THE GAS QUESTION.

How and Why We Have Bad Light.

THE REMEDY AT HAND.

Naphtha More Dangerous Than Gunpowder.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Will you allow me to state to the public through the columns of HERALD the real cause of bad gas light and the true and only remedy.

The gas question just now, more than ever before, is attracting the attention of the public, not only in this city, but all over the American continent, as well as in Europe, and to some extent, the Eastern world. Great and numerous complaints are constantly being made everywhere against the gas companies for supplying poor and vile gas to their customers. Everywhere it is proclaimed that the gas is impure and the light miserably poor and the general impression is that the gas companies could make a better gas if they would. Now, without much fear of contradiction by any one who knows whereof he speaks, I assert that the gas companies hitherto as a rule, have done the best they could to supply the public with good gas. That they have failed in this as well as in satisfying the public as to

THE REAL CAUSE OF POOR GAS

is evident. The gas companies have had many more obstacles to contend with in supplying gas than the public is aware of. There are three conditions essential to obtain a good gas light:—

First—The gas must be of good quality to give a good light—that is, it must be properly made, and the quality uniform at all times without regard to the state of the atmosphere.

Second—The pressure under which the gas is burned must be regular, correct and uniform throughout the city.

Third—The burners must be adapted to the quality of the gas, and not the gas to the burners. Now, can all these desiderata be obtained? This is the important question, and we answer most emphatically, yes. But the first condition is not attainable by the ordinary process. In the first place, in order that the public may understand the true reason why gas is generally poor, it will be necessary to recite a few important facts in relation to its manufacture. The process of generating gas, as now practised, has been in vogue for the last sixty years. No improvements whatever have been made; except in the mechanical appliances the process remains unchanged. By this process it is impossible to produce a good illuminating gas, because the process itself is defective. Now let us consider what takes place in the manufacture. Every one knows who has seen the process of gas making that the coal or the production of gas is distilled in a single retort, though there are five or six usually in what is termed as a bench of retorts, yet their action is wholly independent of each other. The distillation of coal takes place under a variety of temperatures, and the result is a great variety of compounds other than illuminating gas, and which compounds are composed for the most part of hydrogen and carbon, the very elements necessary for the production of gas. These compounds contain more than double the amount of hydrogen and carbon that exists in the gas obtained. Different temperatures have been tried for

THE DESTRUCTIVE DISTILLATION OF COAL,

with a view to utilize these waste products and for the purpose of producing a better gas, but until recently without much success.

By employing a low temperature the production of gas is small and its luminosity is principally due to hydrocarbon vapors, which are condensible by cold and pressure and hence the luminosity of the gas depends somewhat upon the temperature of the atmosphere. The vapors are more or less condensed before they arrive at the burners, therefore unless the weather be mild or warm the gas often loses its illuminating properties. On the other hand, if the heat employed be too high for the distillation of the coal the gas produced is poor in luminous properties, though the volume is largely increased and the impurities in the gas are also increased and more difficult to get rid of; indeed, some of them cannot be removed from the gas by any known means of purification that is applicable in gas works. If a medium temperature be employed the gas is better than under either a high or low heat; but with the gas thus generated are also formed a large quantity of coal tar and other hydrocarbons, many of which become solid and not only constitute an enormous waste of the very element necessary for the production of gas, but are a source of great trouble to the manufacturer, often obstructing the operation of the retorts and filling up the gas pipes connected therewith nearly solid. There is also a deposit of free carbon, which is another source of annoyance and great waste of the very material to which the light is due when the gas is burned. Not only is the process as now practised in the production of gas defective, but the modes of purification of the gas now in use are as defective to day as they were fifty years ago, a fact substantiated by every day's observation and confirmed by the London referee's recent report on the purification of coal gas, ordered by Parliament, in which the results have been very disappointing; the gas in some cases was found to contain more sulphur when it left the purifying material than when it entered it, notwithstanding both oxide of iron and lime were employed. This paradoxical result is easily accounted for, but is of no importance now. These sulphur compounds are a source of fearful injury to health. Their poisonous effects are doubtless due in all cases to their an orption by the blood and subsequent action on the iron of the discs whereby the blood loses its red color and becomes black, which, in many cases, is exhibited in the color of the countenance to an extent that no cosmetic can remove. It produces also an enfeebled condition of the muscles and irritation of the brain and nervous system.

The poorer the gas the more of course is burned in order to obtain a sufficient supply of light, and the larger there are the quantity of these

POISONS GENERATED IN COMBUSTION OF THE GAS.

The effects, too, of bad gas light for the eyes are fearfully destructive to the functions of those organs as has been truly stated by scientists and physicians.

In order to increase the luminosity of poor gas it has become a practice to pass the gas through naphtha, the lighter vapors of which are carried by the gas to the burners, by which the light is increased, but the less volatile portion of the naphtha becomes condensed in the pipes, and especially in cold weather, and this deposit, together with the condensation of the hydrocarbon vapors produced with the gas, obstructs its free flow, and hence an insufficient supply of gas is the result. The burners also become obstructed from the oxidation of the sulphur compounds and the deposit of carbonaceous substances, and the consequence is, as might be expected, a very poor light. To obtain the first essential conditions for the production of a good light—namely, a good gas—science with a generous hand has come to our aid, the problem has been solved and is now being demonstrated every day in the week in this city, by which it is shown that a pure gas from coal may be produced as cheaply and much cheaper than the poor, vile compound called gas made by the old process, and that the gas, too, by the new method gives a brilliant, beautiful, white and steady light of twenty candle power, and at a cost of cubic feet of this gas may be obtained from a ton of coal at the greater cost of production than that this quality, by the old process, the maximum yield of which is only 10,500 cubic feet from a ton of coal, and the average quality of the gas is not more than fourteen candle power. The second condition essential to obtain a good light—namely, a uniform pressure—may be easily secured, provided the supply pipes are sufficiently large and free from obstructions by naphtha and other hydrocarbon condensible vapors, by attaching a governor to the supply pipe of each story of the building where the gas is used. The third condition may be secured by using a good common burner, which must be selected—that is, the orifices free from obstruction and the burner adapted to the gas to be burned. These conditions are all that is necessary to obtain a good light, and now we proceed to state how they may be secured we wish to refer to another matter connected with the manufacture and supply of gas to consumers that is of vast importance to the public—namely,

THE NAPHTHA PROCESS.

Of all the ways to swindle destructive to that deluded mortals have ever conceived this of the naphtha process is the most diabolical and fearful. It has been stated that the Mutual Gas Light Company of this city is about to make and experiment with the naphtha process in connection with the regular manufacture of coal gas, and if true the courts should instantly interpose the strong arm of the law as it has on such attempts to save the people of this city from a fearful calamity. If we are to be kept in darkness let us at least battle manfully for our lives. While the matter referred to by the public press in regard to the storage of large quantities of naphtha is certainly true, yet nowhere have I seen allusion to a far greater danger to be apprehended in this experiment, and which, I am convinced, the public do not understand or realize. The real and more fearful danger consists in the process itself, which is as follows:—The vapor of naphtha is carried into retorts heated to a low redness, or just sufficient to produce etherial vapors, erroneously called gas. This so-called gas is mixed with nearly its own volume of atmospheric air, and the compound thus formed is then mixed with ordinary coal gas and the whole stored in gas holders. This compound of atmospheric air, naphtha gas and coal gas is to be distributed through pipes to consumers in the usual way of distributing gas. Now, be it known that this compound is as explosive as gunpowder or nitroglycerine, and far more terrible in its effects. The dreadful disaster of the Westfield excited the

JUST INDIGNATION OF THE PUBLIC,

but this calamity was only a faint intimation of what may be expected if this compound is allowed to be made. The oxygen necessary for its combustion is mingled with the gas not only in the holders, but also in the supply pipes, and if an explosion should occur it would take place instantaneously throughout the entire body of the gas not only in the holders but also in the pipes in all parts of the city wherever they were laid, and every building in the vicinity of these pipes would be blown into atoms instantly, and every human being therein or nearly would suddenly perish.

The destruction would be more terrible than an earthquake or the explosion of a powder magazine.

Now, mark, it will be claimed by those interested in this death process that it has been in successful operation in Saratoga and other places, and that no accidents have occurred from its use. Well, the Saratogians have been truly fortunate in escaping a terrible calamity, for let this compound be ignited by the breakage of a street main, or in any other of the thousand ways that it may happen any moment, and in the result it is no more terrible than here indicated. then it will be because Providence interposes a miracle to save the people.

A year or two since a new gas burner was invented for burning a mixture of coal gas and oxygen gas. This burner was denominated the "safety burner." It was tried and worked well for months. No accident occurred until a defective burner was used, when an explosion took place. There was not more than one cubic foot of the mixed gases in a small holder when the accident occurred, which sent part of the holder down through two ceilings and the other part upwards through one ceiling and the roof of a building in Broadway, producing a fearful noise and great consternation among the people of the block. Thousands were attracted to the scene of the accident in a few moments. Now, this mixture, so far as its explosive qualities properties are concerned, was precisely the same as that proposed to be made by the Mutual Gaslight Company and supplied to consumers. The nitrogen of the atmosphere in the latter mixture takes no part in the combustion of the gas. Let this subject be once understood by the people and no gas company, with all the wealth in Christendom, could induce one sane person to use this gaseous mixture or live in the vicinity of its manufacture. And were it ever so safe to consumers, any one supposing that the price of the gas will be cheapened by this process will in the end find when too late, that he has been most outrageously imposed upon. It will be remembered that when the Metropolitan Gaslight Company was first organized the company most fearfully promised the people that

THE PRICE OF GAS

would be reduced if the company was sustained. It was sustained, and the price of gas went up from $3 50 per 1,000 cubic feet to $5 50; and let it be remembered that some of the parties who started the Metropolitan Company are the same individuals who got up this Mutual Company, and who propose now to sell atmospheric air with their gas to their consumers.

These are statements of facts that no one can gainsay or resist; and now, looking at all the facts connected with the gas question—for facts they are—the natural inquiry will be, Is there no remedy for the people against these evils?

The gas question is now before the people, and those who imagine that this matter will "blow over" without the just demands of the people being complied with would do well to remember the revolution in this city of the 7th of November, 1871. There is a practical remedy for the cure of all the evils referred to, and that remedy is within the easy reach of the people, who can avail themselves of its benefits at any time they choose, and that remedy consists in the manufacture and supply of gas of a uniformly good quality and properly conveyed to consumers and burned under a correct pressure by means of a burner adapted to the gas.

Now, if it is true that the gas companies supply as good gas as can be made from coal, and the price is reasonable, what more can the public demand? If, on the other hand, gas of a much better quality can be produced from coal and at a less rate, the gas companies surely ought to see that it would be for their own interest to change the mode of manufacture and give the public the benefit, especially if they could make as much money as they now do. If they will not do this then let the people manufacture their own gas, which they can do so cheaply that it may be used for the production of heat as well as light.

In this way gas consumers may always have

A GOOD, CHEAP LIGHT

and abundance of it, while the gas may also be used instead of ordinary fuel, with a greater economy for heating purposes, which would be a luxury, without dust, ashes or dirt of any kind, and not smokeless fire could be had instantly, by merely turning on the gas and applying the match, and the heat thus obtained disposed of at will by simply turning off the gas.

Now, how are the people to obtain the necessary information enabling them to arrive at just conclusions in reference to the manufacture and supply of gas? I would suggest that a meeting of good and wise citizens be held at once for the purpose of appointing a committee of honorable, disinterested and trustworthy gentlemen, with power to employ experts to assist them in investigating the matter, and let the committee report the results to the public, and, if need be, apply to the Legislature for relief. If the gas companies are correct in their statements to the public they certainly ought to be in favor of the proposed investigation; for such a course would correct any false or unjust prejudice consumers may have entertained in reference to gas companies. But if, on the other hand, it should be found that consumers have just and well-founded grounds for complaints, and the gas companies are unwilling to correct the evil, then the people must take the remedy in their own hands and provide themselves with a good and cheap light.

THE CARRIER PIGEONS' FLIGHTS.

The Facts Established.

[From the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, Dec. 2.]

In September last a certain pigeon was heralded forth as having been let on the deck of a vessel near Cape Hatteras, and bearing to its birth nest, at Montclair, a message from Harry C. Bleecker. The distance and speed said to have been made by the bird were so great as to create the gravest doubts as to whether they had really been done, but lately the distrust culminated in downright unbelief when a second bird was made to perform 1,004 statute miles at an average rate of over 196 miles an hour, and still a third a distance of 1,396 statute miles at an average of 202 miles an hour; the last bird, appropriately named "Typhoon," exhausting itself by the effort and blowing out its last gasp as he reached his nest.

These birds all come from Harry C. Bleecker and to monitor it, and at once a rush was made to Montclair to hail the consignee pigeon man. The press of this and other states took the matter up and argued pro and con, did they or didn't they, scientific papers dwelt largely on the total impossibility of the deed or deeds, and all over the pigeon light raged. But the performances of these three pigeons had imitators and their growing owners were pleasantly to their local papers of their exploits. A Sopus farm (Warren county) man took to a bird of the Bagdad stock which flew from Sandusky, Ohio, to his farm, 400 miles, in just one hour, and came to its nest with all its pinfeathers worn down to nothingness; and only a sample of a tail to start fresh with; while another farmer from Cattan, Middlesex county, had a bird which flew from San Francisco, Cal., (good natured, in just a minute and a half, cut a hole like a bullet in a pane of glass when stopping, and was worn down to one gun leather and the pill on which, by being placed under a setting hen were resuscitated and the bird is still in existence.

THE AMAZEMENT OF MONTCLAIR.

But it was Montclair that suffered most, for thither rushed the men on men to see the man who owned such good pigeon stock. True they did not believe the yarn, but then they would like a few eggs of the breed or a stray squab or two cheap. To Montclair these men went, and from thence they returned. They interviewed the magnates of the town, the Postmaster, the several hotelkeepers and everybody they met. It got to be quite the thing for the depot hackmen to be asked to drive strangers to Harry C. Bleecker's, and one hackman is reported to have driven a stranger all day, and to the tune of $10 looking for the mythical H. C. B. But alas, he was found not. At the Post office the official was fain to confess he knew no such man, and to all the wishers he did, for letters were a commodity for him, and the box accommodations for such letters were getting overcrowded. At last in Montclair forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and the man who whispered pigeon of H. C. B. to a citizen of that town did it at the risk of his life. But when celebrated pigeon fanciers, men of science, and others, of the pouring and unbounding stock, pretty equally mixed, began to call in the *Daily Herald* and ask for further facts, pointing to the columns of that paper, from which they had gleaned their first information, it became time of a representative of this paper to plunge into the pigeon war, and though Thanksgiving and the day after were as cool as could admit, he made they were consumed in scenting out and running down Harry C. Bleecker, the hero of the three pigeons.

Not at Montclair, but near Whippany, a small village some five miles north of Morristown, Harry C. Bleecker was found at last and proved to be a bright faced intelligent lad of fourteen, the son of a farmer who in early life had been a mariner and was also a walker at Nicaragua, and whose father, still living, is an ex-member of the Legislature, ex-resident from Morris county, and late a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Both Mr. Bleecker and his son willingly gave all the information in their power, and lain and heartily at being told of the excitement caused by Harry C. Bleecker and his pigeons.

THE FACTS OF THE FLIGHTS.

Mr. Bleecker having determined to send Harry on a sea voyage, arranged for him with Captain William Brown, of the Hamburg George W. Chase, and on the 8th of September last that vessel sailed from pier 17 East River, New York, with Harry on board and bound for Galveston. With Harry was a small coop, in which were three slate-colored pigeons, perfect models of symmetry and beauty. These were brought to the vessel by a friend of Harry's father, a resident of Montclair, who instructed the lad to let off a pigeon on accomplishing each 300 miles of his journey. Poor Harry was a landsman and got very sick, but on the 9th of September, the vessel being then beyond Cape Hatteras, he scribbled a note to his father, fastened it to his youngest pigeon, and, amid the cheers and jeers of the ship's crew, placed the bird in tempest on the deck of the vessel. In an instant it arose perpendicularly, and when at an immense elevation took a direct homeward course. The Captain would not commemorate such folly as letting a pigeon be lost at sea, and did not see it start, but entered the fact in the log to please the lad. This bird was but six months old, was a male, and had never had any practicing flights whatever. During the two days' sea voyage it had been seasick, had eaten little, and was thought to be too weak to fly. Yet it accomplished its journey with ease and reached its dovecot in the quick time given.

On the 15th, the vessel being off Key West, the female bird, Tornado, was let loose, and also made a direct course, first upwards and then homewards. This bird was two years old, and had made short journeys around its neighborhood, having also flown from Troy and Syracuse. Like the first bird it had been sick and refused to eat, and again captain and crew laughed at the plucky lad, who was so wilfully slaughtering his pets. Yet the ship's log bears the entry, giving latitude and longitude, with the hour of the start. This bird flew the 1,004 statute miles at an average speed of 196 miles per hour, and was in perfect condition on reaching home, eating and drinking freely.

On the 21st, the vessel being then in the middle of the Gulf of Mexico and 1,596 miles from home by the captain's reckoning, the veteran bird Typhoon was let loose. This male bird was three years of age, and had made several trips, flying last year from Chicago. It had not been sick at all, but had eaten greedily all the voyage of pieces of meat and wheat, with bread crumbs and anything the men fed to it. The crew had become attached to it, and it was with the greatest trouble that Bleecker persuaded them to let him release it. They were positive no bird could reach land, but the lad determined to obey orders and let it go at all hazards, although in consequence of a gale blowing off shore he had thought it best not to let the bird go when the vessel was at 1,500 miles distance. Again the entry was made in the log, the captain still protesting against such foolishness. This noble bird safely accomplished its fearful voyage, but after alighting at his coop refused food, and soon died of exhaustion, experts saying that he had been overfed and was too fat. His average speed was 202 miles per hour.

As to the question of were these flights accomplished, they may now be safely believed, the testimony of the captain and his log all going to prove this. As a further proof, however, young Bleecker is soon to start on a much longer journey, and is to be provided with a large coop of birds. Among these are to be the Tempest and Tornado, the latter of which is to let loose at 500 miles distance and its owner is prepared to bet heavily on its flying the same in under two hours. Tempest is to fly at 1,000 miles, and other birds at 1,500, 2,000, 2,500 and even 3,000. Experts have denied *in toto* that a bird can sustain itself in continuous flight over 1,500 miles. Typhoon has done it and more too, and his owner is confident that he has others of the same breed who will still further outdo him.

SATURDAY'S SINS AT THE TOMBS.

Glorious Gathering of Fœtid Drunkards.

Michael Burns Shoots His Baby's Mamma—A Thief in an Opera Hat—"Very Suspicious"—The Idyll of Lady McLaughlin's Dipper—A Respectable Man.

There is one objection to Hogarth's effectiveness in portraying the understrata of the English capital in his day—namely, that all the bad characters in his inimitable pictures are noseless, or nearly so. A study at the Tombs in this city reveals that the champion of the curved line was nearly right. The life of the wicked tends to rows and fights, and it is generally the prominent member of the face which succumbs first to the chronic batterings from bottles, glasses, pokers, life-preservers, clubs—legal and illegal—and last and not least from hard knuckles.

FIFTY-THREE DRUNKS

and some dozen assaults and batteries were yesterday's quota of the noseless fraternity. It is no fault of the Sabbath that these deplorable beings were huddled together in the Court cells yesterday, reeking with the abominable filth of their Saturday night's debauch. Behold a flock of some

THREE SCORE VULTURES,

gorged to disgusting repletion on the putrid carcass of a horse that had lain for a week under a Mexican sun, were suddenly placed in a cage within a room heated to sudocation they could not fill the soul with greater loathing than the foul odor and hideous appearance of these noisome bruitarians of humanity. Let it is all treated with a fine appreciation of comic effect that is utterly irresistible. The stout policemen enjoy it as much as Shakspeare's gravediggers did their sepulcral fun. There is a sameness about the cases which makes the regular reporters lay down their pencils disdainfully with the remark, "Only a drunk," and then fail to "chaffing" *à la mesdames* with a class of wit suited, in their minds, to the Tombs on a Sunday. So gravelike and ungodly are these ghastly jokes and the bitter repines they evoke that they seem to be exchanged between grinning devils and the disembodied lost ones, and that the court room is an anechamber to hell. There is something really gaddedelig in the fact that most of these are discharged—let out into the clear, cold air, that will blow something of the prison stench from around them and cool the madly aching brains, and, mayhap, whisper a hope of better lives to them. For, look you, they are human, and have immortal souls to save that God and man should have some care for.

HERE IS A SNEAK THIEF

of the boarding house class, a flashy youth, who boarded with Sophia Blanck at 55 Vestry street, and, having left on Friday, returned on Saturday and promenaded through the rooms of his late abode and stole $8, belonging to Ernst Kemper, and a silver watch and a coat, valued at $18, from John Brunes, who lived there. He is held to answer in default of $500 bail.

Michael Burns, a laborer, looking downcast and bleary eyed from the last night's drunk, came down from Seventy-eighth street on Saturday night, and, meeting his wife Ellen in Oliver street, shot her in the face. Their domestic life had been unhappy, and they had quarrelled some months before over who should have custody of their infant. This and rotgut Michael playfully alleged to be the cause of the trivial affair. A derman Coman thought it worth $2,000 to Mr. Burns to be allowed to visit his friends. Burns did not think it was, and he was ushered into a cell to think the matter over.

Christopher Barten, of full age, a German, was fined $10

FOR RECKLESS DRIVING,

on the complaint of Officer Gaynor, of the Twenty-sixth precinct. Carts was locked up in default.

Peter Cunningham, a gay Washington Market exquisite, aged twenty-five, got drunk and made a pistol target, at one o'clock on Sunday morning, of his friend Hugh McCarran's head, whose home is in Jersey, and whose knowledge box was andaged with neat white muslin. They were both beastly drunk, when Pete, the pistoller, magnanimous fired on Hugh. In view of this happy recollection, McCarran declined to prosecute, and the swaggering brute was discharged, and Hugh departed with a light heart and some lead in his skull.

Officer Probst made the arrest of Daniel Connor, a lively hawker in look or that of some twenty-two springs. Probst found David's hand in a lady's pocket who was doing her weekly prowl along in Washington Market, on Saturday night. On placing David in Captain Oberly's cave of Adullam, $100 in currency was found on his person, probably the result of his operations early in the evening.

"I found this on his head, and look on it as very very suspicious," said the astute officer,

PRODUCING AN OPERA HAT.

"It's a caution to see how it works," and Probst the profound exhorted the spiral spring mystery to the judge. "They're bringin' things to a fine point when thieves has hats invented special for 'em."

This last proof seemed overwhelming to the unsophisticated officer, and he was content when Connor was sent to the special Sessions.

Probst had otherwise distinguished himself. John McGrath, aged thirty-four years, opens the door of a back room on the second floor open in a house on Washington street on Saturday night and entered it. Michael Cronin occupies the front room, and there was a partition with a window in it between the two apartments. The inquisitive Mcgrath broke the window, forced out the sash, and softly entered the front room. He sat down by the bed and put on Michael's eleven dollar boots, his fifty cent coat and his fifty cent hat (Michael's valuation, and was about to depart, when Cronin awoke to the state of affairs. The agile John escaped, and was arrested immediately by Probst, the "cop" of the opera hat. The General Sessions will decide whether Cronin had any rights which Mcgrath was bound to respect.

Mary Creamer's case was again called, and as all parties were now sober an examination was had. Sarah McCloskey had inveigled her into a Five Points tenement house, where Mary Burke, shadowed, robbed her of her shawl and $20, having first broken

JANE M'LAUGHLIN'S DIPPER

on her head. It was discovered that Jane's share in the transaction was limited to buying stocking yarn to conceal the work of the dipper and washing off the blood. A witness was called who said he was a respectable man; he knew nothing of the little disturbance, having been locked up on that night for being drunk and disorderly. He came only, as became a respectable man, to vouch for Mary Burke's character, than whom a more inoffensive and gentle creature was never suffered to exist outside of Heaven. This touching testimony from such an unsullied source had a marked effect on the court. There was some conflicting evidence touching the delicate point whether Mrs. Creamer had or had not borrowed a cent from Lady McLaughlin to make up the price of a pint of beer for the distinguished party. It is sad to say that this was not decided one way or the other, but combined with the powerful appeal of the respectable man, it operated on the Judge's mind so as to induce him to discharge all the prisoners. The court, now satisfied with itself, adjourned.

BILLIARDS.

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF BILLIARD Tables, of all sizes and styles varying in price from $50 upwards; new, standard size Tables complete, $125. KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner of Canal and Centre streets.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED TO KAVANAGH & Decker at the American Institute Fair, 1871, for their new style "Nonpareil" Billiard Table and patent cataguedged cushions, the judges in their report unhesitatingly pronouncing them superior to all others entered for competition, the seven table being among them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"HOW AND WHEN THE WORLD WILL COME TO an End, with a History of the Planets," by Isaac M. Inman. Just published. Price 50c.
A. W. MACDONALD, Jr., & CO., New York.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late
HENRY H. LEDDS & MINER
(established 1847),
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salerooms,
63 Chambers and 57 Reade streets,
Genteel Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale.
Also,
a line of fine French and Vienna Fancy Goods, just received, comprising Clocks, Porcelain Vases, Bohemian Punch and Liqueur Sets, Glove Boxes, Vienna Bronzes, &c., &c.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12,
at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence of
AUGUSTUS WIMPFHEIMER, Esq.,
251 WEST FIFTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND EIGHTH AVENUE.
Handsome Household Furniture, made to order by Rococault & Co., Esq., nearly new, having been in use but about one year; Rosewood Piano, by Chickering; Mantel Mirror, &c., &c. Details in time.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AT 521 BROADWAY, ST. NICHOLAS Hotel Building,
will be found an immense stock of
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE,
AT PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.
Parties wishing to refurnish prior to the approaching holidays will find every variety of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bed Room Furniture, of the very best quality, made expressly for city trade.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and Salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
GENTEEL SECOND HAND FURNITURE.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Monday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of second hand Furniture; a large number of Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, Beds and Bedding, Bedroom Suits, Parlor Suits, Sofas, Lounges, easy Chairs and a general assortment of Kitchen Furniture.
Sewing Machines, Office Furniture.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 198 Liberty, 111 Cedar and 38 Church streets.
Toys, Dolls, Games, &c.
On TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock,
WALDRON & COOKE will sell as above, a very large stock of wood and metal Toys, in boxes, Mechanical Toys, dressed and undressed Dolls, Games, Fancies, China, Tea and Dinner Sets, Stoves, Drums, Paints, &c.; first class Silver Plated Ware, useful and ornamental, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Books, Soaps, Perfumery, Sauces, Preserves, Hardware, Wood and Willow Ware, Horses; also a fine line of ladies' and gentlemen's Furs, &c.

AT A SACRIFICE—AN ELEGANT BROWN STONE front House, with all modern improvements. On the 5th day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold, at public auction, at Commercial Exchange, 289 Fulton street, Brooklyn, the elegant brown stone front three story and basement House, 350 Dean street, with 20 feet lot, 201 Third street, Brooklyn, 44 feet west of Second avenue; sale positive to foreclose mortgage. For particulars address box 3,083 New York Post office.

AUCTION.—THIS MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, AFTERNOON,
commencing at 1½ o'clock precisely,
at the private brown stone residence of W. P. Richards, Esq., 252 West Forty-second street, one block west of Broadway, and Seventh avenue, brilliant tone rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte (rich Parlor Suits, latest style, covered with satin, brocatel and rep; Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Vases, Clocks, Etageres, Tables, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bookcase, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, Bedding, Buffet, Carpets, extension Table, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Goods packed and delivered for purchasers, city or country. E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

AUGUST MARTINS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
$20,000 worth of
Magnificent Household Furniture,
Pianofortes, Bronzes, Paintings, Drawing Room Suits.
Public Auction
on this day (Monday), at the elegant private mansion 36 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue, commencing at 10½ o'clock—Drawing Room Suits, Etageres, Paintings, Mirrors, Bookcase, Books, Carpets, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, Music Stand, Tables, Paintings by eminent artists, Curtains, Bronze Clock, Rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Wardrobes, Buffet, Extension Table, China Ware, Linen, Casters, Tureens, Salvers, Spoons, Forks, Dinner, Tea Service; Basement, Kitchen Furniture. Sale peremptory. Catalogues at house.

AUCTION SALE—AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE
124 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue,
This day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant and costly Household Furniture, many rare and costly Works of Art, viz.:—Brilliant toned 7¼ octave rosewood Pianoforte, rich Parlor Suits, in paile satin and brocade and silk reps; Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Bronzes, Statuettes, Paintings; also Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut; single and double Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, spring and hair Beds, Bedding, &c.; also Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture; in all 500 lots of useful Household Furniture.
HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—123 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.
This (MONDAY) morning, Dec. 4,
commencing at 11 o'clock,
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.—Over $50,000 worth, and 400 lots. By catalogue. Elegant, costly and plain Household Furniture; magnificent 7½ octave rosewood Pianoforte, pier and mantle Mirrors, fine Oil Paintings, real Bronzes, and Bisque Figures; velvet and medallion Carpets; real lace and brocatel Curtains, magnificent rosewood Etageres, Centre Tables, elegant Parlor Suits, Pompadour style; inlaid and gilded Lady's Writing Desk, Bookcase, 500 volumes Books, &c.
Bedroom consists, viz:—
Solid rosewood and black walnut Bedroom Suits, style Louis XIV.; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, Shaving and Dressing Cases, 25 elegant curled Hair Mattresses, S. P. Bedies, Spring Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, Blankets, 100 Linen sheets, Pillows, Slips, Turkish Easy Chairs, Lounges, Clocks, Engravings, &c.
Dining Room consists, viz:—
Magnificent Inlaid Buffet, cost $400; Extension Tables, Chairs, solid Silver and Plated Ware, French China Dinner and Tea Sets, 251 pieces; Urns, Castors, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Napkin Rings, Linen, &c.
Basement and Kitchen Furniture.
Ice Box, Tables, Chairs, Ingrain Carpet, Oilcloth, Stove, &c., which the sale will commence with. Positive, rain or shine. Goods boxed and shipped for purchasers on premises by competent men in attendance. Catalogue ready at house, open at 9; sale commencing at 11 o'clock sharp.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT Household and Hotel Furniture and Carpets, two rosewood Pianos; another large lot of French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Bronzes, &c., &c., on Thursday, December 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, 55 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway. At private sale, a superb Harp, cost $1,500; also a rich black walnut wing Bookcase, 11 feet long.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Household Furniture.
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms 79 Nassau street, a large and general assortment of rosewood, walnut, mahogany and chestnut Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture; Mattresses, Beds and Bedding, Mantel Mirrors, Desks, Bookcases, &c.; to be peremptorily sold. Particulars in catalogue at sale. Dealers will do well to attend.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.
In lots, this day, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve to be immediately removed, entire assorted stock of Liquors; Ales, elegant Fixtures and other contents of Liquor Store 404 Canal street, near Varick—fine walnut Bar counter, lined complete; back Bar, Mirror, Measures, Engravings, Bar Glassware, Bottles, Gas Fixtures, Demijohns, Stove, Clock, Signs, &c. Buyers and dealers specially invited.
CAMPBELL & CO., No. 4 West Fourth street.

BY CAMPBELL & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
On WEDNESDAY,
without reserve, by descriptive catalogue, entire elegant, substantial black walnut and rosewood Household Furniture, superior 7 octave rosewood Piano, &c., of four story high stoop private residence, made to order by Pickhardt and other best city makers, all in fine condition; but little used; originally cost $8,000. Full particulars day of sale, with catalogue at residence and office.
CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 4 West Fourth street, near corner Broadway.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS, at 10½ o'clock, 44 Sheriff street, well stocked family Grocery, handsome Fixtures, &c., in lots. Dealers invited.
MAX BAYERSDORFER & CO., 575 Bowery.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION DIRECTED TO ME I will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, at 171 Attorney street, the Contents of a Grocery Store.
MYER ELSAS, City Marshal.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL at public auction on Wednesday, December 13, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his salesroom 142 Liberty street, to the highest bidder for cash, by order of John H. Bonn, Mortgagee, the following property of the German Cyclopedia Publishing Company, to wit:—The Copyright of said company in and to the German-American Cyclopedia, published by said company; in and to certain American supplements to German Cyclopedias; in and to two Pamphlets on France and the German Peace Festival; also all the Stereotype and Electrotype Plates of said Cyclopedia and of said two Pamphlets, now on the premises of the Union Printing Company, at 39 John street, in New York city; also all the unsold Books, Numbers and Volumes of said works; the Manuscript, prepared in advance for the same, and the Library, Furniture and Partitions, now in the office of said company, at 15 Dey street, in said city; also all the Plates and numbers of said Cyclopedia, in the possession of H. Hermann, in Leipsic, in Germany, and all other Goods and Chattels of said company, including its List of Subscribers to the work first mentioned; default having been made in the payment of the debt, secured by a mortgage upon said property to said John H. Bonn, dated November 22, 1871.

J. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL AT Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, on Tuesday, December 5, at 12 o'clock, the brick and brown Home Houses Nos. 102 Attorney street, New York, and 50 South Eleventh street, Brooklyn; very easy terms; splendid opportunity for purchasers; rents well; large income. Maps and particulars with JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau street, New York.

J. R. FOLEY, AUCTIONEER.—LARGE, PEREMPTORY sale on December 4, 1871, at 730 Eighth avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, of $10,000 worth of fine Furniture, consisting in part of extra fine black walnut Bedroom, Parlor, Library and Pompadour Suits, rosewood Suits, Buffets, Piano Stools, Card Tables, &c.; fine Turkish Suits, Wardrobes, marble top Bureaus, Tables, Sideboards, Washstands, &c.; hair Mattresses, Chairs of all kinds, Horse and Truck, and everything in the furniture line. Catalogue at our office and at sale. FOLEY & BECKENBAUGH, 2,288 Third avenue, between 124th and 125th streets.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—DRY AND FANCY GOODS, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell on Monday, December 4, at 11 o'clock, at 37 East Broadway, a general assortment of Dry and Fancy Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, &c.
Also Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's and Singer's sewing machines, in perfect order. Also nine Tuns of prime Butter. JAMES DONOVAN, Marshal.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, BY JOHN MORTIMER, 42 East Broadway, 600 lots of Coats, Pants and Vests; Knit Jackets, Shirts and Drawers, and English Blankets and other valuable goods. By order of Joseph Smith, 13 Oliver street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer will sell, at 59 New Bowery, at 11 o'clock, 400 lots of Men's and Women's Clothing, Blankets, Quilts, Pillows, Furs, &c. By order of G. Codlipp, East Twelfth st.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.
First class liquor store, Marshal's sale. Will sell Tuesday, October 5, at 11 o'clock, at 598 Second avenue, corner of Forty-third street, the Stock and Fixtures and Lease of a first class Liquor Store; one Bagatelle Table, &c.
P. McCABE, Marshal.

R. FIELD, SHERIFF AND GENERAL AUCTIONEER, will sell this day, at