RAPID TRANSIT.

MR. NAVARRO EXPLAINS—NO REDUCTION OF THE FARES ON THE "L" ROAD CONTEMPLATED OR DISCUSSED—CYRUS W. FIELD'S STATUS IN THE MANHATTAN COMPANY—THAT MONOPOLY.

During the interview between Mr. Field and the HERALD correspondent at Newport, an account of which was published yesterday, Mr. Field referred to Mr. Jose F. Navarro, of the New York Loan and Improvement Company, for further information on certain matters which he discussed relating to rapid transit. Accordingly a HERALD reporter called on Mr. Navarro yesterday, at his residence, near Seabright, N. J., and obtained from him an expression of his views on several questions that have lately been prominently brought before the public.

"In the first place," he said, "there is no foundation whatever, as far as I know, for the statements recently made, that the directors of the Manhattan Railway Company contemplated a reduction of fares. The subject has not been discussed among us and we have no intention of reducing the fares. We run the roads to make money. It is purely a business operation, and we certainly would not change our rates of fare for a fancy. If we were convinced that it was true, as the HERALD thinks it is, that we would make more money by doing so, we would of course reduce the fares, but we are not—at least I can speak positively for myself. I certainly am not convinced of any such thing. And as for the public being excited on the subject, there is no reason for thinking that they are. All this talk in the newspapers is mere newspaper talk and does not at all represent the feelings of the people. The people are satisfied with the rates of fare and there is no reason why they should not be. It is, I believe, the cheapest railroad service in the world."

ABOUT THE MONOPOLY.

"How about the Manhattan stock being controlled by the Loan and Improvement Company?"

"That is all nonsense, too. There is not the slightest reason for supposing that any of the stockholders desire to act in any way inimical to Mr. Fields' interests. They would be acting against their own interests to do so, for his interests are the same as theirs. And so far as injuring his position in the company goes, it is an impossibility. They cannot injure that. He owns his stock and they can't take it away from him. And it should be remembered the Loan and Improvement Company is simply a stockholder."

"But while it is, of course, impossible to deprive Mr. Field of his stock without his consent, is it not perfectly practicable to deprive him of his position as a director?"

"How can that be done?" asked Mr. Navarro. "He is a director, and we cannot turn him out."

"But in the November elections he would need the suffrage of a majority of the stockholders' votes, and is it not possible to prevent his re-election? This is all that the HERALD has said in relation to the matter, simply that by the control which Mr. Garrison and his friends hold they can exclude Mr. Field from the directorship if they choose. It is certainly possible for them to do so."

"Oh, possible!" said Mr. Navarro, a little impatiently. "This house may be struck by lightning, but you wouldn't act on the supposition that it was going to be. Mr. Field's interests are the same as ours, and he is a man who understands the subject of the management of such business. He is a practical man and has had experience, and there is no reason why we should want to exclude him. What reason could there be? I can't imagine any contingency that would arise to bring about any kind of a row. We all have the same interests."

"There might be a question of policy," said the reporter. "In this very question of fares, Mr. Field's ideas of the matter are understood to be diametrically opposed to those of Mr. Garrison. Might it not become desirable to get rid of an influential opponent?"

PERFECT HARMONY AHEAD.

"Oh, the majority will rule, of course. If the majority is against Mr. Field, he will work with them. If the majority is against me I will work with them."

"Can you tell me the reason why the Loan and Improvement Company have retained in their treasury the $6,500,000 of Manhattan stock, which they received under the conditions of the lease of the two roads, instead of distributing it in a dividend as they are distributing the Metropolitan stock they own?"

"No, I cannot," said Mr. Navarro. "I think you are going too far to ask it. I am only an individual member of the company, and this is a question of the policy of the company. They retain it because it seems to them proper to do so."

Being reminded that it was a journalist's business to seek information, Mr. Navarro relented and explained that it would be illegal for the company to distribute the Manhattan stock, and that any director who should vote to do so would be liable to disagreeable consequences.

WHY THE MANHATTAN STOCK IS HELD.

"The stock is a part of the capital of the Loan and Improvement Company," he said, "and to distribute it in a dividend would be to impair their capital. This is a thing that no company has any legal right to do. The company is in relation to the Manhattan Company simply in the relation of a stockholder. In relation to their own stockholders they are bound to maintain the capital."

"Why, then, could they distribute the Metropolitan stock and not the Manhattan?"

"They could not distribute both. They retain in the treasury 5,000 shares of Metroplitan stock and the $6,500,000 Manhattan stock in order to keep up their own capital of $3,000,000. The Metropolitan stock is worth about 36, and the stock of the two kinds about make up the capital. We have some other assets, but not of considerable value. The Manhattan stock came in the lease transaction, one part of which was the payment to the Manhattan Company of $9,000,000 by the two rapid transit roads."

CONFIRMING THE HERALD REPORTS.

In speaking further of this matter, Mr. Navarro incidentally made a remark which completely corroborated the explanations of the rumors already made by the HERALD. "The stock is now about 36," he said, "and I bought some awhile ago at 50½," thus confirming what has been said in these columns about the five directors of the Loan and Improvement Company who control the whole rapid transit system. Controlling, as these five directors do, the majority of the Loan and Improvement Company's stock, it was only necessary for them to buy a little Manhattan stock in the market to control a majority of that; also to control the Manhattan Company's operations absolutely, as one-half the Manhattan stock in one lot was already in the Loan and Improvement Company's treasury, and the Manhattan Company controls rapid transit. Mr. Navarro said he bought some, and the balance was thus secured, according to the opinion of the late James Fisk, Jr., expressed to a confidential friend:—"If a company has a thousand millions of stock," he said, "all I want of it is five hundred millions and one share more."

Renewing his assurances that there was nothing true about the rumors of a reduction in fares, and that there was not the slightest prospect of any trouble between Mr. Field and the other Manhattan directors, Mr. Navarro bade his caller an exceedingly courteous good day.

BROOKLYN'S "L" ROAD.

DISCONTENT AMONG THE WORKMEN AND FEARS OF VICLENCE—THE FORCE TO BE PAID OFF TO-DAY AND DISCHARGED.

Mr. Bruff, president of the Brooklyn "L" road, went from the Stevens House last night to the headquarters of the road, on Reid avenue, with the money to pay all the laborers the past week's wages to-morrow morning. He was accompanied by well armed policemen and was fully equipped to resist attack. He had spent the day in the hotel assisted by the clerks of the company in making out and arranging the accounts, and it was almost dark before these were completed. Some of the men employed as laborers on the works wanted to be paid off last night, but others made trouble, as they had done the previous week, demanding double the pay the management was willing to give them. Mr. Bruff, seeing that a serious disturbance was threatened, refused to pay any of them, and dismissed the crowd until Monday morning. To meet the emergency, he went over last night, carrying with him the funds, and under protection against any "firebrands" that may be among the men. For more than a week past rumors have been floating around in Brooklyn that emissaries from the Kings County company had been engaged in getting a large gathering of their friends engaged on Mr. Bruff's road, for the purpose of interfering with the men regularly employed there and demoralizing them as much as possible. The first instruction given these disturbers, it was said, were to prejudice them against the Bruff road and point out to them the easiest method of getting all the other men into the same feeling. Some of these rumors went farther, and declared that the emissaries from the Kings County company had been instructed to perform their work in such a manner as to permanently injure the road and render the structure unsafe. The plot was a diabolical one, and it was determined to sift it to the core. At first no faith was put in the scandalous reports that were flying around, but when the men went to be paid last Saturday week, and the managers noticed the efforts made by a few men to get all the laborers into trouble with the road, it was determined to hire detectives to examine the whole subject. This was done, and it was learned that while no injury was done to the railway serious pains were being taken to get the workmen into a dispute with the directors.

AN AFFIDAVIT.

It has been the custom with Mr. Bruff to appoint men recommended by ticket from members of the Board of Aldermen. The regular wages paid these men was $1 25 a day and they appeared contented with that. Presently a demand was made by a small number of men for $3 a day, and, on inquiry, it was discovered these were the malcontents from the other establishments. Mr. W. Fontaine Bruff and Mr. R. B. Floyd-Jones, contractor of the road, made the following affidavits before a notary public on Saturday last:—

State of New York, county of Kings, ss.:—Before me personally appeared this 12th day of July, 1879, W. Fontaine Bruff, president of the Brooklyn Elevated Railway Company, and R. B. Floyd-Jones, the contractor of the road, who, being duly sworn, deposed and said that it having come to their knowledge that an organized combination has been effected among their workmen for the purpose of intimidation, which might probably result in riot, and with a view of breaking up such combinations and to conduct the work with a due regard to public and private interests they have determined, by and with the advice of counsel, to pay off in full every man engaged on the works and to engage in future only such men as can be relied upon to conduct themselves in the interest of their employers instead of factional interests.

Accordingly this afternoon the following notice was posted:—

THE BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD, SATURDAY, July 12, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that all men employed on the works are requested to attend at the contractor's office, corner Reid and Lexington avenues, Brooklyn, on Monday morning, July 14, 1879, at seven o'clock, when payment will be made in full up to Saturday night.

W. FONTAINE BRUFF, C. E., President.
ROBERT B. FLOYD-JONES, Contractor.

They further deposed and said that the books of account, being made up to six o'clock this evening, show a total indebtedness to the workingmen of under $5,000, and for the purpose of making such payments the deponents have in their possession $7,000 in currency. In view, however, of the facts above stated and the intimation of probable trouble and violence should payments be attempted this evening, they deem it advisable to postpone such payments until Monday morning at seven o'clock, when, as before stated, every man will be paid off in full.

W. FONTAINE BRUFF.
[Signed.] ROBERT B. FLOYD-JONES.

Sworn to before me, this 12th day of July, 1879.—M. C. EARLE, Notary Public, Kings county, New York.

I, M. C. Earle, Notary Public, in and for the county of Kings, State of New York, hereby certify that I have seen the money in the possession of Mr. W. Fontaine Bruff and Mr. R. B. Floyd-Jones, and counted it over, and that the sum was $7,000. I also certify that said money was deposited in a safe for the express purpose of having it on hand to pay the employes of the Brooklyn Elevated Railway Company with on Monday morning.

M. C. EARLE, Notary Public.

JULY 12, 1879.

Mr. Bruff intends discharging the whole force engaged on the road this morning and engaging a new set of men. Mr. Wilson, one of the first stockholders of the road, said to a reporter of the HERALD last night:—"The blocks of stone going down as a foundation for the road are entire and solid. They have been made octagon so that a cart wheel may strike them and swerve off without touching the iron. These stones are going on several feet of concrete, broken stones and cement, and if a railroad can be made to hold that one will be all right. A few "firebrands" have got among the men, but they will be weeded out without any serious annoyance. The construction will go forward with all possible despatch, and the public may feel confident that no conspiracy shall be allowed to impair its strength."

The police in Brooklyn have been appealed to by Mr. Bruff, and care will be taken that no breach of the peace occurs to-day while the hands are receiving their money.

FOOT RACE ON THE "L" ROAD.

People living along the line of the Ninth avenue "L" road were treated to an amusing spectacle last evening. Officer Nugent, it seems, was pacing the sidewalk in the vicinity of Fifty-first street when a sound of footsteps overhead caused him to exchange his measured tread for a double quick in the direction of the staircase leading to the station at the corner. Clearing three steps at every bound he soon reached the platform and discovered the sound which had aroused him to proceed from the shoe leather of a gang of small boys who had invaded the station, presumably to secure the contents of the safe. Singling out the leader of the party, the officer made a dash to secure him, but the lad ducked and evaded the official grasp. Then springing to the track below he started off down the ties, as if a locomotive were in his wake. A two-hundred yards dash followed, with two entries, the youthful depredator having a start of ten seconds. But the blood of the Nugents boiled in the blue coat's veins, and with stretched nostrils and grinding teeth he ricocheted along the railroad track like a shot from a 300-pounder. He had gone only three blocks when his right hand grasped the flying boy and stretched him *hors de combat*. The homestretch was made at a different pace, and it was a meek-looking lad indeed who gave the name of James Holmes in the Twenty-second precinct station house just ten minutes later in the day.

THE MAENNERCHOR'S DEPARTURE.

The passengers' room of the New York Central Railroad at the Forty-second street depot was on yesterday evening the scene of a queer muster, which at first greatly exercised the ordinary wayfarers unacquainted with what was afoot. Sometimes singly, sometimes in pairs, and again in groups, there strolled inside a number of burly and much bewhiskered persons, clad uniformly in dusters of strange shape and ample dimensions and in round white hats, with rims of unusual girth and spaciousness. These intruders generally carried satchels and they invariably saluted one another with a heartiness that bespoke the warmest good fellowship. There was among them an occasional fair one, clad in cambric and silk. Onlookers were puzzled about the Freemasonry displayed, amazed at the dusters, bewildered by the hats, dazzled by the feminine attire and deeply impressed by the numbers in which the new comers assembled. The gathering was that of the Beethoven Maennerchor, which was flitting northward. The society has long been solicited by kindred organizations throughout the central and northern parts of the State to pay them a visit, and this was believed to be a time most auspicious for the purpose. The first point they stop at is Rochester. There is a Maennerchor in that city, which to-day celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization. At its solicitation the New Yorkers have hastened their departure and are to take part in the observances of the occasion. After singing there to-night they will be regaled at a banquet given by the society. They stay a second day in the place and then go to Buffalo, where they give another musical entertainment, and are to be received by the local singing brethren, and then they proceed to Niagara Falls, and there repeat the programme. The Beethoven Meannerchor of New York is composed of over two hundred members. Fully one hundred and seventy-five left by yesterday's train. Over half a dozen special cars had been chartered for their use, and at half-past eight o'clock all hands were settled in them. Then came a cloud of acquaintances to bid them a goodby.

SCIENCE BAFFLED.

For several days the employés in a tobacco factory in Jersey City have complained of a disease the symptoms of which have baffled the skill of several physicians who were called in to attend the individual cases. On Saturday last the disease manifested itself in a particularly radical form, prostrating no less than thirty-five of the girls engaged in the stripping department. In every instance the sickness produced a pain in the side, unconsciousness, delirium, intense spasms of the intestines and an extraordinary alternate hardness and relaxation of the bowels. The sufferers one after another fell to the floor, and were carried into the main hall of the building, where they were placed on stretchers. The most virulent manifestations of the disease were in the cases of Annie Lynn, of Henderson street, and Tessie Lynch, of Second street. City Physician Keating visited Annie Lynn on Saturday evening and found her screaming with agony. She had made several attempts to throw herself out of the window, and it required the combined strength of her mother and three brothers to keep her in her bed. She complained of extreme pain in her bowels, and her frame was horribly contorted while in the paroxysms of her agony. Her pulse was regular. Tessie Lynch evinced the same symptoms, with the difference that her pulse was abnormal and evidenced a high feverish temperament. Mary Hosey, of First street, was probably the most serious case, and her present condition is regarded by the physicians as dangerous.

The cause of the disease has not been ascertained, although seven doctors have examined the different sufferers. City Physician Keating yesterday had a consultation with Dr. Watson as to the probable cause or origin of the sickness, but neither physician could diagnose any of the cases to his satisfaction, and they resolved to further investigate the matter before arriving at any decision.

A FUGITIVE JUSTICE CAUGHT.

Robert F. Laird, a Justice of the Peace in Hudson county, N. J., and a fugitive, was captured in Brooklyn at a quarter to twelve o'clock last night by Detives Bowe, of Jersey City, and William Ihne, of Brooklyn. He was tried in the Hudson County General Sessions, together with Alexander Spaulding, for conspiracy to extract money from one Philo Patterson by means of a false arrest and trial. Both were convicted, Laird being allowed to go in $10,000 bail to settle his business pending sentence. On Saturday he moved his family to Hoboken, paying one month's rent in advance. During the night he hired another truckman and moved to No. 68 Spencer street. On a former occasion, and before he held office, Laird became involved and made his escape in a large trunk, which was carried to a Cunard steamer. During his absence in England he compromised the matter.

A BRIDEGROOM IN JAIL.

Lawrence Schuester, a youth of eighteen and a bridegroom of five weeks, is confined in the Essex County Jail, Newark, N. J., charged with perjury in connection with his marriage. It appears that on Pfingster Monday Schuester, in company with a maiden of about twenty-four years named Lizzie Kessler, went to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Kern, of the Blum Street German Methodist Church, to be married. The pastor objected to perform the ceremony, stating his belief that Schuester was not twenty-one years old. The youth swore that he was. The couple went housekeeping, and last week took up their new residence in Prince street. Now Mrs. Schuester's stepfather, Frederick Fell, comes forward and charges that the young husband is only eighteen. The case will be tried to-day at the Special Sessions before Judge McCarter.

CITY NEWS ITEMS.

Eleven cows and one horse were captured by the police of the Thirty-second precinct on Saturday night and driven to the pound.

The police last night arrested one liquor dealer in the Twenty-eighth precinct, two in the Tenth and three in the Sixteenth, for violating the Sunday law.

The man who was found dead in Reservoir square on Friday night has been identified as James Kiernan, aged sixty-nine years, a gardener, of No. 324 East Forty-eighth street. Deputy Coroner MacWhinnie made an autopsy and found that he died from asthenia.

Mrs. Annie O'Rourke, of Thirty-ninth street and Second avenue, jumped into the East River, at the foot of Thirty-seventh street, last night, with suicidal intent, but was rescued by three young men despite a most desperate resistance on her part. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she acted so irrationally that she was pronounced insane by the physicians.

William Macom, said to have been recently released from Sing Sing, was last night a prisoner in the Twenty-second precinct station house charged with entering the stable of Hugh McEntee, of No. 505 West Forty-second street, and stealing a horse and wagon, valued at $225. Shortly after the theft McEntee met Macom and accused him of it, whereupon Macom knocked him down with a club and was subsequently arrested by Officer Cottrell.

SUBURBAN NOTES.

Permits for the erection of twenty-eight new buildings were granted during last week by Brooklyn's Building Bureau.

The body of a nude youth, about nineteen years of age, was found floating in the bay, at the foot of Elizabeth street, Brooklyn, yesterday.

The Citizens' Law and Order League of Brooklyn have succeeded, through their chief agent, Captain Oliver Cotter, in abolishing 883 places for the sale of liquor in that city.

John Grath, five years of age, of No. 199 Conover street, Brooklyn, was drowned yesterday by falling overboard from a lighter at the foot of Sedgwick street, that city. The body was recovered.

An investigation of the books of Henry Bente, the clerk of the Lighthouse Department who was employed at Tompkinsville, shows that the amount alleged to have been misappropriated by him is much smaller than was at first anticipated.

A petition is in circulation requesting the Governor to pardon ex-Coroner James Dempsey, of Castleton, Staten Island, who was recently convicted of perjury in the Richmond County Court of Sessions, and sentenced to one year in the State Prison.

An unknown man, about twenty-eight years of age, dropped dead last evening in the saloon of James O'Connor, No. 525 Fifteenth street, Brooklyn. He had dark hair and mustache, and was dressed in a dark coat and vest and striped pantaloons. The Coroner was notified.

The cow stable in the rear of No. 149 Throop avenue, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire last night and the premises in front, and also Nos. 216 and 218 Hopkins street were more or less damaged. It was after midnight before the fire was under control. The total loss is about $2,000, insured.

The Newark telegraph war, which broke out on Saturday, continues, but active hostilities have ceased. The telegraph men threatened to put up the poles as fast as the city authorities cut them down, but thought prudence the better part of valor and desisted. Last night a detail of police stood ready to prevent any further erection of poles.

Margaretta Stratton, of No. 84 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, has brought suit against Joseph Krebs, saloon keeper at the corner of Old Bushwick and Johnson avenues, that city, to recover $5,000 under the Civil Damage act for the utter ruin of her husband by liquor sold to him by defendant. He has, she says, become a confirmed drunkard and burden upon herself and seven children.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has gone out to Zululand expressly to make peace. He said so much in the plainest language at a private breakfast party just before he started.

Major Serpa Pinto, the Portuguese explorer, a narrative of whose travels we gave recently, is to lecture before the Geographical Societies of London and Paris. It is stated that he has been offered $30,000 by the Messrs. Hachette for the right to publish his book.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* arson is rife at St. Petersburg and in every part of Russia. The town of Siszan, on the Volga, has been nearly burned down. At Kieff, St. Petersburg and Moscow persons have been arrested for carrying on a clandestine trade in inflammable and explosive materials. Revolutionary placards have again been posted up at Kieff, Moscow and St. Petersburg. Revolutionists and vulgar criminals pretending to be revolutionists, having repeatedly succeeded in levying blackmail upon wealthy citizens, General Gourko has issued a decree declaring all such involuntary contributions to the revolutionary exchequer as treasonable.

London *World*:—"Prince Rudolph, of Austria, led a most exemplary life during his short stay in Paris, on his way back from Spain. His Royal and Imperial Highness travelled under the name of Count Hohenembs, visited the Museum of Natural History—where he was presented by the professors with some stuffed birds—and spent his evenings at the Hippodrome in the company of his uncle, Prince Leopold, of Bavaria; his Master of Ceremonies, Count Bombelles; his equerry, Major Bacalovitch; his professor, Herr Brehm, and his privy councillor, Chevalier Klaudy, with whom he dined punctually at six. Shall papa's wrath be soothed by their report of such a good boy?"

The police of Breslau have had their attention called to the advertisement of his wares which a tobacconist has placarded all over the city since the death of the late social-democratic Deputy for Breslau, Herr Reinder. The placard runs as follows:—"You are earnestly requested to select *Havana, Ambalema, Southleaf, Estramaduro, New Orleans, Capilda* and *Londres, Agau, Echte* (genuine) smoking tobacco, *Varinas Echte* snuff and *Regalia* cigarettes, at Krücker, tobacco and cigar stores, Altbusser strasse, No. 35." The capitals of this apparently innocent advertisement are printed with unusually emphatic prominence, and a little study of this phenomenon reveals the unexpected fact that the tobacconist's prospectus is really an electioneering placard put forward by the social-democrats. If the capitals are put together it will be seen that they spell the ominous name of Hasenclever, the social-democratic candidate, who has been commended in this unusual manner to the voters of Breslau.

Kossuth has written a long and interesting letter to the Hungarian papers concerning the reconstruction of Szegedin. He draws attention to the vast undertaking of rebuilding a town for 80,000 inhabitants, with all the modern appliances which will be necessary in order to enable it to assume the importance which it once held. Kossuth next urges that the greatest care should be taken with the foundations or the houses, as the unsatisfactory condition of the few solid buildings that remain shows the state of the ground. There are only two countries in Europe, he says, where the word "home" is thoroughly understood—viz., England and Hungary. He adds, "Let the example of the English be followed. Let the dwellers on the Alfaeid have as heretofore their own little homes, however small, rather than great barracks, in which most families on the Continent are crowded together." The sanitary condition of Szegedin is far from satisfactory. Much smallpox, fever and even spotted typhus prevail.

London *World*:—"Cardinal Manning is the most ascetic among the princes of the Church. 'I never eat and I never drink,' says Cardinal Grandison, and his prototype has nearly approached a similar state of gastric negation. His Eminence breakfasts early, dines lightly at half-past one and concludes his day, so far as the pleasures of the table are concerned, with a cup of tea and a piece of toast at seven. Naturally, therefore, he does not take the dining engagements of his flock into serious consideration when he is fixing the hour for an evening meeting. A circular was issued last week from Archbishop's House, requesting the attendance of the laity at an educational conference, to be held in St. James Hall on Monday evening, at half-past seven. 'To those,' says the Cardinal, 'who have their time at command, and are hindered only by the voluntary engagements of society, a little self-denial in so sacred a cause as the education of our poor children will, I am confident, not be thought too much for me to ask.' Well, we live in heroic days; the Duke of Norfolk's grandfather certainly would not have given up his dinner."

The *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna has been undertaking a rather desperate statistical task, in which it has not succeeded quite so well as might have been wished. This is a census of the whole society of Freemasons distributed over the face of the globe. The total number of members is asserted to have exceeded five millions at the end of last year. The rank and file are distributed among about thirteen thousand lodges. England, however, which boasts as many of them as any other country, does not appear on the list of the *Presse*, which also omits all mention of the society as established in Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Russia. The countries mentioned afford, however, plenty of opportunity for comparing the popularity of the association in different parts of the globe. It is not, perhaps, surprising that China should only be in possession of 13 and Japan of 5, although Hayti is already able to boast of as many as 32. Among the civilized countries it seems that the Western are, as a rule, more prolific in Freemasons than the others. Thus Spain contains 300 lodges, Italy 110, and Greece no more than 11. The English speaking races are ahead of all the others, and Australia figures on the list with 226 lodges, while New Zealand has 84 and Canada 535. But the country most affected by the Masons is, beyond doubt, North America, the United States being credited with the gigantic total of 9,894 lodges. According to this account there must be in the States a lodge for about every 2,000 of the male population, whereas in Ireland the proportion is one lodge for every 16,000, France about one for every 65,000, and Hungary about one for every 175,000. Of the other countries India has 118, Brazil 256, and the other States of South America about 179 between them.

A ST. PETERSBURG MURDER

AN ARISTOCRATIC LADY MURDERED IN HER ROOM—ARREST OF A MEMBER OF THE RUSSIAN NOBILITY.

The Russian newspapers give the following particulars of a murder which is causing great excitement in St. Petersburg:—On the 10th of June a bricklayer, in ascending a ladder to mend the roof of a house in the Grodmenski street, perceived through the window on the second story a woman lying stretched on the floor. He paid no particular attention to the spectacle at the time, but on descending the ladder several hours afterward he observed, to his surprise, that the figure had not moved since the morning. He thereupon mentioned the matter to the dvornik, who, ascending the ladder and finding the bricklayer's statement correct, sent off at once to the nearest police station. The police inspector soon arrived, and after satisfying himself also that the woman was still lying on the floor he gave orders for the door of the lodging to be broken open. This was done by the assembled dvorniks, and it was then discovered that Mme. Vlasoff, the occupier of the apartments, had been cruelly murdered in the drawing room, and her servant, Alexandra Semened, done to death in the kitchen. From the position of the bodies the police inspector drew the inference that the servant had been rendered insensible first by a heavy blow from behind, and that, after the murder of the mistress in the drawing room had been accomplished, the assassin had returned to the kitchen and finished his work with a hatchet. After this he had apparently ransacked the house, carrying off with him the most valuable portable property and rejecting a bundle of government bonds that could not have been realized without danger of detection. He then carefully locked the door with two keys and descended into the street without exciting the attention of the dvornika. At first it seemed as though the crime was so involved in mystery that it would be impossible for the police to lay their hands upon the criminal, but an investigation the next day threw important light upon the matter and ultimately led to the apprehension of the supposed murderer.

AN ARISTOCRAT INCRIMINATED.

It seems that on the 6th of June, the day, from various indications inside the lodgings, the murder is supposed to have taken place, the landlord noticed at nine o'clock an officer dressed in the uniform of the Imperial Guards enter the dwelling of the victim. "Who is that?" he demanded of the dvornik. The latter replied that he was a frequent visitor at the house, and that the servant of Mme. Vlasoff had told him that his name was Lieutenant Landsberg, an officer in the Imperial Guards. This information was confirmed by the dvornik, who expressed his belief that Landsberg was the last to enter the lodgings on the night of the murder. The attention of the secret police was thereupon directed toward the guardsman. Inquiries extending over several days elicited that the morning after the murder the officer demanded leave of his colonel to pay a visit to his estates at Shavli, in the province of Grodno, and on the latter's asking what was the matter with his right hand, which was suspended in a sling, the lieutenant replied that he had accidentally injured it with his sword. Throughout the whole journey to Shavli Landsberg, usually gay and talkative, was taciturn and sullen, and ate nothing the whole way. Four days after his arrival home he telegraphed for an extension of his leave, and paid a visit to some friends at Ponevig, near General Todleben's estates. On the 17th inst., he set out for St. Petersburg. Detectives, who were already on his track, kept him in sight. At six o'clock in the evening the train drew up at Tsarskoe Selo station, where a surprise awaited him. On the platform were gathered, in obedience to the arrangements of General Zouroff, Mr. Sabouroff, the St. Petersburg Procureur; Mr. Hutchinsky, the Public Prosecutor; Prince Kildesheff, the commander of the Engineer Guards, and the adjutant of the Tsarskoe Selo camp, Mr. Razulaeff, besides Putilin, the head of the secret criminal police, and Shedlovsky, his assistant. On slighting from the carriage to proceed to the camp the lieutenant encountered the gaze of his commander, whom he saluted. The latter took no notice of the deference paid him, but exclaimed in a loud voice:—"Lieutenant Landsberg, you are arrested. Follow Adjutant Razumeff to the waiting room." The lieutenant turned pale, but followed the adjutant without uttering a word. The Prince and the officials came close behind him. As soon as they were all inside the waiting room Landsberg was searched, and spots of blood were found upon his linen. Upward of four hundred rubles were also found inside his purse, together with some gold imperials said to be recognized as the property of Mme. Vlasoff. The same night the prisoner, who refused to acknowledge his guilt, was removed to the House of Detention at St. Petersburg, where he now remains. An examination of his lodgings is officially announced to have disclosed "careful endeavors to conceal the traces of some deed connected with the shedding of blood," and by the majority of the St. Petersburg papers Landsberg's guilt is spoken of as being beyond doubt and established. The sensation occasioned by the intelligence is described as being intense, the victim as well as the murderer moving in the best circles in St. Petersburg society.

RUSSIAN GOSSIP.

ATTEMPT MADE BY NIHILISTS TO SECURE SOLOVIEFF'S BODY—CURIOUS FACTS—LOYALTY THE WHITE CZAR IN TURKESTAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23, 1879.

Immediately after the execution of Solovieff the body was taken by soldiers to be interred on one of the many islands on the opposite side of St. Petersburg proper, formed by the Neva and its branches as it debouches into the Gulf of Finland. The island in question is called Golodai, is mostly covered with water in the spring and autumn, and, of course, is fozen over in winter, and in summer is partly covered with water. The crowd who followed the soldiers with the body were not allowed to go on to the island, but they looked on from the adjacent sites. A pit was dug, as if the corpse were to be interred in that place. The body was, however, not placed in it, but was covertly removed to another pit that had been previously prepared. In this the body was placed and the ground was covered up so neatly that an officer who was present could scarcely identify the exact place of interment.

ATTEMPTING TO TAKE THE BODY.

In the afternoon of the same day four young men went over to the island in a boat, landed, found the spot where the body had been buried, disinterred it and proceeded to take it toward their boat. They were, however, noticed by the forema of some laborers who were working not far off, and thinking the body that these young men were carrying might be the corpse of the person who had been executed that morning, started in pursuit. The young men thereupon dropped the body to make their own escape. The workmen, not knowing at first whether to secure the body or the young men, thought it would be easier to secure the dead body than the active young men, and accordingly did so. What to do with the corpse was the next question? They decided to take it to the nearest police station, four to five versts distant. The proper authorities were then communicated with and the corpse was taken back to be reinterred. A watchman has since then been stationed there night and day near the grave. None of the young men have been discovered. The above is told by one of the Ministers of State.

LOYALTY TO THE CZAR IN TURKESTAN.

The *Golos* of June 18 relates the following incident that occurred in the province of Kuldja (on the borders of Turkestan) as a proof of the loyalty and devotion of the native inhabitants in Turkestan:—"When the news was received there of the dastardly attempt on the life of the Emperor a religious service was held which was largely attended by the native Dungans and Taranchi. At the conclusion of the service some of the chief natives questioned Colonel Wartmann, the Russian commander at Kuldja, in reference to the attempt, and he related to them the particulars he had received by telegram. Then said the notables:—'Why does the white Czar live in St. Petersburg if there are such bad people there? Let him come to us. We will not allow him to be insulted, and are all ready to sacrifice our lives for him.'"

SHIPPING NEWS

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY AND AUGUST.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Wyoming	July 15.	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Scythia	July 16.	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Utopia	July 16.	London	7 Bowling Green
France	July 16.	Havre	55 Broadway
City of Chester	July 17.	Liverpool	31-33 Broadway
Cimbria	July 17.	Hamburg	61 Broadway
State of Georgia	July 17.	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Baltic	July 19.	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Holland	July 19.	London	69 Broadway
Erin	July 19.	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Devonia	July 19.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Maine	July 19.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Maas	July 19.	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Arizona	July 22.	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Abyssinia	July 23.	Liverpool	7 Bowling Green
Canada	July 25.	Havre	55 Broadway
State of Alabama	July 24.	Glasgow	72 Broadway
City of Brussels	July 24.	Liverpool	31-33 Broadway
Suevia	July 24.	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Britannic	July 26.	Liverpool	37 Broadway
The Queen	July 26.	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Bolivia	July 26.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
California	July 26.	London	7 Bowling Green
Mosel	July 26.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Nevada	July 29.	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Bohnia	July 30.	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
F Caland	July 30.	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Labrador	July 30.	Havre	55 Broadway
Adriatic	July 31.	Liverpool	37 Broadway
State of Pennsyl'a	July 31.	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Frisia	July 31.	Hamburg	61 Broadway
City of Berlin	Aug 2.	Liverpool	31-33 Broadway
Italy	Aug 2.	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Canada	Aug 2.	London	69 Broadway
Ancheria	Aug 2.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Oder	Aug 2.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Aug 5.	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Gallia	Aug 6.	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
City of Montreal	Aug 7.	Liverpool	31-33 Broadway
Herder	Aug 7.	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Ethiopia	Aug 9.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
W A Scholten	Aug 9.	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Weser	Aug 9.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Denmark	Aug 13.	London	69 Broadway
FROM PHILADELPHIA.			
Switzerland	July 15.	Antwerp	52 Broadway

☞ NOTICE TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS IN THE COASTING AND FOREIGN TRADE.—Captains or officers of vessels engaged in the coasting and foreign trade observing the displacement or removal of sea buoys are requested to communicate the fact to the HERALD, so that it may be brought publicly to the attention of the proper authorities. A letter addressed "To the editor of the HERALD, New York city," giving as accurately as possible the number and position of displaced buoys or the cause of their removal, will suffice in all cases observed along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the American Continent. When they are observed on the coast of European countries or in the Mediterranean it is requested that information be sent either by telegraph or letter to the London office of the NEW YORK HERALD, 46 Fleet street, London, or to the Paris office, 61 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris. Where the telegraph is used despatches may be addressed "Bennett, 46 Fleet street, London," or "Bennett, 61 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris." Where cases of displacement are observed in the waters of countries beyond the reach of the telegraph, as in Asia or Africa, captains may communicate with us upon reaching the first convenient port. This information will be cabled, free of charge, to the HERALD and published.

☞ Persons desirous of communicating with vessels arriving at New York can do so by addressing to such vessels care of HERALD news yacht, pier No. 1 East River, New York. Letters received from all parts of the world and promptly delivered. Duplicates are required.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK THIS DAY.

SUN AND MOON.			HIGH WATER.		
Sun rises	4 41		Sandy Hook	eve	3 40
Sun sets	7 31		Gov. Island	eve	4 25
Moon rises	morn	12 23	Hell Gate	eve	6 10

HERALD YACHT WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

July 13.	Hour.	Bar. Inch.	Ther. Deg.	Wind.	State of Weather.
Narrows	Noon	30.05	80	SSE	Clear.
Long Branch	4 PM	30.00	75	S	Clear.
Bar	8 PM	30.00	70	S	Clear.
Quarantine	12 PM	30.00	70	SW	Clear.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JULY 13, 1879.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamer Baltic (Br), Parsell, Liverpool, July 3, via Queenstown 4th, with mdse and passengers to E J Cortis.

Steamer Otranto (Br), Jenkins, Newcastle June 28, with mdse and 3 passengers to Sanderson & Son.

Steamer Bermuda (Br), Wilson, St Johns, PR, July 4, Mayaguez 5th, Ponce 6th and St Thomas 7th, with mdse and passengers to A E Outerbridge & Co.

Steamer Niagara, Curtis, Havana July 9, with mdse and 55 passengers to Jas E Ward & Co. July 12 noon, lat 32 31, lon 77 55, spoke ship Arcturus, from New Orleans for Liverpool.

Steamer Canima (Br), Liddicoat, Bermuda July 10, with mdse and passengers to A E Outerbridge & Co.

Steamer Wyanoke, Couch,