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RESISTING ARREST.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday Officer Bernard Wade, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, accused Michael McCarthy, a brewer's employé, of having beaten him with his own club at a letter carriers' picnic, in Bender's Park, some time ago. He had shot the young man as he fled after the attack. The officer's story was corroborated by members of the committee which arranged the picnic. McCarthy, on the other hand, claimed that he had been unjustifiably arrested and assaulted by his accuser. Nevertheless, he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month. James Fay, a well dressed youth, was fined $10 in the same court for attacking Roundsman Delaney, of the Twenty-first precinct, on July 14. A similar penalty was imposed upon James McKaye, of No. 52 Spring street, who on August 2 violently resisted arrest, striking and kicking Officer Alonzo Foskett, of the Fourteenth precinct. Officer Edward Purtell, of the Twenty-third precinct, charged William Cullen, of No. 909 Third avenue, with having assaulted him. The prisoner proved that the officer was as much to blame as himself, and was discharged.

FREDERICK CRILL'S TRIAL.

THE EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION CLOSED—TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE TENDING TO PROVE CRILL INSANE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWTON, Sussex county, N. J., Oct. 15, 1879.

The first witness called to-day for the State in the trial of Frederick Crill for the murder of his daughter was Thomas Lawrence. He conversed with Crill after his arrest, when he said he took the gun to go shooting; that he saw the half bushel measure and spoke to his daughter about it; became angered and shot her; said he had lived in hell for years; Crill is always peculiar; he was more excited than usual; his conversation was rational.

Stephen Smith heard Crill say, "It is done and cannot be helped; I am not crazy; never have been;" a remark was made that Newton Jail was a nice place for him; Crill retorted, "It can't be a much worse place; I have been living in hell for years;" he usually wears an overcoat and tippet in summer; was excited.

Dr. Pellett testified that Crill said, "I have shot my daughter; I wanted to move the half bushel measure; she interfered; you know I am insane, for you have attended me; I did not take aim; good heavens! no; I just held it out and fired;" the charge entered the head, tearing away the inside.

Daniel Van Orden had a conversation with Crill; he said, "No, my friend, I would do it again a thousand times; the abuse I have taken no one can know; I have had to sleep in the barn and on the corn stack and been ill treated in many ways; they had our goods; we lived with them; when I took the gun down I intended to go to shoot birds; my daughter stood at the washtub tantalizing me; I raised the gun and shot her; she was very close; if I had taken sight I might have had time to think and not done it; she was no mother to her children; the grandmother would take better care of them." Other witnesses corroborated different parts of the evidence. Dr. Cruse testified to the cause of death.

William Babcock was recalled and cross-examined by the defence as to positions in the room. He said his wife was always indulgent to her father and his sole support; she was laughing and nursing the child when I left the house.

Counsel for the State rested.

THE DEFENCE, INSANITY.

Colonel Kimble opened for the defence. He said the prisoner had no friends, no money and no reason. He did not commit the deed purposely. The gun went off by accident. His daughter was his sole dependence. From early childhood she had helped him draw legal papers, and did everything for him. He would not, if sane, destroy his only dependence. The family are dyspeptic. He has little reason left; was upset by the dreadful accident. His wild talk about provocation resulted therefrom.

John Butler testified that he had shaved Crill; the process was always difficult from his jerking and twitching; he generally wore a tippet at all seasons; he was intelligent and rational in conversation.

Mrs. Harriet Osborne, a daughter of the prisoner, said her father was affected with diseases and complaints; for twelve years he had the peculiar jerking and twitching; for ten years his regular diet had been vinegar, molasses, grease and old bread. He drank tea. In summer he sat by the stove, with an overcoat, tippet and hat on.

Justice Wm. Campbell testified to the daughter's care of her father before her marriage; Mr. Crill tried a suit in my court last March with his usual skill; showed no lack of mental capacity, but was peculiar in his actions and dress.

John Card sworn:—Crill's mother had fits and died therefrom.

Other witnesses testified to peculiarities of the prisoner. Mrs. Crill is living with Babcock and his children at Paterson and is too sick to appear. Opinions are that Crill is overdoing his insanity. His constant contortions are fearful to behold. The case is adjourned to to-morrow morning.

THE BUCHOLTZ TRIAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 15, 1879.

Judges Park and Sandford, who are engaged at New Haven in the trial of the Hayden case, came here this evening to decide the motion for an arrest of judgment in the case of William Bucholtz, convicted of the murder of John H. Schulte at Norwalk, in December last. After two and a half hours of discussion in their private room Judge Park gave the judgment of the Court that, inasmuch as a juror had conversed about the case in the Town Clerk's office and in a street car, and had, to a certain extent, argued the case in a restaurant, the verdict should be set aside. A new trial was therefore ordered, and the prisoner was remanded. The next term of the court opens on Tuesday next, and it is expected the case will be retried at that term.

THE MURDERED COACHMAN.

Continuation of the Summing Up in Blair's Defence.

TOUCHING SCENE IN COURT.

Childish Prattle that Moved Jury and Audience to Tears.

"Papa, won't you come home to-night? Mamma cries so much when you are away," were the words that sent a thrill of emotion through the audience gathered in the Newark Court House yesterday morning as the children of Joseph A. Blair climbed their father's knee. More eloquent was this sweet pleading of childhood than skill of forensic orator in reaching the hearts of the people gathered to watch the progress of the drama which began in the pleasant June evening in a Montclair home. Few eyes were dry and fewer hearts unmoved by this infantile appeal, so guileless and so full of feeling. In an instant the fresh grave of the murdered Armstrong was covered with flowers whose leaves were shed by human hearts. The gaping wounds of the dead were forgotten, and the sorrow of the young mother and the helplessness of childhood alone remembered. The jury that had sat unmoved by the story of the killing and had listened with stoic fortitude to the calculated appeals of counsel melted before the eloquence of childhood and strong men wept. Women, too, shed tears, and viewed in the light of sympathy it seemed monstrous that the law should be seeking vengeance for an irrevocable past. Why should these pretty children suffer because their father had sinned? was the thought uppermost in the minds of men carried away by an honest and praiseworthy sympathy—not with the crime, but with the innocent victims of the crime. But justice is inexorable, and the gavel of the Court falling like the stroke of doom recalled the audience to the remembrance that pity must give way to law. Soon the incident was forgotten as the events which led to the killing of John Armstrong were recalled in all their enormity by the summing up of counsel for the defence, until toward the close, when the counsel recalled the scene which had so moved alike the Court and jury. Once more the chord of sympathy vibrated as the pleader, turning toward the bereaved family, uttered the comforting words of the hymn:—

> Judge not the Lord by sense,
> But trust Him for His grace,
> Behind a frowning Providence
> He hides a smiling face.

There were few dry eyes in the court room, and had the jury been asked at that moment for their verdict it is probable that Joseph A. Blair would have walked forth a free man, saved by his children's prattle.

MR. TITSWORTH'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Titsworth summed up for the defence. He said:—"This is a solemn hour to you, to me, my friends, the counsel and that dear family. We have been investigating a tragedy which has been attracting the attention of the whole land. The time has not been spent in vain. Good will come out of this trial. I come to you in the highest hope that at last the cause of this unfortunate man is understood. I feared we might not be able to show by good evidence his entire innocence."

Referring to the witnesses, Mr. Titsworth asked:—"Who is Rosselot? In an ingenious way the Prosecutor made it appear that he was our friend. I believe the Prosecutor thought that the man's sympathies were with the defendant. Why should he have been especially interested in the defendant? I believe he intended to tell the truth, but he was easily swayed by leading questions, as you saw. He meant right, but he was now this and now that, and you could hardly rely on him. The Prosecutor referred also to the ante-mortem statements and to Ophelia's testimony, and asked, 'Are they the most reliable testimony in the case?'"

Counsel then submitted the following propositions for the defence:—

First—If the jury believe that the defendant, fearing Armstrong's violence toward himself, wife and children, procured the pistol with intent only of protecting his own and their lives in case Armstrong should attempt to execute his threats anywhere on the premises, then the defendant cannot be held censurable for that act of procuring the pistol with that intent.

Second—If the deceased was excessively violent in his speech and conduct, profane and abusive and threatened to shoot the defendant, then the defendant had the right to discharge him and require him to leave the premises, and if he did so Armstrong was a trespasser if he remained.

Third—If Armstrong threatened to shoot in the presence of Mrs. Blair, and Blair knew he had a pistol in his custody in the barn, and if the defendant, from his prior conduct, had reason to fear, joined with these threats, not only for his own life, but also for the lives of his wife and children, then he was justified in requiring the deceased to leave his premises altogether and at once, and to keep the defendant in his eyesight until he had so left.

Fourth—If the defendant demanded from the deceased the keys and told him to leave the premises, and the deceased made answer to such demand in such an equivocal way as "To hell with you; I will give you keys," and while making that answer, "To hell with you; I'll give you keys," ran for and up the stairs, so as to leave defendant to have reasonable doubt whether he meant to deliver the keys, or whether he meant mischief, and to do him or his family or either of them bodily harm before leaving the premises, then the defendant was justified in following him and keeping his eye on him until he had delivered the keys and left the premises, with the intent of preventing the defendant from doing that mischief.

Fifth—And if the jury believe, while the defendant was so keeping the deceased in his eyesight, that the deceased intended to shoot the defendant, and was reaching for the pistol with that intent, the defendant was justified in disarming the deceased, and if he had reasonable ground to fear danger to his own life at that moment, and that his peril was imminent, he was justified then, by the necessity of his situation, in shooting the deceased, with the intent to prevent the deceased from doing his intended harm.

Sixth—And if all the above propositions are established by the evidence in the cause, the act of the defendant is excusable and the jury should acquit.

BLAIR HAD A RIGHT TO SHOOT.

"The events all prove," continued the Judge, "that Armstrong was a man of bad heart. He told Mr. Blair that he never drank, and yet the next day he said to Mott King that he had just got off a hard spree. Now what was the intent of these men, judged by their words? Armstrong poured abuse upon Blair and refused to obey him. The Prosecutor said Blair ought not to have bandied words with the man, but should have gone to his house. I would never have done it. He would not be a man had he so acted on his own premises. It is the duty of a man, especially where there are no police, to protect his family. Mr. Blair did not have to go out of his barn because Armstrong ordered him. No law required him to keep out of the barn. If John could rightly order him out, then any tramp could have done the same thing. Mr. Blair wanted to call in the 'Squire to settle the difficulty. He made the appeal to the law. John replied, 'I want no 'squire,' and he cursed and threatened so loudly that his voice was heard five hundred feet away. Mrs. Wheeler heard his foul cursings at her house. He made threats and then Mr. Blair got his pistol, not intending to use it, but to protect himself. If he got his pistol to shoot the man why didn't he do it? He had abundant opportunity. This is a perfect answer to that charge. But Blair said, 'John, I am now prepared to protect myself and family.' He meant, 'I have come here to protect my rights. Give me the keys.' And so I claim he had a right to do this, and a right to prepare himself to say it in safety. He thought if Armstrong knew he was ready to protect himself Armstrong would quiet down. But Armstrong, instead, started for the stairs, and in doing so passed Blair. If Mr. Blair got the revolver to shoot the man why didn't he do it then? Armstrong went up thirteen steps. Why didn't Blair shoot him all the way up stairs if he got the revolver for this purpose? The truth is, he simply got the revolver to defend himself, after having placed himself on his rights under the law. The fact that Blair did not shoot is a perfect answer to the charge that he procured the revolver with that intent."

ARMSTRONG'S DEATHBED STATEMENT.

Counsel then proceeded to attack the truthfulness of Armstrong's dying declaration. He denied the reliability, and alleged that it was the result of morphine, delirium or malice. He read from a high legal authority words of caution concerning the belief to be given to dying declarations. Continuing, he read from Armstrong's statement:—"As I am going before my God, I swear I did not threaten him." "This," continued counsel, "he says in the most solemn way; and yet, if anything is proved in the case, it is that John Armstrong threatened Mr. Blair. He says he was a friend of Mr. Blair, and went upstairs to lock himself in. The truth is, he went to get his pistol. Had Mr. Blair waited a few minutes, says John, all would have been right. Who knows this? Had he got his revolver, he might have raided around the premises, and the family would not have been safe. So Mr. Blair thought, and therefore he tried to drive him away."

After recess Mr. Titsworth resumed his argument. He began to speak of Ophelia Dyer. It was no pleasure for him, he said, to question the truthfulness of a witness, but believing that Ophelia is astray in her testimony he felt it to be his duty to show this. When Ophelia's testimony was so at variance with what she said at the inquest, and what she said at the inquest differed so much from what she said before to Mr. Arnot, he felt he should inquire what sort of a girl she is. Her testimony that Mr. Blair for ten minutes shouted, "Come on, John!" was marvellous, especially as she had not said this before. "Again," he went on to say, "she said Mr. Blair told her to hold her jaw, and that she saw Armstrong standing by the barn calling murder. No other witness heard this. Again, she heard Mr. Blair say: 'It must be done,' and she meant you to infer from this that he intended to kill John. Afterward she said on the stand that Mr. Blair might have used the words after the shooting, and she thought he did. This contradiction proves that she is not to be relied upon as a witness. There is not a word of truth in much of her testimony. It's as false as hell itself."

The summing up will be continued to-day.

MARY STANNARD'S MURDER.

A STRUGGLE TO SECURE A JURY—STRATEGY TO ESCAPE SERVICE—BEGINNING THE TRIAL—"POINTS" ON MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS—PROFESSOR WHITE'S STATEMENT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15, 1879.

Creditable progress was made in the Hayden murder trial to-day. The jury was completed and is above the average of juries. The evidence was begun during the afternoon, and thus far has been comparatively unimportant. The State merely desired to make a presentation of the main facts of the case, leaving to the future the bringing to light of the details, which are of signal importance. The selecting of the six additional jurymen required to complete the panel was a wearisome affair. After the adjournment yesterday Sheriff Byxbee and his deputies had been in sharp pursuit of talesmen and hived about three dozen. A fewwere merchants and clerks of New Haven, but the majority hailed from the rural districts, and, as a rule, were ready if not anxious for jury duty. Generally they had read of the case only in their weekly papers and formed no opinions from the meagre information thus furnished. Counsel for both sides showed no disposition to take this class of jurors and they fast faded out of sight under the operation of peremptory challenges. Twenty are allowed each side under Connecticut law. But one talesman, a city man, claimed to have conscientious scruples against capital punishment; his country brethren gave decided negative answers when this question was put to them. Some excellent jurymen were peremptorily challenged for no apparent cause. Louis Feldman was one, president of the New Haven Board of Selectmen, and a wealthy gentleman, moving in the aristocratic Jewish and other circles of the city. He was a finely preserved man, distinguished in appearance, but his self-possessed manner and hard blue eyes gave one the impression that if the audience was against Hayden it would be difficult to warp Feldman's judgment. The defence excused him. Eugene A. Jones, a flashily dressed young mechanic, of Hamden, was rejected by the State. He made a most remarkable statement—that he had never read a line about the case, and, on being questioned further, explained that he never read the daily newspapers, but confined his reading exclusively to the weekly story papers.

ESCAPED AT LAST.

Persistence won the release, from the jury box, of Jeremiah A. Bishop, ex-treasurer of Ben Noyes' defunct National Life and Trust Insurance Company. After a lengthy examination as to his qualifications Bishop was accepted, but had not been ten minutes in the jury box before he arose, and asked leave to make a statement. It was to the effect that, upon careful reflection, he had grave doubts whether he had not, at some time, expressed positive opinions as to the guilt of Hayden. Chief Justice Park took Mr. Bishop in hand, and after securing from him a reluctant admission that any opinions previously held would not warp his judgment now, decided that Mr. Bishop was qualified and must serve. Bishop knitted his brows in annoyance, and a few moments after borrowed writing paper from the lawyers and scratched off a pencil note. This he passed up to the judges, who, after scanning it closely, held a whispered consultation. Then they passed the paper down to the counsel, who conned it for themselves and whispered mysteriously. The purport of the note was not revealed, and a moment later it was passed back to Bishop, who destroyed it. Without referring to its tenor Chief Justice Park remarked to Bishop that the difficulty could be so arranged as not to interfere with his duties as a juror, and to this Bishop replied that he was very anxious to be relieved, not only for this but for other reasons. Counsel conferred, and finally agreed to let Bishop go, and thereupon the Chief Justice released him. Bishop's reasons for wishing to be at liberty are curious. Counsel for the State Insurance Commissioner and policy holders in Ben Noyes' insurance enterprises recently had an order made by the Superior Court of this county for the production of the book of stock subscriptions and certain vouchers and their delivery to the petitioners. This order was made on the National Life and Trust Company, Bishop being treasurer. As the documents were not produced, a petition was made that the officers be punished for contempt of court. They were cited to appear in court last week, but a postponement to the 21st inst. was agreed upon, when it will be decided whether the three officers, including Bishop, shall or shall not go to jail for contempt. In view of this condition of things it is natural that Bishop should prefer to be free, but while on jury service he was assuredly free from persecution.

THE JURY COMPLETED.

The six jurymen secured to-day are quite up to the average. The men chosen to-day were Horace B. Perry, a New Haven carpet dealer; John T. Many, of New Haven, who is engaged in driving patent wells; Russell W. Norton, an old resident of the city and now retired from business; Albert E. Clark, of Seymour, Auditor of Town Accounts, and two farmers, Eli G. Bronson and John Bashan, both of Middlebury. The jury includes six farmers, two men retired from business, a manufacturer, a sanitary inspector, one storekeeper and one well driver.

THE OPENING TESTIMONY.

The jury having been sworn and the oath administered to them, the first witness for the prosecution was called—Nehemiah Burr—who lived near the house of the Stannard girl and assisted in removing the body from the woods to the house. He was called merely to prove the finding of the corpse, and Henry E. Stone, of North Madison, testified to seeing the same corpse at Mr. Stannard's house that night. Dr. Earle Mathewson, a young physician of Madison, who was a medical student at the time of the tragedy, described the wound. He cut the abdominal wall and examined the uterus. The witness was sharply cross-examined and made the singular admission that he had first had an opinion, based upon talk of bystanders, that the cruel knife wound in the neck might have been self-inflicted. The examination of the uterus proved that the suspicions that the murdered girl was pregnant were unfounded, and further than this there were marks upon the underclothing which would indicate ordinarily that such was not her condition. A close cross-examination of Oscar Stevens, son of the village undertaker, secured, as a point for the defence, that at various times after the murder the body was not under watch.

A HEADLESS CORPSE.

Andrew Hazlett, of North Madison, who opened the grave a short time after the burial, described a ghastly scene, without a semblance of emotion on his part. Reaching the coffin he clambered out of the grave and Professor White climbed down into it and opened his glittering instruments. The cloths covering the head were removed, sharp steel cut through the bone and sinew of the neck, and the head being cut from the body was loosely wrapped in a cloth and borne away. While this evidence was being given more than one white and uneasy face was seen among the lady spectators.

THE BODY PROFESSIONALLY MUTILATED.

The Sheriff of the county testified that he was present twice when Mary Stannard's grave was opened; he was there in his official capacity, as there had been rumors of possible foul play. Professor White, of the Yale Medical College, was subjected to an extended examination; in the past twenty-two years he had performed over a hundred post-mortem examinations; in September last, at the house of the murdered girl, an examination was made and the stomach and liver removed and placed in glass bottles; these were ultimately turned over to Professor Johnson for analysis by direction of the State Attorney; meantime they had been preserved in absolute alcohol and safe from interference; the following month the head was taken by witness, who removed the brain substance and turned that also over to Professor Johnson; in March, 1879, the body was again in medical hands; the coffin was removed from the grave and opened; Dr. Hotchkiss, who was in company with the witness, donned rubber gloves and removed a kidney, pieces of the gullet, diaphragm, intestines, lungs, and a quantity of disintegrated matter from the abdomen. At this point Professor White was taken in hand by the counsel for Hayden and subjected to a sharp examination by Mr. Watrous. The Professor was inclined to state things in his own way, and the efforts to make him give answers otherwise resulted in considerable irritation. However, he preserved his composure admirably. Mr. Watrous questioned him closely on the point whether he saw Hotchkiss' hands so plainly that no substance could have been placed in the body without his knowledge, and after a sharp tilt witness replied in the affirmative, adding that he watched sharply because he had gone to the grave to see just what was done. Being pressed as to the identity of the kidney removed, he admitted that he could not be positive, but it was taken from near where he left it, near the thorax, at the time of the post-mortem examination; the organs removed were placed in glass jars and witness never saw them afterward; the head, taken away in October previous, was packed and carried away in a common tobacco pail, and over it was a rubber cloth, with the cover nailed on. The testimony of the day closed at this point, and Chief Justice Park, after giving the jurors the usual caution on talking about the case, requested them to report to the Court any persons persistently endeavoring to enter into conversation with them on the forbidden subject. Such efforts were frequently made for evil motives, and the Court intended to make an example of persons detected doing so during the trial of this case.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow.

MUTILATED RECORDS.

A meeting of the Committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, appointed to investigate the copying of the mutilated records of the County Clerk's office, was held yesterday at the Court House, Brooklyn. County Clerk Delmar, who was present, said:—"I am to recopy just what the County Judge directs me to do. Not a paper that does not affect titles to real estate has been copied." If any wrong had been done, he said, it had been done by the Legislature in session two years ago. Last year the Legislature declined to rescind the law. He said he did not propose to take any risks and render himself liable by disobeying the law. The investigation was then deferred until November 10.

THE "L" ROADS.

An Investigation Into Their Management Begun by the Legislative Committee.

HEAVILY WATERED STOCK.

President Garrison and Mr. Navarro Examined as to the Consolidation.

HOW IT WAS RENDERED NECESSARY.

The Legislative committee appointed to investigate railroad management in this State met again yesterday morning in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, at No. 63 William street, and the investigation of the "L" railroads was begun. The testimony showed a remarkable amount of stock watered through the consolidation of the New York and Metropolitan roads into the Manhattan Company. The terms of the arrangements between the corporations were fully discussed, Mr. Simon Sterne conducting the examination as usual. At the afternoon session Mr. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company, for whom the committee have long been looking, appeared, but only very little satisfaction was had from him as a witness, he refusing to answer several important questions.

THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.

William R. Garrison, President of the Manhattan Railroad Company and formerly president of the Metropolitan, was the first witness. The lease by the two "L" roads to the Manhattan was to take effect on January 31, the actual signing took place on May 20; the Manhattan was a separate company organized under the rapid transit law; it owned no railroad property; the Manhattan Company was practically a name for the coalescing of the New York and Metropolitan roads; the Manhattan divided a capital stock of $13,000,000 between the two other roads, half to each one; under the terms of the lease the Manhattan was to pay ten per cent. upon the capital stock of the original companies and the interest upon the bonds; the capital stock of the New York "L" road was $6,500,000, and its bonded indebtedness $8,500,000; the New York road had a right to construct north of the Harlem River, but no further construction was contemplated as yet; in the event of more construction on the New York road it was to furnish the money to the Manhattan Company and the latter were to build it; the case was the same with the Metropolitan; the Manhattan road at present had no money except the current earnings; the original stock of the Manhattan road was $2,000,000, on which five per cent, or $100,000, had been paid in cash.

Q. When the capital stock was afterward increased to $13,000,000 was any cash paid in? A. Not a dollar.

The Metropolitan, witness continued, actually paid in $6,500,000 capital stock, all paid in by contract with the Loan and Improvement Company; its bonded indebtedness was $5,300,000; all the stock had been issued, but there were between three and four millions in bonds yet to be issued, making the sum total of the Metropolitan capital $8,500,000 in bonds and $6,500,000 in stock; when the stock was issued a considerable part of it was paid by the Gilbert Company, of which the Metropolitan was the successor; the Board of Direction of the New York Loan and Improvement Company was substantially the same as the Board of Direction of the Metropolitan; at the time the contract was made between them the stockholding interest was different.

Q. What proportion of the net earnings of the New York Elevated are paid to the city treasury? A. Five per cent, I believe, they intended to pay.

Q. As to the Metropolitan, do they make any payments into the city? A. They are required to pay two per cent of the dividends of the Metropolitan. They have declared no dividends.

Q. Has the New York road declared dividends? A. Yes.

Q. Do you separate the earnings of the New York from those of the Metropolitan? A. In the matter of bookkeeping we do; but for the purposes of division we do not.

"EQUALIZING" A RAILROAD.

"The bonded indebtedness and stock capital," Mr. Garrison said, "were supposed to be equal; the Metropolitan Company had the right to make its bonded indebtedness equal to that of the New York by spending the money on construction; the Manhattan spends the extra money and charges it to the road, taking the money from the common fund; the construction of the Metropolitan was more expensive than that of the New York road; the Manhattan stock would get the benefit of the interest on the extra amount of money spent in construction."

By the Chairman—The division of the two roads equally is arbitrary, notwithstanding the number of miles or the profits on either road? A. Yes.

The cost of construction of the Metropolitan road was not far from $800,000 per mile; the cars cost $3,400 apiece and the engines $5,000 to $6,000. The capital stock of the New York Loan and Improvement Company was $3,000,000, all of which was paid in at different times.

Q. Was that concern substantially a dead one before the contract with the Metropolitan was made? A. No; I think not.

Q. Was not a large proportion of its capital stock derived from the Equitable Life Insurance Company? A. I do not think the Equitable Life Insurance Company, or anybody connected with it, ever had a cent in the company, except, perhaps, fifty shares owned by one gentleman.

Q. Have you made any payments of damages along the line of the Metropolitan? A. In two or three instances we have paid for moving cellar vaults, but otherwise we have paid nothing at all.

Q. Substantially, then, you have not paid anything for the occupation of the streets and the resultant damage to property owners? A. No.

Q. Has anything been paid to the city? A. Not yet. We expect to pay the two per cent on our dividends when we get them.

Q. The construction account, whatever that may be, will show the whole cost of the road? A. Yes.

All the items of the construction account were cash expenditures; the Loan and Improvement made a contract with the Gilbert to construct the road for a consideration of 5,000 shares and $750,000 first mortgage and $750,000 second mortgage bonds; the bonds were marketed and the stock divided among the subscribers; the $6,500,000 of stock received for the Metropolitan had not been distributed, but was held in one block by the stockholders; it would be distributed among the stockholders of the New York Loan and Improvement Company when it came to liquidate.

Q. What was the function of the Manhattan Company? A. To operate the road.

The Manhattan Company had made no dividends; the new equipment was charged to the Manhattan Company in a lump, but on the books each part would be charged to the different roads.

THE LOAN AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

After a recess of half an hour Mr. José F. Navarro, vice president of the New York Loan and Improvement Company and a director in the Metropolitan and Manhattan roads, took the witness stand.

Mr. John J. McCook then read several documents which had been called for. The contract between the New York Loan and Improvement Company and the Gilbert road was to the effect that the former would construct the line and equip the road, would pay ten per cent on the capital stock and would take up the stock until it was all subscribed for. The consideration was 5,000 shares and $750,000 in first and like amount in second mortgage bonds.

Mr. Stern—That is $2,000,000 a mile.

The Chairman—It seems strange that bonds issued should be cancelled without any consideration.

Mr. Navarro—The consideration was the stock of the Metropolitan and the securities created for the purpose of taking the place of the bonds.

Q. (by the Chairman)—A certain number of gentlemen contracted with themselves under the name of the "New York Loan and Improvement Company" to build this road? A. No, sir; the purchase was not made until a year and a half afterward; the capital stock then was $100,000, of which $25,000 had been paid in; their business was the building of public works.

Q. Had you then any public works in operation? A. No, sir.

Q. It was your plan to buy that $25,000 original capital stock and organize the New York Loan and Improvement Company upon a different basis? A. It was.

Q. Was this done with a view to the interest yourself and other gentlemen expected to take in the construction of the Gilbert elevated road? A. There was some talk about it, but there was nothing definite.

The Gilbert company, Mr. Navarro continued, had spent about $680,000 up to the time that the New York Loan and Improvement Company took it.

Q. Was that money expended in New York or Albany? A. Well, I don't know; there were several thousand dollars spent in foundations.

Q. Of the $650,000, $500,000 represented the title and $50,000 the work done; and the other $100,000, where is that? A. I don't know.

Witness stated there was considerable opposition to the consolidation of the two companies on their part. For himself and Mr. Baird, they were in favor of it, but all the other directors were strongly opposed to it, and he had great difficulty to persuade them to accede to the consolidation; there was no agreement to reduce the fares to five cents provided the Legislature would keep its hands off; there was some discussion about the reduction; neither the public nor the company, witness thought, would be benefited by a further reduction; ten cents and five cents to the Harlem River was a poor compensation, considering the risk run in advancing the enterprise. There was no railroad enterprise of such magnitude in the United States that had been capitalized at so low a rate.

WATERED STOCK.

Q. That is, there is more water in the other roads than in your enterprise? A. (Emphatically.) A great deal more, a great deal more (laughter); there is no enterprise that has done so much good to the city of New York.

Q. You did not enter into it on philanthropic motives? A. Well, I can't say I did not; I take great interest in the city of New York and its welfare. (Laughter.)

Q. Well, don't you think the public should get some compensation for the gratuitous use of its streets? A. Yes, and they have; we have increased the assessed valuation of the city at least $100,000,000, and in five years I believe it will be increased $500,000,000; there was great risk in embarking in the enterprise, and many capitalists refused to have anything to do with it; that should be taken into consideration as a fair reason for their increased profits; Mr. William H. Vanderbilt had told witness that he did not believe the people would ever go up and down the stairs.

Q. By the Chairman—Has not property in some localities depreciated? A. Yes; but I think that is only temporary.

Witness further testified that it would cost at least forty per cent more to replace the roads now than they originally cost. A great deal had been done to decrease the noise and smoke.

Q. By the Chairman—It is not pretended but that those $13,000,000 were fictitious, is it? A. Yes; we paid $6,000,000, and besides we gave the Manhattan road the advantage of the capacity of the roads to earn more.

The construction of the road cost about $800,000 a mile; to this were charged lawsuits and hush money paid to keep people from suing the company; witness thought such items were chargeable to construction very properly. (Laughter.)

Mr. Duguid, of Onandaga, one of the members of the committee, said:—"You state that these $13,000,000 do not represent fictitious stock. Why not?" A. Because we have paid $6,000,000 in money, and the stocks of the leased roads have been reduced in their values; it is not like adding stock to a property that is already completed.

Q. Mr. Garrison stated that not a cent was paid? A. Perhaps he forgot those $6,000,000.

Q. The fact remains that $15,000,000 covers the cost of the Metropolitan road? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The capital and bonded indebtedness are $21,500,000. Now, what is the additional $6,500,000? is it water? A. Well, I don't know what you call water; I don't call it so; we considered the rest sufficient to make up for the depreciation of the stock of the two roads; you put down the Manhattan stock as if it were worth 100, while it is selling at 44 or 45.

Q. You pay ten per cent on the $13,000,000 of stock? A. Yes, but it is all in the future; now, I would like to know if we are any different from any other road that has ever existed in the United States (laughter); I don't see why you should single us out; we have more than any other corporation been a benefit to the city of New York.

Mr. Sterne—It is the most recent illustration of stock watering.

THE NEW YORK ROAD.

Benjamin Brewster, a stockholder in the New York "L" road, was next called. He testified that the actual cash payment by the road was $10,000,000; the stock was taken at par and the bonds were taken at 12½ cents, subject to a further assessment to complete the road: as a matter of fact this assessment was never called for; the difference between the $10,134,000 cost and the $15,000,000 capital was made up by the discount on the bonds; the New York road was opposed to the consolidation, but the Rapid Transit Commissioners, by making the routes in part coincident, had rendered consolidation necessary; the dividends on the stock were to be ten per cent; in case there were earnings over and above the ten per cent the balance was to come from the stock of the Manhattan Company.

Q. What induced you to limit the dividend to ten per cent? A. I don't know.

Q. Was it not the limitation of the general railway act limiting you to ten per cent? A. I don't know that it was.

The Chairman—You are not entitled to more than ten per cent any way. That is the State railway law.

Mr. Duguid—Perhaps that was one of the reasons that the Manhattan Company was formed.

Witness then handed the committee a comparative table of the traffic and rates of the "L" roads for the quarter ending September 30. In brief it is as follows:—

	Passengers.	Revenue.	Average rate in Cents.
Third avenue	6,936,924	$513,854 05	7.41
Ninth avenue	919,487	65,803 10	7.15
Sixth avenue	4,156,545	327,305 45	7.88
Totals	$12,012,956	$906,962 60	7.55

AN "OILY" WITNESS.

John D. Archbald, of the Standard Oil Company, and president of the Acme Oil Company, was then called. Among the officers of the Standard were John D. and William Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, Charles Lockhart, W. B. Warden, O. B. Jennings, S. J. Harkness, J. M. Camden, Charles Pratt and J. A. Bostwick. The Acme Company had no contract with the Standard and was not controlled by it. The capital stock of the Standard was $3,500,000, and of the Acme $300,000.

Q. What is your net freight rate on refined oil?

The Chairman—It is charged that the Standard Oil Company is an organization built up by special rates and special favoritism of the railroads?

The Witness—I beg leave to say that the railroad officials are the proper persons to give you the information.

Chairman Hepburn handed the witness a writing pad and requested him to write upon it the rate he obtained and hand it back, so that the rate should not be made public. This witness declined to do. The refusal was made part of the record and the witness was notified that his case would be reported to the Legislature. Witness also refused to state the rate he himself obtained. He had got rates as low as seventy cents. His company worked for itself and tried to get the best terms it could. Further than that he would not disclose, especially concerning the arrangements made with the railroads. In conclusion, he expressed his willingness to appear again before the committee and assist their inquiry by giving them all the information that was in his power. On account of the reticence of the witness this offer caused a general laugh. The committee then adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

Mr. Morehouse stated to a HERALD reporter that the supply he was to receive from Mr. Rockefeller should have been eighty-five barrels of residuum a day instead of twenty-five, and the price six cents a gallon.

BIT THE HAND THAT FED HIM.

A pretty, dark eyed little woman sat weeping in a corner of the room in Special Sessions yesterday. It was Mrs. Tillie McCoy, of No. 36 Ludlow street. When asked if she had a complaint to make she burst into tears. Her husband John, in rags, one eye sightless and the other bloodshot, his face begrimed with dirt and his body trembling like an aspen leaf, was arrigned as prisoner.

"Now, don't cry," said the Court to the little woman, whose face was buried in her handkerchief, while she sobbed violently; "he is not worth crying about."

She removed the handkerchief from her face and said:—

"For four years past I have supported that man; but I can do so no longer. He is drunk from morning to-night. He spends my hardly earned money in drink. Last Sunday he slapped me in the face and bit me."

The witness bared her arm and showed the marks of her husband's teeth. The old wretch, seeing the effect of her story, began to mumble a denial. Then he fell to shaking all over like an old plantation darkey doing the double shuffle.

"Stop your monkey shines, old man," exclaimed the Court. "You can't make us believe you are ill."

But John continued to shake.

"One year in the Penitentiary," said the Court.

The prisoner gave a groan and seemed about falling to pieces, but an officer held him together and piloted him over the "Bridge of Sighs."

LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES.

Two life-saving rafts were to have been tested at Long Branch yesterday, but as there was no surf they were not tried. It was ordered, however, that one of them should be tested by Mr. Green's crew at Life-saving Station No. 5, and the other by Mr. Valentine's crew, at station No. 4. After they shall have been tried a report will be made to the department at Washington. The men in the Life-saving Service are generally averse to the use of the rafts, preferring their own boats, and it is generally believed that the inflated rafts could not make their way to a wreck against a heavy sea.

DENTISTRY.

$5 SETS OF TEETH; ALSO FINE GOLD AND Platina Work. EIGHTH AVENUE DENTAL ASSOCIATION, 379 8th av., one door below 29th st.

$6.—$8.—BEAUTIFUL SETS ARTIFICIAL GUM Teeth, warranted; examine specimens. 262 6th av. Established 1851. DR. MEADER.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

AT 918 BROADWAY.—LOANS NEGOTIATED; LAdies' private office; Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry bought and sold. J. THOMAS LYNCH.

AT 1,272 BROADWAY, ABOVE 32D ST.—MONEY FOR Personal Property; old Gold and Silverware bought; advances made. Ladies' office. GLOVER & BOOTH.

AT 839 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE WALLACK'S THEAtre.—Diamonds, Watches, &c., bought; advances negotiated. ISAACS, Auctioneer, 839 Broadway.

MONEY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND Silverware bought and sold back at a small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

HANLAN AND COURTNEY.
THE GREAT BOAT RACE
TO-DAY.
FULL PARTICULARS BY
SPECIAL DESPATCHES
IN THE EVENING TELEGRAM
TO-NIGHT.

REPAIRED—WATCHES, JEWELRY AND CLOCKS. GEO. C. ALLEN, 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

817 BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR. LADIES' PRIvate office; Diamond, Watches, Jewelry bought and sold; loans negotiated. ISAAC BAER, Agent.

1,207 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GILSEY HOUSE.—Ladies' private office. Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON VALUABLES OF ALL kinds, in sums ranging from $20 to $5,000. JAMES P. MATTHEWS, 907 Broadway.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A.—EXTRA LARGE AUCTION SALE AT THE LARGE BROWN STONE MANSION 131 WEST 14TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS. THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING, COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK, RAIN OR SHINE. PARLORS, CHAMBERS, DINING ROOM, &C. RARE OIL PAINTINGS, BRONZES, comprising elegant Drawing Room Suits, in satin and raw silk, Eastlake style; Centre Tables, Grand Square Pianoforte; also Cabinet Upright, Cabinets, Bookcases, Desks, Easy Chairs, Oil Paintings by master artists, Bronzes, Clocks, Curtains, Mirrors, handsome walnut Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, spring and fine hair Mattresses, Brussels Carpets, Extension Tables, Buffet, Dining Chairs, Hall Stands, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Basement and Servants' Furniture. ALBERT KRAEMER, Auctioneer. Goods packed and shipped if required.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE THIS DAY (THURSDAY), AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT FIVE STORY MANSION NO. 72 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS. STEINWAY PIANOFORTE, CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO. PARLOR AND DRAWING ROOM SUITS, in crimson, satin and brocade; Turkish Lounges, Arm Chairs, Rockers. FOREIGN AND AMERICAN PAINTINGS, BRONZES, BRIC-A-BRAC, SEVRES, &C. 29 CARPETS; SUITS, in satin, raw silk, rep, plush and haircloth; BOOKCASES, LIBRARY TABLES, MIRRORS, CHAMBER SETS, IN WALNUT, MAPLE AND ASH; BEDSTEADS, DRESSING CASES, FRENCH BUREAUS, inlaid and gilt Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, single Bedsteads, 33 fine hair and spring Mattresses, Pillows. DINING FURNITURE—Extension Tables, Sideboard, Chairs in leather, Silverware, Crockery, Library and Secretaire Bookcase, Library Tables, Turkish Suit, two Hall Stands; velvet, Brussels and ingrain Carpets. NOTICE.—Take Broadway, Sixth avenue or University place cars to No. 72 West 19th st. N. B.—House furnished at the cost of $23,000. Messrs. J. L. TARGEE & Co., Auctioneers. COMPETENT MEN IN ATTENDANCE TO PACK AND SHIP GOODS, CITY OR COUNTRY.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION. THIS DAY (THURSDAY), THIS DAY (THURSDAY), AT 120 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., AT 120 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK. THE ENTIRE ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF THIS FOUR STORY MANSION, NEARLY ALL MADE TO ORDER BUT ONE MONTH AGO, MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD THIS DAY. STEINWAY & SON'S 7⅓ OCTAVE PIANOFORTE. WINDSOR CABINET UPRIGHT PIANO. DRAWING ROOMS CONTAIN Parlor Suits, ebony frames, covered in raw silk; Centre and Console Tables, Etageres, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Easels, Music Stands, Bookcases, Rockers, Chamber Sets, ash, maple walnut; Dressing Cases, Bedsteads, Washstands, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, Chairs, Lounges, Mirrors, &c.; Dining Room Buffet, Extension Table, China, Glass and Silver Ware; Carpets, &c. J. LUCIUS SMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BREECH-LOADING GUNS. BARKER & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 47 and 49 Liberty st., WILL SELL BY AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, OCT. 18, commencing at 1 o'clock, A SUPERIOR LINE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GUNS, by the following celebrated makers:—W. W. Greener, W. & C. Scott & Son, P. Wibley & Son, J. P. Clabrough, Hackett, Bonehill, Parker Bros., Moore, Remington, &c.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PIANO AND CABINET Hardware.—S. HERMAN, Auctioneer, sells this day, Thursday, October 16, at 11 o'clock, at the store of Geo. Guental & Son, No. 39 West 4th st., the entire balance Stock, consisting of a large lot Screws, Bridge Pins, Piano Leg Plates and Castors, Tuning Pins, Hinges, Tuning Hammers, Rip Saws, Felt, steel wire Piano Actions, Glue Pots, Showcases, Safes, Desks, Platform Scales, Fixtures, &c. Sale positive, in lots to suit the trade. By order of FRED. LEWIS, Esq., Assignee.

A.—BARKER & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 47 AND 49 LIBERTY ST., WILL CONTINUE THE SALE OF FINE SILVERWARE THIS DAY (THURSDAY), OCTOBER 16, COMMENCING AT 12 O'CLOCK.

AT AUCTION—WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.—S. HERMAN, Auctioneer, sells Friday, October 17, at 11 o'clock, 15½ Bowery, about $3,000 worth Bourbon and Rye Whiskey, fine imported Brandies, Gin, Rum, Port, Sherry Wines; barrels French Spirits; Wines, Liquors, in cases, bbls., being the entire Stock of a dealer. Sale positive.

A.—PETER BOWE, AUCTIONEER, sells FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, corner 8th st. and University place, a large assortment of Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c.

ART SALE. ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, VASES, &C., AT KEELER'S ART ROOMS, 35 LIBERTY ST., ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17 AND 18, at 12 o'clock. NOTE.—The goods are just received by steamer, and comprise richly carved classic Vases, Tazzas, Card Receivers, Mantel Statuary, &c., and will be sold entirely, without reserve. GEO. W. KEELER, Auctioneer.

BY JUSTUS COOKE, AUCTIONEER. Entire Furniture of a large residence. This DAY (Thursday), at 10½ o'clock, At No. 212 East 125th st., Near 125th st. station, 3d av. elevated road. Elegant ebony and walnut Parlor Suites, in brocatel and raw silk; superb double wing walnut Bookcase; walnut Bedroom Suites; Dressing Cases; Dressing Bureaus; Marble top Washstands; Centre Tables; choice patent Lounge Beds; walnut and oak Dining Tables; pure Hair Mattresses; Spring Beds; Mirrors; Whatnots; Paintings; Rockers; Desk Chairs; Bolsters; Pillows; Bedding, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; Stoves; Oil Cloths; China; Cutlery; Glassware; Kitchen Utensils, &c.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, AUCTIONEER, sells this day, 10½ o'clock, at 400 Bleecker st., corner West 11th, to pay storage, one Parlor Suit of 7 pieces, Pickhardt and other Bedsteads, Brussels Carpets, Tables, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Mirrors, 3 Trunks and Contents, Sewing Machine, Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, &c.; will also sell lady's complete Theatrical Wardrobe, 156 Play Books, &c.; no reserve. By order N. M. Myers and William J. Hanson.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER—SELLS, AT THE Exchange Storage Rooms, 105 East 9th st., Parlor Suits, Carpets, walnut Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Stoves, Mirrors, Showcases, &c., &c., this day, 10½ A. M., positively in lots, to pay storage.

BISSELL & WELLES, AUCTIONEERS, FRIDAY, October 17, at 10½ o'clock, at 83 Chambers and 65 Reade st., Hardware, Cutlery and Cedar Ware. 2,000 lbs. Rivets, assorted sizes, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, without reserve, 1,500 kegs Nails. Assorted common Nails, 30d. and 60d.; finishing, brad, casing, fence and slate Nails, 2d., 3d., 5d., 8d., 10d., 12d.; clinch Nails and Spikes, assorted sizes. Also 12 casks English Coil Chain, 5 16 and 3 8; 8 tons crucible Cast Steel, 100 Crosscut Saws, &c.

B. MANDELBAUM, AUCTIONEER, SELLS 10 o'clock, 9 Cornelia st., elegant Stock and Fixtures of Grocery Store, in lots.

D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER.—No. 249 West 39th st.—Desirable four story E. B. basement brick Dwelling (modern improvements) and Lot 17x50x98.9, auction Thursday, October 23, at Exchange Salesroom; possession. Maps at 2 Pine.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER. Special peremptory sale of elegant Cabinet Furniture and Upholstery, at No. 60 Cedar st., on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock.

F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER. Large sale of rich Furniture and Carpets, THIS DAY (THURSDAY), October 16, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, 596 Broadway. Choice Parlor Suits, in raw silk and tapestry; Turkish Suits, six elegant black walnut Bedroom Suits, best hair Mattresses and springs, linen Sheets, Table Cloths, Napkins, French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, fine rosewood Piano, six dozen cane seat Chairs, Side Boards, Hall Stands, Oil Paintings, three Sofa Beds, Wardrobes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, about forty Axminster, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Parlor Billiard Table, 4x8, with Balls and Cues complete. N. B.—The carpets will be sold about 2 o'clock. On FRIDAY, October 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Grand Central Hotel, about 300 Trunks and Contents.

H. B. HERTS & SON, AUCTIONEERS. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &C., ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT NO. 61 WEST 42D ST., CORNER 6TH AV. Consisting of Brussels Carpets, walnut Parlor Suit, in crimson cotelaine; Chamber Suits, hair Mattresses, Beds Bedding, Kitchen and Cooking Utensils, &c., &c. Sale positive. Catalogues at sale.

JAS. WISEMAN WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 85 Warren st., at 11 o'clock, Crockery, in lots to suit.

LEWIS NUSSBAUM, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS day, 10½ o'clock, 184 Partition st., near Van Brunt, South Brooklyn, large Stock and elegant Fixtures of first class Grocery Store, about $800 worth; also Horse and Wagon, Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Flour, Soaps, Spices, Canned Goods, Counters, Fixtures, Coffee Mill, Scales, &c., in lots.

M. W. COHEN, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS day (Thursday), October 16, at 10:30 A. M. sharp, at the private residence 30 West 132d st., between 5th and 6th avs., entire contents, comprising Brussels and ingrain Carpets, elegant walnut Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, pure curled hair Mattresses, handsome Parlor Ornaments, fine Engravings, elegant China and Glass Ware, Silver-plated Ware, and every article that is the make of a first class residence. Sale without reserve and will take place rain or shine. A fine chance for dealers.

MORTGAGE SALE—J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day, at 3 o'clock, Fixtures of first class Liquor Saloon, 41 Peck slip. Dealers invited. JOS. M. HILL, Attorney for Mortgagee.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE. JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell to-day at 59 New Bowery, a large assortment of Overcoats, Coats, Pants, and a fine lot of women's clothing, Blankets, Quilts, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c., by order of Simpson, Somers & Co., 27 Chatham st.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—S. FIRUSKI, GENERAL Auctioneer, 430 Fulton st., Brooklyn, will sell on Friday, October 17, Watches and Jewelry. By order Thomas Newman.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—S. FIRUSKI, GENERAL Auctioneer, 430 Fulton st., Brooklyn, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 800 lots Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Quilts, Sheets, Blankets, Underwear, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c. By order H. and H. McAleenan.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 152 Canal st., near Bowery, will sell this day at 11 o'clock, 800 lots men's and women's Clothing, a lot of very fine silk and other Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts, Blankets, Boots, Shoes, &c.; also 300 lots Overcoats Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. By order Fullan Bros., 315 West 39th st.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THOMAS J. M'GRATH & CO., Auctioneers, 158 Chatham st., corner Mulberry, will sell, this day, 11 o'clock, 700 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Quilts, Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c. By order C. Lang, av. C.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, will sell on Thursday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, 93 Bleecker st., a bankrupt stock of Carpets, Oilcloths, &c., consisting of Brussels and ingrain Carpets in the roll, 200 pieces of Oilcloths, 150 made up Brussels, three ply and ingrain Carpets, Matting, Rugs, Mats, Fixtures, Shelving, &c. Catalogues at sale.

WEINBERGER & TUSKA, BY I. S. WEINBERGER Auctioneer—Piano, Furniture, &c.—This day, Thursday, October 16, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 58 Bowery, parlor, bedroom and dining room Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloth, Shirts, Blankets, Quilts, Umbrellas, Clocks, Mirrors, &c.

STORAGE.

THE HARGER WAREHOUSE, 8TH AV., FROM 33D to 34th st.; office 300 West 34th st.—Storage for furniture, pianos, baggage and goods of every description at lowest rates; shipping, boxing and packing.

103 WEST 33D ST.—EAGLE STORAGE WAREhouses, scrupulously clean; moderate charges; improved elevator; cash advanced if desired.