BURNED TO DEATH WHILE ASLEEP

TWO YOUNG MEN AND TWO BOYS KILLED

IN A FARM OUTHOUSE. READING, Penn., April 19 .- An outbuilding on the Wentzell truck farm, two miles from this city, was burned to the ground at 4 o'clock this morning. Two men and two boys perished in the flames. The building was one and a half stories high, and was used both as a wash house and for packing purposes. The second story contained a chamber which was ordinarily used as a sleeping room for the two German bired hands, the Hettinger brothers. For the past three nights the two sons of Augustus L. Wentzell, the owner of the premises, have Wentzell, the owner of the premises, have slent with these farm employes. The lads were 12 and 14 years old, respectively, and taking a great liking to the Germans, who were only a few years older—about 18 and 21—they begged to be allowed to sleep with them, as they were teaching them English. One of the Wentzell children woke up a few minutes before 4 o'clock this morning and discovered that the building they were in was ablaze. The other three inmates were sound asleep, and the boy who was awake, in his trepidation, ran out of the burning building without giving the others the alarm. He ran to his father's house for help, and immediately returning entered the outhouse, which was by this time wrapped in flames, for the purpose of awakening the sleepers. It was the last that was seen of him. The framework fell in with a crash a short time afterward, burying in the smoking rums all four of the occupants. An old farm employe, named Daniel Noll, was arrested. He is a half idiotic creature, of middle age, and took care of the fires. When examined by Coroner Schoedler he stated that he slept in this same building, and this morning about 3 o'clock he awoke, and seeing the fire was nearly out built it up and closed the stove door. He then left the premises and started down the road. On turning around after he was half a mile off, he noticed a sheet of flame issue from the roof of some building, and this morning about 3 o'clock he awoke, and seeing the fire was nearly out built it up and closed the stove door. He then left the premises and started down the road. On turning around after he was half a mile off, he noticed a sheet of flame issue from the roof of some building, but did not think it was Wentzell's. The stove was only 18 inches from the woodwork, and it is surmised that the house was ignited by the close proximity of the red-hot stove. All four of the charred bodies were recovered. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. The bodies were burned to a crisp, totally unreco slept with these farm employes. The lads

## A HORSE DOES MUCH DAMAGE.

RUNNING AWAY AND SEVERELY INJURING MORE THAN A DOZEN PEOPLE.

CINCINNATI, April 19.-A lively runaway ccurred in Covington at 8 o'clock last night, in which a number of persons were injured, some of them seriously. A horse attached to a laundry wagon became frightened and started up Madison-street at a fearful rate, sweeping every-thing before him. When the horse reached thing before him. When the horse reached Pike-street he dashed through the market, which was crowded with people. How a number of them escaped being instantly killed is a miracle. The animal was finally halted at Seventh-street. Among the injured are the following: Mrs. Rout, of Riddle-street, was knocked down, and received a bad cut on the head, and it is feared she received internal injuries which may prove fatal; Miss Tillie Weber was cut on the head and shoulders, and had her clothes torn from her body; Lizzie Scharfstoll was badly cut on the head and shoulders; her injuries are very painful, as she received several bad cuts; Nettie King, of Tenth-street, had her shoulder hurt, and was cut in several bade cuts and bruises, and was injured internally. Mrs. Freelove was knocked down and cut in wo or three places; ha addition to being injured she lost her pocketbook. Wille Sherdan, a lit-Mrs. Freelove was knocked down and cut in or curree places; an adoltaton to being injured e lost her pocketbook. Willie Sheridan, a little boy residing on Sixth-street, had his leg oken and his shoulder dislocated by being token down. Mrs. Scherer, of Cincinnati, d her left arm broken and was cut in the face-brace Woodruff was slightly injured by being toked down. Miss McReynold, who was alking down the street with her mother, had a rrow escape, as the borse passed between em. She had ber clothes torn. James Maloy was knocked down and received a cut over the eye. Rosa Kuhr was knocked down and public injured. Miss Jennie Mallister was ooked down and received two or three bruises. knocked down and received two or three Several others were less seriously hurt.

THE NEWBURG STABBING CASE. NEWBURG, N. Y., April 19 .- The wouldbe murderer and suicide, James E. Myers, v conveyed last evening from the scene of the crime to the police station. When questioned by the surgeon Myers denied having attempted to kill his wife, Barclay, and himself, maintaining that Barclay had done the bloody work ing that Barclay had done the bloody work. This morning Myers was lodged in Newburg Jail, walking from the station with an officet's assistance. Stopping for a few minutes at the entrance to the jail, Myers voluntarily confessed his guilt to the officer, stating that at 0 o'clock last evening the three were in the kitchen of the house where the tragedy occurred. He (Myers) was paring his finger nails with a jacknife. Barclay asked Mrs. Myers to accompany him to the store to purchase some groceries, saving that she knew more about buying than he did. Mrs. Myers responded that she did not think she could go, as "her frizzes were damp and had come out." Myers said to the officer that this conversation was more than he could bear, and he attacked his wife with the knife, cutting and lashing her neck. Barclay came between them and Myers flew at him. Myers asked the officer, with evident apprehension, if he supposed he would be hanged for the crime, seeming to be sorry for what he had done. The men will probably recover, while Mrs. Myers has only one chance in a thousand for recovery. In her case both the windplpe and the esophagus are severed. Barclay is still confined at the police station, being held as a witness. Myers is held on a charge of assault with intent to kill. He is said to have borne a good reputation in Montgombry, where he has lived many years. This morning Myers was lodged in Newburg

TRAIN ROBBERS AT WORK DALLAS, Texas, April 19.—A bold train obbery occurred late last night on the Texas nd Pacific Railroad, at a wood station a few niles west of Mineola. Joseph Toblowsky, a erchant of Dallas, and a stranger took passage nerchant of Dallas, and a stranger took passage n the caboose of a freight train in order to reach Dallas nearly a full day earlier than by waiting for the regular passenger train. The train was a very long one, and when it stopped for wood at a woodyard the trainmen all went to the engine, eaving the caboose and its passengers a long way back in the darkness and thick timber. Three negroes, armed with navy revolvers, sudienly sprang into the caboose, the leader saying: "Throw up pour hands! Your money or your ife!" Mr. Toblowsky was relieved of nearly \$100, a gold watch and chain, and his companion of \$15 and his jewelry. The robbers then fled into the timber, and had 15 minutes start before the trainmen heard of the occurrence. No captures had been made up to to-might.

DEFALCATION OF A CLERK OF COURT. CLEVELAND, April 19.-For some time umors have been afloat in Hancock County hat Henry Louthan, late Democratic Clerk of Common Pleas, was a defaulter in a large mount. To settle the question an examining mount. To settle the question an examining committee, consisting of the Prosecuting Attorney and two citizens, was appointed to make trull examination. Their report has just been iled, and is to the effect that Louthan is short learly \$2.000. His bondsmen refuse to make the um good, claiming that the shortage could not ave occurred but for the negligence of other bounty officials. There is talk of investigating he offices of the retiring Sheriff and Probate jundge.

BLAYING A CHURCH CORNERSTONE. PETERSBURG, Va., April 19.—The corner

one of the new Methodist church at Weldon, . C., was to-day laid with imposing ceremonies Masonic lodges from this State and North arolina. A number of prominent ministers of oth States were present, and the ceremonies ere witnessed by an immense growd of persons, he came from the surrounding country and on a cursion trains from Richmond, Portsmouth, orfolk, Raleigh, and Wilmington. The sermon as preached by Bishop Turner, of Georgia.

OHIO GRAIN PROSPECTS.

DAYTON, Ohio. April 19.—At a meeting of he Montgomery County Farmers' Club yester-ay' reports from all the townships showed the rain fields in a deplorable condition. An averge of the estimates on wheat shows a yield for the entire county of four to five bushels to the cre. Barley is a total failure and clover nearly of more than the wheat land will be plowed up and sowed in oats.

## GEN. GRANT'S CONDITION

THE DOCTORS LESS CONSTANT IN THEIR ATTENDANCE.

CROWDS AROUND THE HOUSE-THE GEN-ERAL ANSWERING THEIR SALUTES-WRITING HIS AUTOGRAPH.

As Jesse Grant and his little daughter were coming down the steps for a walk yesterday afternoon several men on the sidewalk, gathering opposite the General's house, lifted their hats. There were 30 or 40 people in the gathering, and every face was upturned. The child watched them curiously until she reached the sidewalk, and then raising her head she followed the gaze of the crowd to the library window. "There's grandpa," she exclaimed, and breaking from her father's hold she put both hands to her mouth and sent a kiss flying toward the occupant of the window. The General nodded and waved a hand to her.

Several times within the next half hour the General turned his library walk toward the win-dow. Probably altogether a hundred persons saw him. He was dressed and looked as on Saturday afternoon. Word quickly spread about the neighborhood that he had been seen, and all the rest of the day a good-sized crowd gaped from the opposite walk at the vacant window. The General saw the street only once more. Then it was from the window in his

window. The General saw the street only once more. Then it was from the window in his sleeping room that looks out on the park, and not 20 persons saw him. The family and doctors thought the day was one of improvement. It followed a fairly good night, in which there had not been continuous sleep, but the average amount in the aggregate. A mistake of the nurse in giving the General coffee at the wrong time was assigned as a cause of much of his wakefulness. Morphia was injected to offset the effect.

In the morning the General walked about as of late, talking at will and without special discomfort. He said he felt his strength coming back, and he spent considerable time in reading his papers. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, feeling weary, he lay on the bed and slept for an hour. This was the first time he had slept lying flat for a fortnight. He was well covered up and slept, soothed by the fresh air from an open window in the same room. On rising he walked about, talked a little, and then, going to the library table, signed his name to several copies of William Edgar Marshall's engraving of him. The signature was made in each instance with the vigor and sweep of full health.

In the matter of medical attendance the case returned yesterday to first principles. There was a full consultation of doctors in the afternoon, but it did not last long, and when it was over Dr. Shrady said he did not expect to return until Wedeesday, Dr. Douglas remaining in sole charge. As in the earlier months of the treatment, Dr. Shrady explained that he would hold himself in readiness for a sudden call, but that he expected none. This confidence in the present stability of the improvement had decided the doctors also to have no further consultation, unless in an emergency, for a week. Dr. Douglas said he would submit himself to the General's wishes in nemergency, for a week. Dr. Douglas said he would submit himself to the General's wishes in respect to attendance. He would stay all night if the General wished it; if left to act for

house.

Cyrus W. Field was yesterday's first caller. Sidney Dillon, Gen. McClellan, S. B. Elkins, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, and Isaac H. Bailey were among the other callers. The only bulletin yesterday was after the consultation and was as follows:

lows:
2P. M.—At the consultation held at this hour Drs. Barker, Sands, Strady, and Douglas were present. Gen. Grant was found to be in an improved condition, both general and local, as compared with the last statement. The physicians in attendance are and have been in entire agreement concerning the management of this case.

the earneement concerning the management of this case.

The evening passed very quietly. Just before dark the General showed himself at the library window. The opposite sidewaid was protty well packed, and there was a large moving crowd along the block. When the General appeared quite a demonstration occurred, hats coming off and women waving their handkerchiefs. The General was evidently much pleased and saluted frequently in response. Later, when the shades were drawn, the family gathered in the library for an hour or so. Dr. Newman and Senator Stanford called about 9 o'clock. They went into the parlor where some of the family were instead of going up stairs. In a few minutes the General entered the parlor. He had trudged down stairs under the impression that Mrs. Stanford was one of the callers. Discover-Mrs. Stanford was one of the callers. Discovering his mistake he at once went up stairs in the elevator.

The General had retired at 11 o'clock, when dim lights burned only in the library and in Col. Grant's room.

DOCTORS TO MEET IN NEW-ORLEANS NEW-ORLEANS, April 19.—Physicians and citizens generally are looking forward with a great deal of interest to the coming session of the American Medical Association. Its session in this city is considered a matter of special importance. The coming meeting will be the thirtyeighth annual gathering. The session will take eight annual gathering. The session will take place at Tulane Hall, beginning Tuesday, April 28, and continuing four days. The American Medical Association meets annually in some city chosen for the nurpose. It is composed of delegates from State, county, and local medical societies. It is composed of (1000 or 8,000 members from all parts of the United States. The probability is that the coming session will bring together about 1,500 persons, including accompanying guests. The officers of the association are elected at the meeting preceding that at which they are expected to serve. There will be large delegations of physicians, who will come on special trains and boats from Cincinnati, Chicago, and other points. In the gathering will be many of the best known and ablest surgeons and physicians in the country. Among these will be Dr. Austin Flint, of New-York, who occupies the Presidential chair, and the venerable Prof. N. S. Davis of Chicaro, the father of the association. The association will be given a welcome befitting its character and the hospitality of Louisiana. Dr. Samuel Logan is Chairman of an efficient arrangement committee. The committee has the assistance of a number of ladies, and besides several private affairs there will be a brilliant reception on an evening during the session not yet designated. place at Tulane Hall, beginning Tuesday, April

RABBI STERN'S SUICIDE.

WILKESBARRE, April 19.-The Rev. Dr. Stern, who yesterday took poison at the Wyo-ming Valley Hotel here, died this morning at 9:10 o'clock, without having regained consciousness. Coroner O'Malley decided to hold an inquest, and at noon to-day empaneled a jury. The body was removed from the hotel to an undertaking establishment, where the inquest was held. A number of papers and letters were found and offered in evidence, showing that he intended taking his life. In one letters were found the names of six promnent Jewish residents of this city whom he wanted to act as his palbearers. In another he bequeathed his valuable library to the key. Dr. Felsenthal, of Chicago, and refuted the report circulated during his life that he was an atheist. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that Dr. Stern "came to his death from the effects of laudanum and opium taken by himself with intent to commit suicide." The members of Dr. Stern's congregation, which comprises some of the wealthiest citizens here, have taken charge of his body, and the funeral, which occurs tomorrow afternoon, will be, it is expected, one of the largest that has eyer taken place in this city. quest, and at noon to-day empaneled a jury.

EJECTING OKLAHOMA BOOMERS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 19.-The Times's correspondent telegraphs from Camp Russell, Indian Territory, that all settlers have been removed from Oklahoma, though the cattlemen still remain. The occupants of two ranches, the improvements on which were destroyed by military last week, have encamped on ground and continue to graze their cattle, troops are now in a position to intercept considerable force of settlers that might atter to enter the country. Fears of trouble am the Indians have been allayed.

A BRIDEGROOM ARRESTED.

LYNCHBURG, Va., April 19.—Miss Sarah
Kirby, a highly respected young lady, was mar-Kirby, a highly respected young lady, was married on Friday to James C. Powell, a book agent, much against the wishes of her friends. Last night Powell was arrested for bigamy, information having been received that he had another wife in Nelson County. The young lady's prother betriended Powell while he was under arrest for selling books without a license, and this led to an acquaintance with the family. The affair creates much interest, and great sympathy is felt for the betrayed girl.

SEEKING A COMPROMISE.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 19 .- The wholesale liquor firm of Quetton, St. George & Co. whice failed yesterday is seeking a compromise. The liabilities are from \$80,000 to \$50,000. MAUD S. IN TRAINING.

PREPARING TO SHOW HER SPEED SOME TIME IN AUGUST PROBABLY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19 .- "What does Mr. Bonner intend that Maud S. shall do this Summer?" was asked of W. W. Bair, her trainer, at Belmont Park vesterday.

That is more than I know," was the reply. "All that I can say is that I am getting her in condition, and when she is just as she should be, which will not be until August, I presume he will let me know."

The conversation took place in the box of the little mare, and, as her groom rubbed her down, she pricked up her ears and looked around at she pricked up her ears and looked around at the questioner as though as anxious as he about her future, She is a little "high" in flesh just now, her weight being about 1,050 pounds. When "fit" for fast time she will be at least 90 pounds lighter. "I am jogging her now six or seven miles a day," Bair continued, "and giving her a slow mile two or three times a week. I gave her her first mile this season on Fricay, and she made it in 3:07. Last year I gave her her first mile at Chester Park, near cincinnati, on April 5, and she made it in 3:08; but then that was on a half-mile track. Few people seem to know that Belmont is a fast track, but it is. Jay-Eye-See made the fastest second mile on record on it, his time being 2:10½. Mand has trotted on it in 2:11½. There is one thing about her that you can depend on—she never loses her speed. I feel sure that when fit she can beat 2:00, and to-day I can take her out and show that gait for a short distance. Of course, she can't maintain it; that is the object of training her, to give her strength and wind enough to do so. There is another remarkable thing about her, and that is, when you get her just right she stays so. Some horses are fike men, they thre after a while. Maud does not. When you get here fit she stays so until the snow flies. She is a great eater, too, and not a bit dainty, either. You often see men who complain that they can't get their food cooked properly, and they are perpetually changing their hotels or their cooks. Well, some horses are just the same. You have to be tempting them, or they are off their feed before you know it. Maud can eat all the time, and she has to be watched to keep her from cating too much."

"Do you have many visitors to see her?"

"Well, no, not yet. The weather has been so bad that people don't care to come out, but I think we will have plenty. If I could exhibit her on Sundays crowds would come, but Mr. Bonner will 'not permit her to be jogged or exhibited on that day. He says the public are welcome to visit her on week day the questioner as though as anxious as he about her future. She is a little "high" in flesh just

"Do you believe in letting 2-year-olds trot a mile?"
"Certainly, provided they are not forced beyond their strength, I believe in breaking and trotting horses at as early an are as possible. When you begin early they are more tractable, and are not so set in their ways. They take their education more quickly and kindlier. The great secret is in not overworking or overtasking them. You must study their strength and dispositions just as you would a child's, and work and teach them accordingly."

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

A BLOCK OF BUILDINGS DESTROYED BY FIRE AT SEABRIGHT.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., April 19.-Smoke was discovered, at 2:30 P. M. to-day, coming from the second story of one of the stores in the block opposite the Octagon Hotel, occupied as block opposite the Octagon Hotel, occupied as a residence by Frank Martin, who had a butcher shop in the lower story. Soon after the firemen arrived it was reported that a c\*ild was asleep in the building. Attempts were made to reach the child, who was in a back room, but the smoke and flames drove the firemen back. Ladders were then obtained and endeavors were made to reach the room from the outside. G. W. Elliott and Stewart Merili, two citizens, reached the window and broke it in, when Elliott got into the room, but was instantly overcome by the smoke and had to be drawn out by his companions. The flames now burst from the window, driving them away, and the child was left to its fate. It appears that Frank Martin his wife, and two eldest children started immediately after dinner to visit friends at Long Branch, leaving the little girl, Mamie, at home in charge of the servant girl, about 16 years old. The child fell asleep and the girl ran out to a neighbor's and remained out about half an hour, when she returned and discovered the kitchen on fire. The child was in a room leading out of the kitchen. Finding she could not reach the child, she rushed below and gave the alarm. The mother and father were telephoned for and reached Seabright about 4 o'clock. The crisped remains of the little girl were taken out of the ruins at 5 P. M.

The block of four stores was entirely consumed. One of the stores was owned by Enricht & Secord, one by Irwin & Nesbit, and two by Mrs. Ivinsams. Ivins's property was valued at \$2,000 and was fully insured. The two former stores were new buildings, unoccupied, and valued at \$2,000 cach; neither was insured. Enright & Secord were to have moved in their stock of groceries to-morrow. The flames communicated to the two-story tenement house in the rear, owned by Chooder Buckelew and to a blacksmith's shop owned by John Hawkins, which were also destroyed. Buckelew's loss is \$1,500; insured. Cooper's Block, across the street, owned by Conover & Hendrickson, was damaged about \$500; insured. a residence by Frank Martin, who had a butcher

THE LOUISIANA PATRONAGE.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 19 .-- All the factions within the ranks of the triumphant Democracy having locked horns over the appointments to office, it is now thought that nothing will be done with the Louisiana officials except as their terms expire by limitation of commission. It seems to be the impression that Collector Badger will serve out his term in the Custom House. The only strong claimant for the office was ex-Senator Jonas, but neither of the two Senators from Louisiana was earnest in his bahalf, while Kellogg stood ready to move the Republican Senators against his confirmation in place of Badger, the crippled Federal soldier, whose record is clean, whose administration has been above reproach, and whose only fault was his politics. The only appointment made by Mr. Cleveland for Louisiana was that of Mr. Kernochan for Naval Officer, to succeed Judge Dumont, whose term has expired. This nomination was hung up in the Senate. Taking advantage of the war of the factions, the Hon. Charles Gayarre has filed his application for the Naval Office with the President, and is backed by the best elements of the community. Mr. Cleveland may please the public and disappoint both factions of his party in recognizing the literature of the South in the person of the eminent historian of Louisiana and biographer of Charles I. as their terms expire by limitation of commis-

A LARGE PURCHASE OF LAND. EAGLE PASS, Texas, April 19 .- A syndicate, composed of J. R. Lacoste, J. N. Gonzales, of Texas, and several Mexican capitalists, have concluded a gigantic purchase of agricultural lands in the State of Coahuila, Mexico. The tract embraces 1,500,000 acres lying in the south-western portion of Coahuila, in the Laguna district. They pay in round numbers ahout \$800,000. The Naces River runs through the tract, and the land is described as being very fertile. Several villages are embraced within its limits. The syndicate intends to divide the tract into hacfendos and raise cotton, which grows to an enormous size in that country, and has only to be planted once every five years. Another party of ctizens from along the Rio Grande are organizing to visit the newly discovered gold fields in the Santa Rosa Mountains in Mexico. Reports of the exceeding richness of the main fissures are continually coming in. lands in the State of Coahuila, Mexico. The

PITTSBURG'S POSTMASTER.

PITTSBURG, April 19 .-- The fact has just been made public, and is causing no little surprise and comment in political circles, that Willprise and comment in political circles, that William H. McCleary has tendered his resignation as Postmaster in this city. Nine months of the term of his commission are unexpired, and th's action on his part, it is said, has for its object the giving to one faction of the Democratic Party advantage over another in securing the new appointment.

A GANG OF BOY BURGLARS. AUGUSTA, Ga., April 19.—Reports from Antioch show that the operations of a secret league of boy burglars have been long continued. They have secured thousands of dollars in booty in Antioch, and adjacent towns have been embraced. The boys belonged to the best farilies, and the developments have created a great sensation. The mother of one of the boys is at the point of death.

## MURDER AND THEN SUICIDE

TRAGEDY ON A DESOLATE NEW-JERSEY FARM.

MRS. KENNEY KILLED BY HER INSANE HIRED MAN WHO HANGS HIMSELE AFTERWARD-HER HUSBAND'S ESCAPE.

PLAINFIELD, April 19.-A gloomy, desolate road runs over the Blue Ridge Mountain two miles from this village in the adjoining county of Somerset. Down in the valley be-tween this peak and the last of the Orange range of mountains is situated the house and barn of a woodland farm that lies partly upon the mount-tain side and is owned by Alexander Kenney, an aged stone contractor, whose place of business is in East One Hundred and Tenth-street, New-York. The farm is 50 acres in extent, and there is not another human nabitation within the dis-tance of a mile. The farm house is reached by a circuitous cut through the underbrush and around the hills, and from the base of the mountain over the brow and down into the valley there is not a house nor building of any kind except the little cottage on the farm. This cottage the old stone contractor calls his

home, and here he returns every Saturday night to spend the Sabbath with his wife and daughter Agnes. Mrs. Kenney was 60 years of age, and her sole companions on the farm, besides her daughter, were a laborer named William Jones and a big black and white mastiff. A much more dreary spot than this little cottage in the clearing cannot well be imagined. The only other building is a tumbledown barn, where an old horse and two cows are kept, and the tall forest trees keep the little clearing in perpetual shad-ow. Last Monday Kenney left the little cottage in the woods to go to his business in New-York, after making arrangements for his daughter

ow. Last Monday Kenney left the little cottage in the woods to go to his business in New-York, after making arrangements for his daughter Agnes to take a place as a servant in the residence of Mr. A. C. Baldwin, on Park-avenue, in this village. Yesterday evening he returned to spend Sunday on the farm, arriving at the station here at 9:30 in the evening.

The old man spent no time in the village, but at once started to walk three miles out on the desolate mountain road and through the "cut" to his home. At the foot of the mountain he took a stout stick from a wood pile to protect himself from dogs and trudged on through the dreary forest. He reached the clearing about 11 o'clock at night, and, much to his surprise, there was no light in the window, and his two cows were not in the barn. He pounded on the door for several minutes and received no response, and then he walked around the house and peered into the windows. While he was thus engaged his dog suddenly appeared from the direction of the barn and fawned upon him and then ran out to the barn and began barking.

Something made the old man think that there was danger abroad, and without making any further investigations he started to find some of his neighbors a mile away through the woods, leaving the stick he had carried leaning against the door. The nearest neighbor was Edward Mercier, a farmer living on Berkeley Heights. Kenney wose him from his sumbers and told him that he was afraid there was trouble at his home, and asked him to come over with him. Mercier lighted a lantern, called his "hired man," John Simmons, and all three went over to the Kenney cottage. When they got there the stick that kenney had left against the door had been removed, and the dog had disappeared. The men knocked upon the floor, and he opened the door and let the other two men in. The pool of blood upon the floor, and he opened the door and let the other two men in. The pool of blood was beside the stove, and a woolen rug lay partly in it. A broken kerosene had, was lying ace

the head, there was another cut on the forehead, and a third over the left ear. All over the four walls of the little room were the marks of bloody fingers where the unfortunate woman had groped blindly for the door in her destrictingles.

The man Jones could not be found in the house, and Kenney, Mercier, and Simmons at once proceeded to Plainfield and notified Chicago 1 Police Charles.

The man Jones could not be found in the house, and Kenney. Mereier, and Simmons at once proceeded to Plainfield and notified Chief of Police Charles Budd. At daylight the men went back to the house accompanied by Undertaker Stiles with a coffin for the murdered woman, the Chief of Police, and several constables. They visited the barn to look for Jones, and found him dead, hanging to a rafter, with Kenney's old horse placidly munching hay before him. The body of the man was still warm, and had evidently not been langing for more than an hour.

It was evident that Mrs. Kenney was murdered after the lamp had been lighted. It looked as if she had been sitting by the table sewing, when Jones had come in behind her and struck her upon the head with the axe, making the first deep cut, and then struck her twice more as she rose and struggled. The lamp had evidently been knocked over, and the murderer had put out the fire that had been communicated to the rug. He had evidently not followed her after-ward, as there were no indications of further violence. The poor woman had groped her way into the parlor and then out into the hall, where she made an effort to open the door, but died before she had accomplished it. The theory of Chief of Police Budd is that, after murdering the woman, Jones lay in wait for Mr. Kenney, and was watching him all the time he made his first effort to get into the house, but had not courage enough to attack him. Jones had evidently waited then until Kenney earne back with Mercier and Simmous, and had hanged himself after their departure. A cablinet organ that Agnes Kenney had been in the habit of playing had been chopped to pieces with the axe, and then the murderer had washed the weapon carefully, leaving a basin of bloody water near where he hanged himself.

The undertaker laid Mrs. Kenney's body out in a coffin, and Jones's body was out down and removed to the Morgue in Plainfield. The news of the double crime spread rapidly, and all the sunny afternoon farm wagons were rolling over the moun

ANSWERING STONES WITH BULLETS

A gang of young fellows entered William Snedeker's saloon at No. 222 Union-avenue, Brooklyn, early last evening, and demanded beer. Snedeker refused to give it to them and put them outside. Then they threw stones, put them outside. Then they threw stones, breaking the saloon windows. Snedeker went to the door and fired five shots at them. One of the shots struck Samuel Patterson, 19 years old, of No. 280 North Eighth-street, in the arm. The wound was dressed at St. Catherine's Hospital, and Patterson, with Snedeker and Charles theed, of No. 309 Skiliman-avenue; James Walsh, of No. 397 Ewen-street, and Peter McCuc, of No. 12 Jackson-street, who were in the gang, were locked no.

AN ORPHAN ASYLUM'S DANGER. Eighty-six little colored orphans sab down in their best clothes in the basement of the Brooklyn Howard Orphan Asylum, at Deanstreet and Troy-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, to eat their Sunday supper. The afternoon, to eat their Sunday supper. The meal was finished in the nearest orphan asylums while firemen took possession of the building and hooded it with water. While the supper was in progress a defective flue set fire to the building on the third floor. The ladies in charge of the children took them all out of the asylum in good order and uninjured. The loss to the asylum was \$3,000, to cover which there is an insurance of \$15,000.

DROWNING HERSELF IN A CISTERN. Mrs. Weichhold drowned herself last night in a cistern at Newark while suffering from temporary meanity. She was only 24 years of age, and lived in comfortable circumstant with her husband at 52 Hayes-street. After tiring on Saturday night she arose, went in the yard, and when her husband went in sea of her he found her lifeless body in the city.

## IN SCULPTURE PLASTER

ITS VALUE AS A MEDIUM FOR COPYING THE OLD MASTERS.

RICH COLLECTIONS OF CASTS IN EUROPEAN MUSEUMS-NEW-YORK'S DEFICIENCY IN

THIS RESPECT. BERLIN, April 7 .- The widespread interest now taken in art matters in general, but especially the attention which is being devoted to the collecting of reproductions of great masterpieces of sculpture, emboldens me to beg space in your columns for a few facts concerning plaster casts and their use as a medium of artistic expression. Even in the glorious days of classic art this usage was not unknown. In an old Greek workshop in Sikyin, in the age of Alexander the Great, casts were taken from the living face, according to story, with a view to exact portraiture; and artistic remains in plaster discovered of late years on Greek soil show that plaster easts at that time embraced a still wider range and were employed for ideal subjects. Several centuries later, could we have looked into the libraries of Roman philosophers who were too poor to indulge in marble or bronze, we should have found them decorating their book shelves with busts in plaster of their great forerunners-Plato, Demokritos, Zeno, and others. During the following age, the one between these philosophers and the revival of art in the fifteenth century, there is great obscurity as to the use of casts in plastic art. If, however, we could have visited about the middle of the fifteenth century the workshop of the quaint Florentine master, Andrea Verrochio, we should have found him studying nature through this medium. By 1531, less than a century later, plaster casts of celebrated Roman statues were transported from Italy to far-off France to decorate the capital of Francis I. In the days of Louis XIV. the agents of that monarch—artists and skilled workmen-collected in Rome and skilled, workmen—collected in Rome similar reproductions of the finest statuary there, and how ambitious their task appears from the fact that they brought back the huge bulk of Trajan's column cast in metal! But the munificence of two citizens of the Venetian Republic appeals still more strongly to us Americans. We do not know the name of the patrician who, in 1670, opened to students the ground floor of his palace, supplied with casts, but it was Filippo Farsetti who, in the eighteenth century, carried out this plan on a more generous scale. This noble Venetian, in the course of his extensive travels, collected casts of the then known sculptural works of antiquity, and placing them in his sumptuous palace, threw it open to the use of the public. His hope that it would elevate the taste of his townsmen could not have been disappointed, for in the dry old archives it is pleasant to find that the palace was much visited, and that there many artists studied. Out of these generous acts there sprang in time the present Academia delle Belle Arti, thus making all lovers of ark of a later day as well, debtors to these public-minded old Venetians. How widespread was the appreciation for reproductions of antiquity in casts during the last century appears also from the intense activity of Raphael Mengs. This artist sent to Charles III. of Spain for the Escurial 120 great boxes, containing casts of many statues in Rome, and for his own private use made a still larger collection, numbering \$30 pieces. After his death these passed into the hands of Frederick Augustus, Elector of Saxony, who removed them to Dresden, where they formed the nucleus of the present stately collection and inspired such great men as Lessing and Goethe. Seats of learning, too, had long felt the great importance of anotent monuments, as pecially in connection with the study of the literature of the past. Wolf, the father of modern philology, in the days before railroads had made transportation easy, borrowed for his lectures at Italie all the mon similar reproductions of the finest statuary there, and how ambitious their task

wants of an advancing science, and in 1827, under the guidance of the great Welcker, Bonn took the lead, in making for its university a collection of casts taken from the best subjects then known. The shining example of Bonn has been followed slowly but surely by the majority of its sister universities in Germany. As concerns equipment and abundance of space, perhaps none have been more generously fitted out than the youngest among them, the new university at Strasburg.

Above all collections of casts, however, towers pre-eminent the one in Berlin, formally opened to the public in 1856. Here classical antiquity alone was first represented, but the art of the Middle Ages and of the Renaissance have since been added. This collection, started in the early part of this century, under the generous patronage of the Kings of Prussia, and watched over in its growth by such men as Wilhelm von Humboldt, Tieck, Gerhard, Bötticher, and Conze, has now grown to colossal proportions.\* It now offers a well-nigh complete survey of all the important sculptural monuments preserved to us from ciassical antiquity, and the vacancies in other departments are continually being filled. Casts from such gigantic groups as the Farnese Bull and Monte Cavallo Horse Tamers, from marbles discovered in Greece, Asia Minor, or Italy, or found in the numerous museums of Europe, and even from tiny bronzes, all are here. New arrivals continually swell the mighty assemblage, and bring delightful surprises to the eye of the student. Especially in monuments from Greece, the islands, and Asia Minor is the collection now beautifully rich; no discovery of any importance, whether from the infancy of art, its full prime, or even its decrepit decline, being overlooked.

To collect so much art material, not only time and money but much profound knowledge have been requisite. Many able minds have been concerned in the

time and money but much profound knowledge have been requisite. Many able minds have been concerned in the work, and trained scholars have been sent work, and trained scholars have been sent out to superintend these selections, which now, in stately numbers, supplement the originals in the galleries. Thus, in early days, such men as Bunsen, the author of that great work "Beschreibung der Stadt Kom," were active in this direction. In later times Schaubert in Greece, Aumann in Asia Minor, Brunn and Helbig in Italy, Hübner in Spain, and Hittorf in Paris, have carried on the work for classical antiquity, and many others equally able have represented the art of, the Middle Ages and of the Renaissance. The satisfactory arrangement of this vast collection, representing every age of art as well as many mythological subjects, is a work of supreme importance and of the greatest difficulty. A grouping according to mythological families was at first attempted, but was found to be lacking in a firm scientific basis as well as in algebraity. logical families was at first attempted, but was found to be lacking in a firm scientific basis as well as in elasticity. Accordingly, historical grouping, originating with Welcker at Bonn and followed by all the Continental collectors, is now also employed by the Berlin Museum. But, of necessity, the overcrowded halls do not allow this plan to be strictly carried out, and as the motley assemblage now stands, on entering we find many Roman and Greek portrait figures and busts, followed by Roman triumphal and tomb monuments. Close upon these comes the stately hall where Dionysus languishes among his merry followers, and where Aphrodite exercises her charms: Niobe and her family are together with the Samothrake Nike, Praxiteles's Hermes, and many other sturdy athletes; the stern the Samothrake Nike, Praxiteies's Hermes, and many other sturdy athletes; the stern athene shares her circular hall with Herakles, and with the different groups of Meneiaus bearing the dead Patroklos. In the Greek Saal, temple sculptures from Athens and Ægina keep company with humbler tomb and votive monuments from Greece and far-off Lykia, while in the gallery of the north court are many specimens of very early art, together with the most recent and varied acquisitions from Asia Minor. Fully to satisty scientific demands the collection soon required a cliable and full catalogue. This was cometed by the lamented Friederichs in 1868, her the title "Building Stones for the

r the title "Building Stones for the r Geschichte du Königlichen Museen in Ber-est Schrift zum Feier ihren fün fozig jährigen iens am Sen Aug., 1830. Pp. 122.

History of Art," and the widespread use made by scholars of this modest but gracefully erudite volume, has long since proved its right to such a name. The History of Art,"

use made by scholars of this modest but gracefully erudite volume, has long since proved its right to such a name. The collection has, however, so lustily outgrown the limits of Friederich's work that his guide has recently been much enlarged, and offers when used in connection with the monuments an unrivaled means of education and entertainment.

Great importance is well attached to the faultlessness of the execution of all these casts. The raised lines, which always show the union of the different pieces of a mold, are never removed for fear of injury to the surface, but are kept as fine as possible, so that, in most cases, only close inspection will reveal the gossamer-like threads. As many valuable objects in different parts of the world were not to be had in casts, the Berlin Museum early took the most praiseworthy but costly step of having molds of all these formed and sent to Berlin. The casts made from these were primarily intended for the museum, but many have been generously presented to poorer institutions and others sold. In consequence of the great development of the institution the single room which originally formed the workshop has now grown to an extensive factory and storehouse, called the Formerel, and occupying a large quarter in old Berlin. Plaster of Paris, the material used, is, as is well known, easily disfigured, harboring with greedy hospitality every particle of dust. The feather duster, in constant requisition in most museums, causes the cast soon to become so spotted and mottled that it is impossible to restore its pristine purity without destroying the fine outlines and characteristic surfaces which go to make up the very soul of the work of art. In view of such inherent weaknesses in the inaterial, the Berlin Museum authorities have sought for some method of protecting their collection against its insidious enemies. To the Berlin Museum authorities have sought for some method of protecting their col-lection against its insidious enemies. To this end it was not unusual many years ago to paint the whole surface of each iresh cast with a coating of light oil color. This could be washed with soap and water, but, alas, it hid every fine tracery of veins and inimitable delicacies of surface treat-ment, so often the great charm in encirc and inimitable delicacies of surface freatment, so often the great charm in ancient monuments. Finally, however, chemistry was called in to their aid, and following up studies made by Reissig, Leuchs, and Filsinger, Herr von Dechend has at last succeeded in producing a liquid which, on being applied with a machine of his own invention, makes the fruil cast durable and capable of being constantly cleaned without the slightest detriment to its artistic worth. With this remarkable discovery the last great step has been taken toward rendering casts a most desirable acquisition. The machine used is small and easily wheeled from place to place in the museum, where it may be seen every Monday doing its weekly cleaning. On other days it is employed for the more serious work of preparing the new casts for their place in the collection. This is done by saturating with a chemical solution, applied in the form of spray. This process, while hardening the plaster so that it becomes resonant like bell metal, and impervious to dust and moisture, does not change the bulk of the statue in the least, and hence leaves unaltered every delicate form and outline. For supplying the immense demands of so large a collection it is of course impossible to use in every case the most expensive kinds of plaster, and it is a fact that the grain of many monuments in Berlin plaster is not as fine as that of others imade from the plaster coming from Munich ranks next. In the Berlin Museum are also casts from many other parts of the world, another reason for the great variety in the plaster represented. Von Dechend's experience has been that the finer the quality of the plaster the more perfect the effect produced by his new process, and hence slight variations in color and smoothness noticeable among the monuments of the Berlin Museum. After the cast is thus prepared for its public life it requires for two decades at least only an occasional dusting to keep it in pleasing condition, and the application of von Dechend's treatment with chemicals w

further proof of its efficiency.

No adequate estimate of what the Berlin collection of casts has done for the public can be derived from such dry facts as that the objects represented now mount high above 2,000, for vacant numbers alone give no idea of the riches of form and opportunities for noble enjoyment and deep study here ever present. Now the once roomy halls and capacious compartments have become so full that the sense of a crowd unduly packed too often detracts much from the full enjoyment to be derived from this magnificent collection. But this temporary evil is soon to be remedied, it being decided to give up a large and valuable island in the heart of Berlin to her art treasures. Thus, with the paintings and original sculptures now Berlin to her art treasures. Thus, with the paintings and original sculptures now owned by the city, this unrivaled collec-tion of casts will also be better able to irradiate its fullness of enjoyment. Statis-ties are not at hand to fell of the thousands who wently said pleasured the control of the statistics are not at hand to tell of the thousands who yearly seek pleasure and profit among these reproductions of antiquity, but a glance at the happy faces and devout mien of high and low who crowd these halls assures us that the influences emanating thence are not trivial or ephemeral. Every day in the year (excepting the inevitable house-cleaning Mondays) these hospitable courts are cepting the inevitable house-cleaning Mondays) these hospitable courts are open free of cost to all, and on week days it is common to hear, not the Mondays) these hospitable courts are open free of cost to all, and on week days it is common to hear, not the hum of voices, but the rush of many feet, and to see large schools of boys moving about, now pausing before the image of some great historical hero, now before some other work of art, and all listening with delighted attention to the explanatory words of teacher or friend. Older students, too, are always to be seen, all absorbed in study, with note book in hand, or flocking about some Professor of worldwide fame to learn here, practically, the methods and workings of the modern science of archæology. Here ladies, with attendant footmen, often saunter about or talk earnestly in knots before some monument, and the words caught as we pass indicate an appreciative sense of what is seen. But not least do we rejoice in what the museum daily does for the humbler crowd. Mechanic and artisan, with silent almost awestruck family, plain bonnetless servant girls, and more dashing shop girls, as well as robust apprentice boys, are all here, with a demeanor which is almost solemn, and faces on which is written true enjoyment. The veteran Ernst Curtius, who for nearly 20 years has been connected with the museum and gone in and out daily, assures me that the harmony and peace which first filled his being on passing through the collection come afresh over him every time he enters, and may we not believe that what always fills a great spirit with such devout emotion must also roll in myriad waves of less intensity over the souls of these masses?

This collection of casts is, as has been indicated, a great mine for earnest workers in deep shafts of science. Comparison, that firm ladder by which the human mind mounts ever higher and higher in its search after truth, here has very few rounds lacking. Not many are able, with a view to drawing sound conclusions, to carry in mind exact pictures of objects widely scattered in the museums; here, however, the juxtaposition of their casts makes lasting fleeting impressions, and fr

however, the juxtaposition of their casts makes lasting fleeting impressions, and from one monument, standing beside its compeer, light is thrown upon the infinite shades of noble endowment in individuals and races, as well as upon the effects of locality and age upon man's creative powers. Thus the golden chain of progressing human thought appears, linking together inseparably the higher and the lower creations, making them all precious in our eyes. To illustrate, if we chance, in the Berlin

Attseum, to bause before the easts of two heads, now placed side by side, although heli control, now placed side by side, although heli control, now placed the world side of the side of for a collection of about 600 pieces Dr. von Dechend estimates that the total for chemicals would amount to another 4,000 marks. This expenditure of 8,000 marks for a new museum would provide a rich outfit, enabling it to make every new cast coming in no matter from what part of the world, always safe from the inroads of dirt and moisture. The running expenses of the machine are slight. Two ordinary workmen, or even boys, can manipulate it, as for this purpose no unusual skill is required. Thus, a short time since, when von Dechend was summoned to Cassel to administer his preparation to the whole collection there, two common porters (dienstmänner) were called in from the street, and their work was perfectly satisfactory. For the weekly dusting in Berlin more labor is required, two of the regular attendants and three extra workmen being employed every Monday. The expense of this dusting of the immense collection, so large that it can only be gone through with once in six weeks, is thus but 500 marks a year.

The wide prevalence of museums of casts.

The wide prevalence of museums of casts in Germany has already been alluded to. Paris also has extensive collections—one in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and the other in the Palace of the Trocadéro, and London, richer in great originals than any other northern city, has her carefully selected collection in the South Kensington Museum. In America, Washington, Boston, Amherst, Northampton, and other college towns have their collections: Chicago is about to start one, but New-York, the home of wealth and poverty, still offers no such privileges to its hungry masses and eager students. How earnestly it is to be hoped that the same wisdom which has elsewhere found it necessary to establish art collections in close proximity to scientific centres for purposes of higher education will influence those to whom the interests of the New-York public are dear! Our people at large imperatively require ameliorating surroundings such as are furnished by an ennobling familiarity with the best bequeathed to them by the great past. From the stifling walls of their daily prose life are there not needed wide outlooks upon the smiling fields and sunny slopes of a refreshing art? And with the marvelous reproductive processes of the present at hand how easy to bring to them such privileges! New fields of thought and deep sources of enjoyment would thus be opened up to them, and powers without doubt now idly slumbering would be awakened to happy The wide prevalence of museums of casts in Germany has already been alluded to fields of thought and deep sources of enjoyment would thus be opened up to them, and powers without doubt now idly slumbering would be awakened to happy activity. A gift of \$1000 from a hundred public-spirited men would furnish a beautiful collection of the best produced by classical antiquity. The collection of casts in South Kensington exclusive of traveling expenses incurred in getting it together) cost only \$10,000, and with double that sum how great the possibilities! Besides, the present is the time to make a truly ideal collection. There are objects in the older museums which might now easily be dispensed with, for as the horizon of our knowledge of antiquity has greatly widened by reason of remarkable discoveries, what was conspicuous and all attractive 40 or 50 years ago, has now come to be of minor importance. We are no longer, like Rafael Mengs and Welcker, confined to the huckneved reproductions

of a late and imitative art, too often disfigured by the restorer's hand. To us there are now opening up in delicious profusion the actual creations of the Greek chisel, from its earliest down to its latest day, and all these still untouched by "shallow" botchers," whose unwitting meddling has been so destructive to the priceless art character of ancient objects and so baffling to science. Thus exquisite tombstones just discovered on Greek soil now vie with imposing temple sculptures in demanding our attention. Altar, public square, and open-air shrines throughout the ancient Greek world all through the medium of the faithful cast offer their treasures to our delighted grasp. Would not a wisely chosen selection of these monuments, set up against a rich background of color with the high light so necessary to bring out all their luxury and chastity of line, afford our public perennial sources of instruction and ever-ennobling enjoyment? Let these casts, moreover, be so mounted that they can easily be moved about for purposes of comparison and contrast; let them be sufficiently isolated, so that each object will shine in its own peculiar glory, and we should have a collection of which any city might be proud. From such a beginning, embracing the best in classic art, how easy then would be the steps toward procuring a library and historical series of electrotype coins, always two of the prime essentials in a working museum! To all these in time there might be made valuable accessions from the art of the remote Orient, the Middle Ages, and the Renaissance.

AN APRIL DAY AT CONEY ISLAND.

AN APRIL DAY AT CONEY ISLAND.

A FEW VISITORS LOOKING AT WINTER RAV-AGES AND MANY IMPROVEMENTS.

Coney Island on an April day is hardly as pleasant as Coney Island on a warm July or August Sunday, yet several hundred persons visited the island yesterday for pleasure, and enjoyed themselves after a fashion. It was the first Sunday that hourly trips were made by the boats from South Ferry to Bay Ridge, and most of the visitors went by that route. Little attention was paid to the advertised time tables, boats and trains running in a haphazard way with no regard to making connections. Starting from the west end of the island, the visitor who last saw the place in the dog days of 1884 found no change to attract attention until he reached Brighton Beach, where there were many evidences of the furry with which some of the Winter storms had dashed along the beach. A portion of the east end of the Concourse had disappeared, and another portion was thickly covered with sand and broken clam shells washed up by the waves. In front of the Hotel Brighton everything was in confusion, as workmen are still busy repairing the Winter damages and making extensive improvements. The storm which destroyed most of the bulkhead at Brighton is regarded by the hotel people as a blessing. After the bulkhead was built the action of the waves scooped out the sand until there were several feet of water, where before had been a pleasant beach. The spiles left by the storm have been pulled up, and now another beach is steadily being formed. The music stand at Hotel Brighton, where the Seventh Regiment Band is to play, has been inoved much further from the hotel and placed on spiles, with the waves colling under it. A promenade is to be constructed on high spiles beyond the music stand, and the approaches to the beach will be terraced and sodded. The bathing payilion has been moved back 150 feet and the old bulkheads taken down, so that another beach may be formed there. The hotel itself, which has been open during the Winter, is being freshened up and put in order for the coming season. A change which will be appreciated by the guests is the removal of the bar from the centre of the building to the extreme west end, where the building to the extreme west end, where the dring store stood last year flowers will bloom this Summer, the building having been moved further from the beach.

Manhattan Beach was deserted yesterday, and the hotel was in the hands of two watchmen and a cat. Visitors will find a radical change in the arrangement of the boats and trains running in a haphazard way with no regard to making connections. Starting

The visitors to Coney Island yesterday found little to amuse them. A few lunch counters and beer salcons were open, one weighing scale was in operation, and two rival sausage friers pleaded for customers. One salcon keeper had ventured to engage a small band, and as this was the only to core the sland, he had more than his share of thirsty visitors. There were a good many women among those who went to the island, and some of them were foolish enough to take bables in arms, to be half frozen by the cold winds which came in from the sea. The last trains left early in the evening, and the few persons who remained after sunset were glad to get away from an ocean breeze which was much too chilly for comfort.

DENUNCIATIONS OF BUDDENSIEK.

RESOLUTIONS PROTESTING AGAINST HIS METHODS PASSED BY WORKINGMEN.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union the German bricklayers submitted a resolution, that was unanimously adopted, denouncing Buddensiek, the contractor, who has been indicted for criminal negligence in building, thereby causing the death of a workman and endangering the lives of other persons. The resolution stated that, whereas the outrage upon public confidence and honest work-manship by the infamy known as the Buddensiek building system had attracted

manship by the infamy known as the Buddensiek building system had attracted public attention to the gross neglect and inefficiency of the Building Department, and whereas this neglect amounted to a criminal conspiracy against the health and safety of innocent citizens, as well as against organized labor in its efforts to secure nonest and skilled workmanship, the unions called upon all good citizens to denounce this foul system of fraud in building, and the whole system of appointing shoemakers and tailors as inspectors and officials in public departments in which their special skill is not needed. These resolutions further demanded that Buddensiek and his sub-contractors should be prohibited from building houses in the future.

The delegates from the pianomakers asked that a mass meeting be called to denounce such fraud in building and to demand the appointment of honest and competent inspectors. The west side carpet employers said that their union had resolved that its members should quit work on Saturday afternoons after the 1st of June, and that their mployers had been duly informed of this resolution. The meeting then passed a resolution approving the bill for the organization of a State printing office. The cigar manufacturer of South-street, who had quarreled with his men, had asked for 20 union workmen. The framers reported that their strike had been generally successful. The painters said that they were going to boycott 10 employers who would not accede to the demands of the union, and that they would also boycott all the patrons of these employers, and among them were a Roman Catholic church and several Catholic asylums. The wood carvers reported that Mr. Seburg, of Chrystie-street, had promised to grant them an increase of wages.

TOO STRONG AN ANODYNE. At dusk on Saturday an old gentleman, comfortably dressed and wearing a high silk hat, was found by a policeman sitting on a rock in a vacant lot in One Hundred and Sixty-second-street, near Tenth-avenue. He was irrational and apparently unable to take care of himself, and was taken to the Carmansville station house. Sergt. Woodward was unable for some time to get him to tell anything about himself. When asked his name he replied, "Oh! Gen. George B. Williams will do as well as any other." He was allowed to sit in the back room of the station house, and now and then he gave bits of personal information, from which it was gleaned that he belonged in Luzerne County, in Pennsylvania, and was a coal merchapt. He explained his condition by relating that he had had several teeth pulled "down town," and that after the operation he was in great pain and asked a druggist for an anodyne, He believed that there was too much morphine in what was given him, but it allayed the pain and made him stupid. Toward morning hetalked vaguely about his acquaintance with exspeaker Randall and other prominent men, and said that he called at Gen. Grant's house the day his physicians gave him up. He said he was 74 years old and well favored by fortune, and he was so far from being financially embarrassed that he exhibited a roll of bills which appeared to be a comfortable sum. Sergt. Woodward sent out a general alarm in regard to him, but as no one had been reported missing who answered his description he was sent to the Hariem Police Court yesterday morning, and Justice White discharged him. At the court he gave the same story, adding that he was stopping with the Havemeyers in Williamsburg. in a vacant lot in One Hundred and Sixty-sec ond-street, near Tenth-avenue. He was irra-

STABBED BY A PLAYMATE. James Owen, 12 years old, living at No. 336 East Fortieth-street, was stabbed and severely hurt Saturday afternoon by Eugene Kiernan, a playmate, who lives at No. 764 Second-avenue. a playmate, who lives at No. 764 Second-avenue, Eugene says that they were playing "Buffalo Bill," and that the wound, which is a deep cut in Owen's left side, inflicted with a penkife, was accidental. Young Owen admitted as much, it is said, immediately after the affair. Mrs. Owen thought differently, however, and Eugene was arrested. In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday he was held to await the result of the affair, as the physician attending Owen thinks there is a possibility of a fatal termination.