mayor Hewitt:

"The Fire Commissioners are much gratified to receive from you this additional evidence of the public appreciation of the efficiency and gallant service of the uniformed force; and in view of the fact that there are now two medals endowed for the annual presentation to the firemen, the one a reward for bravery and the other for discipline, they agree with you fully in the suggestion which you have already made to the donors of the check you enclose, that it would be best to appropriate that and all other moneys that may be raised to the benefit fund of the department. In answer to your request for an official report of the recent conflagrations, at which, to use your own words, the firemen 'have displayed so much heroism and courage,' I respectfully submit the following:

"During the month of January of this year the number of fires occurring in this city was 377, a number unprecedented in the history of the department. With the single exception of the month of July, 1887, the number of fires in any one month has never risen above 281, over which the record of the last month shows an increase of 34 per centum. During last month the average number of fires per day was over 12, but on two different days there were 24 and on one 31 fires. Notwithstanding the frequency of these fires, 79 in number, all but six of them were, by the prompt and efficient work of the firemen, confined to the point of origin, while the percentage of the entire number of fires during the month which were so confined was 92. On several days sixteen of the companies responded to three and four alarms each, and two companies to five and six alarms each. In this connection it should be borne in mind that every company in the city is required to hitch up and be in readiness for duty whenever the gong sounds, and that the number of alarms during the month was 409.

"The fatigue and exposure resulting from almost continuous hard work at large fires during a period of very inclement weather being first fully appreciated, it will not be difficult to understand that the energies of the fire extinguishing force have recently been severely tried, and therefore it affords pleasure to be able to report to you that, notwithstanding the unusual strain to which the firemen have recently been subjected, the force is to-day in its customary excellent condition and in complete readiness for effective work.

"The fire on the 30th ult., between Spring and Prince streets, was the most destructive since the Fourth Avenue Railroad stable fire in 1881, which resulted in a loss of $2,392,691.

"The preliminary estimate of the loss at the recent fire is $1,500,000. [Here follows a report of the manœuvres of the firemen and engines at the fire.] The origin of the fire is clothed in mystery, and the investigation which has been begun has not progressed far enough as yet to warrant a definite conclusion.

"In answer to your suggestion that the Board of Fire Commissioners consider whether it would not be possible to relax the rules so that the young man, Christian Weiss, who is reported to have acted with so much bravery, might become a member of the department,' I respectfully submit the following statement:

"Official information shows that 'truth that the young man did, of his own free will, evince commendable courage and decision of character in following Fireman Price to the ice-covered roof of a partially burning building, and there aiding said Price in rescuing one Sarah Keaton by hauling her up by means of a rope (which by instructions she had tied to her body) from the roof of a fifth-story window up to the level of the roof on which Price and Weiss were lying, and then lifting her over the projecting cornice and up on the roof. In your letter you state that it is the rules of the department which have produced such admirable results among the members of the force, and while suggesting the consideration of Weiss's appointment, you defer your own judgment in the matter to that of the Fire Commissioners, but you call attention to the fact that there is a feeling in the public mind that heroic actions should be recognized. The Commissioners fully appreciate these facts, and are quite willing to cooperate with you in responding to the public feeling to which you so forcibly refer, chiefly because they believe that a single conspicuous exception to one of the rules, made on the recommendation of the Mayor as a reward for bravery, in plain deference to public sentiment and subject, of course, to the action of the Civil Service Board, will not only not be followed by injurious consequences to the service, but will rather tend to incite others to that self-sacrificing courage which a fireman is so often called upon to display in the line of his duty.

"As we are informed, there are now two obstacles in the way of Weiss's appointment. First, he will not be of age until next November, and second, he is not now as tall as the rules require.

"In 1884 the appointments in this department were by legislation made subject to civil service regulations, and although the Board of Civil Service Commissioners thereupon adopted without change our recommendations, and have ever since consulted us as to any changes in their requirements, we are now legally powerless to do more than address a communication to the Civil Service Board endorsing your suggestions that an exception (as to the rule governing height) be made in the case of Weiss and then, if the Board adopts this recommendation, to grant Weiss, as soon as he attains his majority, an opportunity to be examined as to his fitness (in other regards than height) for appointment on the uniform force.

"Should the suggestions herein accord with your own views, the Fire Commissioners will be pleased to wait upon you at your own convenience and will gladly act upon any recommendations which you may desire to make. Yours, very respectfully,

"HENRY D. PURROY, President."

WHISKEY SAVED MR. CROWLEY.

He's Past the Crisis, and Now He'll Get Quinine and Iron Instead.

"Oh, yes, Mr. Crowley's much better," said Superintendent Conklin of the Central Park menagerie to a SUN reporter yesterday. "He ate some rice and milk to-day and four apples. We hope to pull him through."

Mr. Conklin, the reporter, and Dr. Samuel Sexton went up to the sick room. Mr. Crowley was lying on his bagging bed when they entered, but he at once arose, ambled over to the bars, and set up a screech of welcome.

"That's for Dr. Sexton," said the Superintendent; "they are great chums."

"Ah," said Dr. Sexton gleefully, "that sounds more like the Mr. Crowley that used to throw sawdust at me last summer."

Then Mr. Crowley began to cough most dismally. He dropped on his back, put one arm under his head, and looked very miserable. With his left foot he gently scratched his chest. Then he coughed again.

Jake was very gleeful. He said Mr. Crowley was decidedly better. In fact, he considered him out of danger. Jake had in his hand a bowl of oatmeal and milk for Kitty.

"Here, Dodo," said he to Crowley, "want some?"

Mr. Crowley came over and tasted Kitty's supper. He didn't like it, and simply looked at Jake in disgust. Then again the cough seized him, and he laid down and seemed very sick. Jake offered Mr. Crowley a cup of milk. Mr. Crowley drank it. Jake winked at the reporter and refilled the cup with whiskey and milk. Mr. Crowley drank that unsuspectingly. Then he sat back and looked disgusted. Jake offered him one more cupful. He tasted it reflectively, looked at Jake and turned away.

"Ah, now, Toodle," said Jake coaxingly.

Mr. Crowley turned, and in a self-sacrificing spirit drank it. He sat perfectly silent a few minutes, then retired to the back of his cage, and spent the next quarter hour vainly trying to spit it out. He didn't seem happy.

"Dr. Tuttle of Albany was here to-day," said Mr. Conklin to the reporter. "He is trying to convince me that whiskey isn't good for Mr. Crowley. He advises capsicum. But the truth is whiskey has saved his life. Now, however, that he has passed the crisis and is mending, I shall drop the whiskey and give him quinine and iron."

Benson's Fight for Liberty.

The examination of Charles Benson, alias Burton, the Englishman who represented himself in the Mexican capital as Marcus R. Mayer, and sold $25,000 worth of bogus Patti concert tickets, was continued before United States Commissioner Lyman yesterday. Mexican Consul-General Ignacio Alis, stationed at Chicago, testified in behalf of the Mexican Government that he was familiar with the laws of evidence in Mexican tribunals, and he believed that the testimony forwarded from Mexico was sufficient to convict any defendant of forgery before the Mexican tribunals. He produced a copy of the Mexican Criminal Code, but Lawyer Peter Mitchell objected, on the ground that it was not properly authenticated, and that the witness was not competent or qualified to give evidence as to the correctness of the documents submitted. The objections were overruled, and the original documents and the English translations were admitted. The case was then adjourned to await evidence from the Mexican Minister at Washington.

Sank a Schooner in the Sound.

The steamship City of Truro, from Gibraltar, by way of the Sound, sank the schooner William McKay, from St. John for New York, on Monday off Little Gull Island. The City of Truro came in here yesterday with damaged bulwarks and with the Captain and crew of the schooner aboard.

SUICIDE ON THE ELEVATED.

AN OLD MAN LIES DOWN IN FRONT OF A THIRD AVENUE TRAIN.

The Motor and Two Cars Pass Over Him, and he Dies Before he Can be Removed to a Hospital—He Had Only Five Cents.

A neatly dressed man, of medium stature, who looked to be fully 60 years of age, bought a ticket of Station Agent Benjamin Noey, at the Forty-second street down-town station on the Third avenue elevated railroad, at 10:25 yesterday morning, and hurried out to the station platform. He seemed nervous and excited and walked quickly away from the little crowd of men and women passengers who were gathered in front of the waiting room to the north end of the platform. There he paced to and fro and looked up and down the track for some minutes.

A train came rumbling along from the Forty-seventh street station while the man was thus nervously studying the roadbed, and when it was within about a block of the station the old man climbed down the step leading to the plank walk along the tracks and stepped deliberately across to the planking between the tracks and stood facing the approaching train. Engineer Henry C. Davis blew the whistle of the approaching train twice for the hand brakes speedily, for the train had got within half a block of the platform before the engineer had noticed that the old man on the roadbed was not an employee.

Instead of getting out of the way when the whistle blew, the man knelt down upon the planks between the tracks, and, stooping over, laid his head upon the inside guard rail of the outer track. The engine had slowed up somewhat as he did this, and the brakes had been put on, but it was impossible to stop the train so abruptly, and just as the old man had laid his head upon the guard rail the wheels of the motor struck him and knocked him over. The wheels caught his clothing and he was pushed and dragged along the full length of the station platform, a distance of about 150 feet, before the train finally came to a standstill.

The dismayed cries of the passengers on the platform had brought the station men out with a rush, and they jumped to the track the instant the train stopped and found the old man lying upon the roadbed under the second car of the train. The engine and first car and forward wheels of the second car had run over him. He was covered with blood, but still alive. Engineer Davis and Fireman George W. Wood jumped from the motor and helped the station employees to lift him from under the car and bear him to the platform of the up-town station.

A call was sent out for an ambulance, but it was nearly an hour before one came from Bellevue Hospital and brought a surgeon along. The surgeon said that he could do nothing more than attempt to stop the flood of blood from the old man's wounds. He declared that he couldn't take him to the hospital, because the man was so badly injured that he would die before he could reach it. The surgeon found that the car wheels had cut the old man's right foot completely off just at the ankle, and that the iron ash box of the motor had struck him on the neck and cut his throat open.

The severed foot had fallen to the street.

The man lived for twenty-five minutes after the train struck him, and then his dead body was laid upon the floor of the station closet and the door closed so that newly arrived passengers could not see it. It lay in the station until 4:30 o'clock before a permit was granted for its removal to the Morgue. It wasn't until that hour that Deputy Coroner O'Meagher was able to reach the elevated station.

Nobody had turned up meantime to claim the body. The Coroner examined the injuries of the body and prepared a minute description of it to assist identification. He found that in addition to the loss of his right foot and injury to his throat, the man's left leg was broken at the knee and ankle, and that ten of his ribs on the left side had been broken. The man was five feet five inches tall, and had thin white hair and closely cropped white side whiskers. His upper teeth were false, and set in a plate of red and black rubber. He had a new white flannel underwear, and black diagonal trousers, and a black diagonal coat. His overcoat was of brown Melton, with a velvet collar, and was worn out at the edges. He wore Congress gaiters. His cuffs were fastened to his shirt sleeves with a patent nickel-plated catch. He had a standing collar and a black silk necktie, and his shirt, which had a single gold stud in the front, was marked in indelible ink with the number "34." There was a solitary nickel in the pocket of his trousers and a linen handkerchief in his coat pocket. A name was written in a very small hand with indelible ink in the corner of the handkerchief. It was very hard to decipher the writing, and the best that Dr. O'Meagher could do with his magnifying glass was to make out something that looked like "T. N. Warrin." There was nothing else about the body that furnished the slightest clue to the man's identity.

After the body was removed from the track Engineer Davis and Fireman Wood were allowed to continue their journey down to South Ferry to prevent a prolonged blockade on the road, and they were arrested when the train got to Sixty-fifth street on the return trip up town. The engineer and fireman were taken to the Fifty-second Street Court and remanded to the Coroners' office, where they were subsequently released upon the personal bond of Treasurer McWilliams of the Manhattan Company to appear at the inquest. Coroner Nugent released them in the absence of Coroner Eidman. The Coroner agreed that the employees could not be blamed for the man's death.

James S. Warren, a dealer in paper hangings at 129 East Forty-second street, has a son, Fairman Warren, whose name answers to that on the handkerchief found on the dead man. Mr. Warren said last night that he had not seen his son, who is a young man, since the accident, but thought it probable that he had been taking the down train at the point where the tragedy took place, and might have used his handkerchief in stanching the blood that flowed from the old man's wounds.

PASTOR HAVEN CAN'T BE FOUND.

Nearly a Month Now Since he Disappeared Utterly from his Circle.

The Rev. Theodore W. Haven of the Congregational Church at Battle Creek, Mich., whose disappearance was reported nearly two weeks ago, is still unaccountably missing. Mr. George Coles of 657 Broadway received a letter yesterday requesting him to have search made by the police.

Mr. Haven came to this city on June 10 and registered at the St. Denis Hotel, where he remained several days. What became of him afterward is a mystery. He is 5 feet 11 inches high, broad-shouldered, has light-brown hair, blue eyes, and a small light moustache. He stoops a little. There is an H on his gold sleeve buttons.

Mr. Haven is the youngest son of the late Bishop E. O. Haven of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is well known through Michigan and in Boston, Syracuse, and Hartford. His health has been impaired by overwork. He sent his resignation from this city, but the church refused to accept it, and voted him a three months' vacation. Since then nothing has been heard of him. He is 28 years old, and is thought to be slightly demented. A despatch from Evanston, Ill., says that his brother died there a few days ago, partly from worry at his disappearance.

Sale of the Trivulzio Collection.

Yesterday's sale of the Trivulzio collection, which began on Monday at Leavitt's art gallery, 787 Broadway, was not as well attended as on the previous day. Few very rare volumes were offered, and the prices for the most part were low. Mr. Brayton Ives of the Stock Exchange watched the sale all day through his agent, and various local and out-of-town dealers, most of whom are buying on orders from unknown bibliophiles and societies, bid unceasingly for the more important specimens.

A collection of 317 of Denon's celebrated etchings, including the priapic series, brought $50. A large vellum paper copy of Telemaque sold for $22. A handsomely bound copy of the edition de luxe of Fielding was bid in after a lively battle for $76. The bidding was very lively over a small minimo, said to be very rare, of Benjamin Franklin imprint of 1742, "Kurzer Catechimus," which was captured at $19. Eight volumes of "Herculaneum et Pompeii" brought $6.15 each. Some admirable collections of La Fontaine's works, with illustrations, were bought at astonishing bargains. A sixteenth century volume of Lilly's "Euphues" was knocked down at 15 cents. About $7,700 has already been realized from the sale.

Blackmailers Captured.

Max Weikarsrenter of 227 East Seventh street charged Joseph Drukes and Charles Radcliffe with blackmail before Justice White at Jefferson Market Court yesterday. It appears that the prisoners learned that Max was engaged to be married, and they concocted a plan to extort money from him under threats of informing the young lady in East Third street that he, Max, had been the cause of the ruin of a girl in Hoboken. Max said he would pay up and made an appointment to meet them, when two detectives arrested Radcliffe, who said Drukes was his principal, and told where he could be found. Drukes was arrested while waiting for the money at his home, 334 West Sixteenth street. He was held in $300 to answer, and Radcliffe was sent to the House of Detention.

BOYS AND GIRLS HAVE TO RUN FOR IT.

Chased by Fire and Smoke Out of Five Stories Full of Kindling Wood.

Fire broke out on the fourth floor of 46 Vesey street shortly after 5 o'clock last evening, and about thirty boys and girls had a close shave for their lives. The building was well supplied with kindling wood, and all the upper floors were on fire in a hurry.

On the fourth floor was the Inventors' Manufacturing Company, which employed twelve or fifteen children to put together and pack in boxes wooden handles such as are used to carry packages purchased at stores. Above was the writing pad manufactory, owned by C. V. Schenck, who employed six children, one of them a crippled German boy. Schenck's rooms began to fill with smoke, and he heard children screaming on the floor below. He seized two account books in one hand and his overcoat with the other and ran down stairs to the floor below, followed by some of his older boys with pails of water. The corridors were already filled with smoke. The children at work in the Inventors' Manufacturing Company's room ran down stairs. Mr. Schenck looked into the room and saw that nothing was to be done but run for it. The room was on fire in the rear near the stairway.

"Drop the pails and save your lives!" he cried to his bucket boys. It was becoming difficult to breathe in the dense smoke. The little crippled boy was helped down stairs a step at a time by his companions, and when they arrived at the foot of the last stair they could see the corridor at the top of the stairs filled with flame and smoke.

The Excelsior Manufacturing Sign Company, whose superintendent is J. T. Commors, occupied part of the second and third floors. Raw material for wooden signs and for banners and flags was stored in large quantities on the second floor. On this floor also were a small printing office owned by L. Schimmel, Charles Halstead's porcelain store, and the office of the Common Sense Manufacturing Company. On the third floor were also Louis H. Gain, ink manufacturer, and the Greenwich Manufacturing Company, cleaners. On the first floor was the wholesale wine and liquor store of Olena & Craig.

Those who were on the second and third floors escaped at the first alarm. It was said that the fire was caused by the overturning of a pot of varnish on the stove. None of the children on the fifth floor saved their wraps or their hats or bonnets. The little cripple said he was all right, but he got a dreadful fright and was very pale.

The four upper floors were gutted. The total loss was about $10,000.

DRIVEN OUT OF THE WINDOW.

Mrs. Fox Falls to the Street to Escape a Beating from her Husband.

As Roundsman Charles Boyle was passing up Second avenue a little after 10 o'clock yesterday morning he saw a great crowd in front of Michaelis's drug store on the corner of Fortieth street. Within he found a young woman badly bruised about the face and unconscious. Another woman, who said she was her mother, told the policeman that her daughter was Mrs. Frederick Fox of 753 Second avenue, and that she had just been thrown out of the window by Fox, who was now in his room. After sending for an ambulance, the policeman mounted the single flight of stairs and knocked. The door was locked, but Fox opened it to the policeman's demand. He was found walking coolly up and down the room with the baby in his arms. He said his wife had fallen out of the window.

When brought before Justice Welde in the Yorkville Police Court Fox reiterated this statement, but admitted that he was beating his wife at the time. Mrs. Fox meantime had not recovered consciousness at Bellevue Hospital, and Justice Welde remanded him till this morning, when his wife's side of the question may be heard. Fox was surly, but confided to Policeman Boyle on the way back to the Thirty-fifth street police station that there "was too much mother-in-law for him at home." He also hinted that he beat his wife because she went out at night. He is a butcher in a slaughter house, and often has to work nights.

During the afternoon Mrs. Fox recovered consciousness and said her husband had not thrown her out of the window. He had locked the door and was beating her so that she attempted to get out of the window to escape him. A fire escape landing is within grasp of the window and she tried to seize hold of this, but didn't succeed. Once he pulled her back and commenced beating her again, and in her second desperate attempt she fell. The room is only one story from the street. She injured her right foot and left side by the fall. Her mother lives directly over the room occupied by Mrs. Fox and her husband. She was not in the room at the time.

FRIENDS OF THE LETTER CARRIERS.

Some 15,000 of Them Petition for the Passage of Congressman Cox's Bill.

The letter carriers and postal clerks have a good many friends in this city, of whom Congressman Sunset Cox is perhaps the most influential in their behalf. On last Wednesday John Blakely started a petition in support of Congressman Cox's bill. The petition had scarcely been placed on the counter when Marshal McMahon entered the store, and signed his name with a big flourish.

"It would read better," the Marshal said, "if the request for the removal of Postmaster Pearson were added. I would sign such a petition six times a day."

Since Gen. McMahon headed the petition with his bold signature thousands of people have followed suit. And on last Saturday night 12,000 signatures were appended to the petition for better pay and shorter hours for the letter carriers.

Yesterday afternoon the sign manuals footed up 15,000, and were still coming in at a great rate. Every conceivable variety of chirography was on the list, and all classes and conditions of men had signified their good will toward the letter carriers. Many firms had appended their official stamps to the paper, a score or more of Assemblymen had declared themselves, and brokers, financiers, and professional men innumerable had put themselves on record. The petition has now grown until it is fully fifty feet in length. Half a dozen more petitions are scattered about Wall street and the business section.

Boys from the Old Red Jail.

The fifth annual dinner of the Old Fifth Street School Association was held at Clark's on Twenty-third street last night. The occasion was the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the "Old Red Jail," as the school on Fifth street was called half a century ago.

Members were present last night who went to the school on the day it was thrown open. Internal Revenue Collector Leonard A. Giegerich, Samuel A. Magee, engineer of the revenue cutter Chandler, John C. Riotz of the Produce Exchange, and John Young, the oldest member of the association, were among those present. Mayor Hewitt wrote that he had a headache and could not come.

"I guess the reason is he's afraid of us," said Lawyer Abe Hummel, who sat at the head of the table. After delivering himself of this opinion Mr. Hummel hid himself behind a napkin.

Bartholdi Touched by the Aldermen.

Bartholdi, the sculptor of the statue of Liberty, has written a letter to the Aldermen, which was read at the meeting of the Board yesterday, acknowledging the reception of the engrossed resolutions sent to him by the Aldermen. He says:

"I have been profoundly touched by the package which you have transmitted to me. The emotion with which I have received this precious document recalls to me all that feeling that I have experienced during the fifteen years that I have been employed in realizing the expression of my thoughts and of the sentiments of my country. Thanks to you, sirs, who represent the great metropolis. Thanks also to its inhabitants, and to my fellow citizens among you."

Rose Fisher Discharged.

Rose Fisher, in whose house, 110 West Twenty-eighth street, Mrs. Parmelee of Brooklyn died suddenly on Jan. 17, was discharged at Jefferson Market yesterday. She had been arrested soon after Mrs. Parmelee's death on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. Policeman Michael McDermott testified that he had taken a woman to the house and got a room, but had seen no disorderly conduct. After a hearing of about five minutes the defendant was discharged by Justice White.

Tammany's Meats.

The Tammany Society recorded yesterday a renewal of the lease of Tony Pastor's Fourteenth Street Theatre to Antonio Pastor for ten years beginning from May 1 next at $10,000 a year. The same society rents the large hall and ballroom and a part of the west end of Tammany Hall to Edward Ferrero for ten years for $12,000 yearly.

Staten Island Election Officers Arrested.

Archibald Fulton and Joseph Hamilton, two Democratic inspectors at the primaries held on Saturday in the Fifth Election district of the town of Northfield, Staten Island, were arrested yesterday on a charge of stuffing the ballot box and falsifying the poll list. Justice Alston held them in $1,000 bail each for a further hearing on Friday night.

THE RAILROAD WILL BE BUILT.

After Its long Troubles the South Pennsylvania will be Completed.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 7.—After years of internal dissensions, which enabled the Pennsylvania Railroad to interfere with building of the South Pennsylvania, a parallel line, the leading interests of the latter company have agreed fully upon a plan for completing the road. The statement comes from an official source, and means that the road will be completed as soon as possible. Since the return of Mr. Andrew Carnegie from Europe he has been busy upon a plan of settlement of