TREASURES IN THE SEWERS.

The Waste of Cities as an Article of Commerce.

The Filth in New York Sewers Estimated Worth from Five to Eight Million Dollars for Fertilizing Purposes.

The Greatest Gold Mine Ever Discovered.

How Solids and Waste are Utilized in England and the Immense Profits Returned to Stockholders.

How Epidemics May Be Avoided and a Large Revenue Accrue to the City-The Deposits of the City Will Give a Profit of Nearly Four Million Dollars Per Year if Utilized and All Odors and Gases Be Obliterated.

SANITARY SOLUTION OF THE SUBJECT.

The article recently published in the HERALD exthe deadly deposits of the recking fifth that are located under the streets and houses has attracted widespread attention at the hands of the sanitary authorities and caused much uneasiness among our people. The facts there given clearly show the inal neglect of the authorities in the construction of public sewers and an utter disregard of the laws of health by house owners. They also show that we are living over

ACRES OF THE VILEST FILTH
that the mind of man can conceive of; yet New York claims to be a model city and aspires to lead those of the world in all movements looking to

The article referred to has dispelled the illusion, and upon its appearance our people awoke to a realization of the fact that death lurks in our sewers, in our kitchens, in our parlors and even in our bedrooms, and that in matters of health we

That article was intended to point out the evils existing rather than to suggest a remedy or remedies. The subject having been thus prominently brought to the notice of the authorities and the public it is a pertinent question to ask.

"WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO ABOUT IT ?" Certainly we cannot afford to remain inactive, when sewer deposits, by the hundreds of thousands of tons, rot under the city and feed choicra, yellow health authorities may spend money lavishly in REEPING UP A QUARANTINE

deaning; but it will be money thrown away if they leave undisturbed these festering deposits that breed in our midst the very diseases we take so much care to quarantine in the lower bay at the expense of commerce and a large outlay. Several suggestions have been made as to the

CLEANSING THE UNDER SIDE OF GOTHAM and keeping it clean. Among the most feasible at

Pirst—To utilize the waters of the rivers in flooding the sewers once or twice a week by means of hydraulic pressure, and carrying off the solid deposits into the bay.

Second—By reconstructing the sewer system and giving them the proper grade, and

Third—By the adoption of some means to secure and utilize the solids before they pass from the house closets to the main street sewers.

Regarding the first proposition, engineers do not

agree upon its leasibility. Some claim that it ould be done at a moderate expense, without material change in the present sewers, by pumping the water from one of the rivers into an immense reservoir, to be constructed at the highest elevation on the island, and then

PLUSHING THE SEWERS FROM THIS RESERVOIR. Grave doubts exist in the minds of many whether mindent force could be given the water to remove the compact mass of deposits now in the sewers. This plan certainly presents other difficulties. The there are hundreds of house sewers of a lower grade than the street main sewer. The flooding of the sewers, as a matter of course, would make the condition of the house sewers worse than they now are. The flow of water would lift the upper crust of the solids of the street sewers and force it back into the house sewers, which would become clogged with the fith, there to remain, a perpetual source of annoyance and disease. It would require the tearing up of probably two-thirds of the house sewers of the city, and placing them at a higher elevation than the street sewers. This would in many cases be found an utter impossibility, as the basement floors of many houses are now lower property owners the destruction of much property

property owners the destruction of much property, and consequently the plan will scarcely commend itself to the authorities.

The second plan—the reconstruction of the street sewers—would be an immense work, the cost of which would doubtless run up into the millions, as miles of sewers would have to be form up. Besines the expense, business and travel would be seriously impeded by the breaking up of the streets and the changing of the grade.

The third plan is one that for years has attracted the earnest attention of sanitary minds, and the problem sought to be solved is,

"How CAN THE WASTE OF CITIES BE UTILIZED for the use of man without creating offence or endangering health?" This has excited the minds of medical men and inventors of both hemispheres; but, so far, those of Europe seem to have come nearest to the solution of the vexed problem. In sanitary matters we are a century behind Europe, after whom we pattern, notwithstanding the reputation for inventive genius we have acquired.

equired.

It has long been known that the excrement and other solids that are found in every city are of

great

COMMERCIAL VALUE AS A PERTILIZER

in the reciamation of exhausted soil; yet the difficulty has for years been to discover some means to collect this material and work it up into fertilizers without producing offensive colors. Various patent contrivances have been called into being by the genius of men who saw in their pet schemes FABULOUS PROSPECTIVE PORTUNES; but in this country all, or nearly all, have failed in the accomplishment of what was sought by their creation.

but in this country all, or nearly all, have failed in the accomplishment of what was sought by their creation.

All of the most learned chemical authorities of Europe agree that the solids collected in the cities and towns, if the ammonia is fixed and phosphates or bone dust added, produce a terthizer more valuable than the best Peruvian guano. Agricultural chemists have written volumes upon the subject, and scientific minds have been active in devising a chemical process for the collection of this waste material without allowing the ammonia to evaporate into the air and escape and to evaporate into the air and escape and to PREVENT THE ESCAPE OF ODORS by dismicating these solids in the closets. It is only recently that the dream has promised to be realized. It is the result of twenty years' experiments in England and France. The European scientists and the press speak of it in very favorable terms, and already companies have been formed with targe capital in England to solve the plan. For two years it has been in successful aperation in Bloxwich and Churchbridge, England, and the stockholders are realizing large profits. Works are now being erected in Sheffield, west Bromwich and the borough of Poole, in Dorset. In those places, where it has been tested, the profits to the stockholder average about \$1.25 per each inhabitant, and reports made by Sanitsry Commissions appointed for such purpose state that no olors are allowed to escape and that the experiment has proved to be a success. That the sanitary authorities of this country may better understand west progress is being made in England, the following

EXPLANATION OF THIS PROCESS, which is highly commended by Baron Dumas, of Paris, Dr. Phipson and Prof. Manning, of London, and Professors sprengel, Liebec and Boussingault is given. Baron Dumas, the celebrated French chemist, declares that this is the only right system and trolessors sprengel, Liebec and Boussingault is given. Baron Dumas, the celebrated French chemist, declares that this is the only right sy

seasons being drawn out from the evaporating chamber by a powerful exhaunt from the evaporating with the suporating the decolorized and sismiceted contents of the cess pits or other receptacles of fecal matter must depend in some measure on circumstances, the barometric system being preferred, by which, in half-the oid bucket system, is effected without a mid tunder bad odor of any nature, and, under proper regulations, without the slightest disturbance to the inhabitants. When the iron cylinder, or barred cart, with the nump and hose cannot be conveniently employed, equally made to the conveniently employed, equally suporated to the convenient of the

V	pany	
e	on a city of 100,000 inhabitants as follows :-	
t	Dry manure produced (tons) per year	3,529 3,529 750
,	Tons of manure per year, equal to guano	7,808 £13
	Less cost of manufacture, chemicals, salaries, &c., at £3 per ton	£101,504
		23,424
3	Profits per annum to each 100,000 inhabitants	£78,080

Profits of 1,000,000 inhabitants..... This shows the value to New York in a com-mercial point of view of the deposits that are now removed at an expense of \$02,800 per year, or de-posited through defective sewers, where the life of every citizen is emuangered, and where it must

every citizen is emunigered, and where it must forever remain

A PERPETUAL BREEDER OF PLAGUES AND EPIDEMICS.
The only point upon which English engineers and sanitary authorities have any doubts is the ability of the machinery now employed in English towns

ability of the machinery now employed in English towns.

TO EMPTY THE ALREADY CLOGGED SEWERS. In the emptying of water closets the success is complete, but the removal of the decayed deposits of the sewers is now attracting attention on the other side of the Atlantic, and the latest intelligence from there reports that this last difficulty is about being overcome, and that an apparatus has been devised which can be introduced into the sewers and the contents pumped out through the manboles. If this be a fact science has accompished a great boon for mankind in a sanitary sense. Persons familiar with our sewers estimate the value of the feecal matter and other solids buried in New York sewers, for fertilizing purposes, all the way from

FIVE TO EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS.

If means can be found to remove this and convert it into fertilizers there is no reason why in a

vert it into fertilizers there is no reason why in a few years the sewers of the city may not be en-tirely purged of the accumulated fith and the capi-talists who attempt the work realize an immense profit. Indeed the profits, based on the above English estimates, would be fabulous, and the working of the sewers and closets of the city

would be MORE FROFITABLE THAN THE BEST GOLD MINE ever discovered. The annual product of night soil in New York alone is over thirty thousand tons, and a local company formed here could add that of Brooklyn, Jersey City and adjacent towns and annually utilize, in one central factory, over two hundred thousand tons of foech matter that is now a dangerous source of epidemic.

Estimates made in England of the FROFITS LIKELY TO ACCRUE

PROFITS LIKELY TO ACCRUE
from the manufacture of the night soil and other
waste matter of American cities are as follows.
This does not include the present sewer de-

d	Oities. P	opulation.	Annual Profits.
10	New York	1,000,000	\$3,904,000
	Philadelphia	600,000	1,050,000
	Brooklyn	400,000	590,000
í.	St. Louis	300,000	525,000
	Chicago	300,000	A25,000
	Baltimore	200,000	350,000
	Boston	200,000	350,000
8	Cincinnati	200,000	350,000
Ø	New Orleans	200,000	350,000
	San Francisco	150,000	262,500
я	Bufalo	100,000	175,000
23	Washington	100,000	175,000
н	Newark	100,000	175,000
	Louisville	100,000	175,000
2	Clevejand	90,000	155,000
8	Pittsburg	000,008	140,000
я	Jersey City	80,000	140,000
я	Detroit	70,000	111,500
9	Miiwaukee	70.0.0	111,500
a	Albany	70.000	111,500
в	Providence	70,000	111,500
H	Rochester	60,000	105,000
П	Allegheny City	60,000	87,500
Ш	Richmond	50,000	87,500
	New Haven	80,000	87,500
	Charleston	50,000	
	Troy	50,060	87,500 87,000
ш	Syracuse	60,000	
	Indianapolis	50,000	50,000
	Worcester	40,000	78,750 MO.00
	Lowell.	40,000	59,000
	Memphis	40,000	
	Cambridge	40,000	59,000
	Hartford	40,000	59,000
	Scranton	20,000	59,000
	Reading	30,000	52,50
	Port Huron	30 000	52,500
	Kansas City	30,000	62,0AN
	Mobile	30,000	62,500
	Toledo	30,000	52,500
	Portland	20,000	52,500
	Columbus	30,000	52,500
эl	CONTROL OF CALLES AND CONTRACTORS	30,000	52,500

Total profits 43 cities. \$11,265,250 This estimate is based upon figures rather under those of English towns where the matter of work-ing up the waste of cities had been demonstrated, and as it will be seen that the population is placed lower than the actual number of inhabitants, it is

and as it will be seen that the population is placed lower than the actual number of inhabitants, it is safe to say that in the cities named above.

Twelve million bollars is annually lost by the failure of means to make the debris asource of commercial value.

The subject of such utilization of the waste of cities is not only of commercial and sanitary importance, but, agriculturally considered, it is of infinite importance. All chemists agree that it makes a letulizer more valuable in the Reglamation of krauthers so for that it makes a letulizer more valuable in the running out and the supply of guano is quite limited, its value to agriculture is incalculable.

The above facts carefully, collected from the most reliable scientific and sanitary reports, are worthy of the earnest attention of American civic authorities, and especially of those of this city, which suffers so much from the impure odors that escape from house and street sewers. If EUROPEAN GENIUS, COMBINED WITH LOCAL CAPITAL, can relieve the city of these reeking sinks of decayed filth, and make it beneficial to agriculture, the experiment should be tried; and judging from precedents on the other side of the Atlantic the same success would attend the work here. While our authorities should not consider the cost to prevent epidemics, if they can realize a good revenue at the same time there is a greater incentive to an earnest effort to rid the city of the unhealthy gave that were so fully explained in the Herald a few days ago.

THE STATE PENCIPLES OF PHILADELPHIA. The Hort. Simon Cameron Association of New

York are to entertain a company of the State Fencibles of the crack regiment of Philadelphia on Monday evening at the club rooms, 136 Edridge street.

SLEIGHING AND SKATING ON SUNDAY, FUNERAL OF THE MURDERED

The Outdoor Sports and Pleasures of Yesterday-A Burst of Spring in Mid-Winter-Sport in Central and Prospect Parks.

People who delight in open air recreation must have been peculiarly well suited with the extra-ordinary beauty of sky, atmosphere and earth yesterday. Not alone in the parks and great interminable brick and mortar which make the revivifying effect of the mild, clear and beautiful weather felt. It was indeed a prelude to the full wonderment was, how it got pushed so far in advance of its usually looked for position in the scale of nature's seasons. Everybody who could enjoy the day seemed to be out from early morning until past the set of sun, and sleighing, skating, driving

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS to partake of the grand opportunity for exercise. world a pleasant place after all, and glad that they happen to be in it. During the early morning the atmosphere was clear and delightfully invigorating, but about eight o'clock a thin vapory film of cloud overspread the sky and dropped a light white Sabbath morning robe of snowy gauze upon the earth Even this added in some degree to the other attractions of the day, for it made the surface of snow, where otherwise undisturbed, white, fresh and beauthul. A little later appeared rifts in the film along the eastern horizon, where the bright, great sun,

With song and finme and fragrance, slowly His golden feet on those empurpled stairs That climb into the windy halls of beaven.

His golden tect on those emparated stairs.

That climb into the windy halfs of heaven.

All through the middle hours of the day the atmosphere was soft, ambient and delicious, and the result was that Central Park, as well as all the great promenade thoroughfares, were througed by thousands of people in search of whatever enjoyment was attainable and desired.

On Fifth avenue and in Central Park the display was especially fine, of course, and it was noticeable that there were

Two distinct Classes of display during the day on the former resort—"the avenue"—the fashionables of the devotional world and the devotees of the fashionable world. The first, not a whit less vain or ostentatious than the latter, had the range of the avenue until nearly two o'clock on their way to and from church. It was of course at and about one o'clock that they made their most imposing appearance, when the vast congregations of the aristocratic churches were dismissed, and the members, by devious ways and in brilliant groups, slowly and with due fashionable dignity slowly promenaded to their homes. Then from two to five o'clock the more numerous and not less brilliant circles of worldly fashionables took possession of the thoroughfares, and made them twinkie with real gorgeousness of attire and "turnout."

ables took possession of the thoroughtares, and made them twinkle with real gorgeousness of attire and "turnont."

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES AND PEDESTRIANS were all moving in panoramic procession, up and down, here and there, and, of course, there was a great tendency Park-ward. The sieghing in the Park was very good, and was amply enjoyed by a numerous company of pleasure-seckers in all the glory of furs, last horses and tintinnabulating belis. On the skating ponds there seemed to be the most hearty enjoyment, and, at four o'clock, there were not less than dive or six thousand skaters, hilarious in the giddy whirl and dash of that glorious and inexpensive pastime. What a pity it is that skating caunot be made more universal. It is healthful, graceful, harmless and cheap.

No one even means the giddy whirl and dash of that glorious and inexpensive pastime. What a pity it is that skating caunot be made more universal. It is healthful, graceful, harmless and cheap.

No one even means of a skating pend and lady companion. But it would be very maxardous to Say that or fill the handsome sleighs and asta horses, with the dashing men and lovely women, who whirled through the Park yesterday enjoying these luxuries, no bank or counting house would have to pay the smart one day with a sensational flight to Europe or a tragedy instigated by exposure and remorse. It was indeed pleasing to watch the really exhibitariting exercise of the skaters as they swept over the lee in a thousand mazes of motion and direction, all cheerful, cosey and bright, with the warm blood tingling in their cheeks. The lee was in fine condition and everybody was goodnatured, and even the small boys had become so inspired with the essence of good nature and confidence which prevailed that they were on the best of terms with those gray-clad terrors, the Park policemen.

the fair weather which had prevailed all day looked as though it was to be superseded by a period of snow. The atmosphere became somewhat chilly and a veil of hay cloud overspread the whole arch of the heavens. It seemed to have cast into a grayish, sombre shade the bright transparent atmosphere into which all day a milhon eyes had peered.

mosphere into which all day a million eyes had peered.

IN BROOKLYN
the day found a proportionate number of pleasure seekers intent on availing themselves of the pleasant weather which the day afforded, though there was noticeably not a proportionate amount of sleighing. Prospect Park and the Coney Island road were in excellent order for sleighing, but there was no pretence to the same general enjoyment of the occasion that was noticeable in Central Park and in Harlem iane. The Prospect Park skating lake was largely patronized, between two and three thousand persons participating in the pleasures of the ice and steel. All was orderly and pleasant, and the presence of the Park potice as in

pleasures of the ice and steel. All was orderly and pleasures of the ice and steel. All was orderly and pleasant, and the presence of the Park police, as in our own park, was by no means disturbing to the army of urchins that held the position.

SPAKING OF THE FOLICEMEN, by the way, recalls the fact that the Prespect Park Commissioners seem to have been guided by singular good judgment in selecting uniforms for their police. The uniform in all seasons is a dark blue, with a hat of the "deerstalker" pattern. The Winter overcoat is a large, loose-fitting garment, of excellent material, belied in at the waist, and provided with a hoad or capuchon, which can be drawn over the head in stormy or windy weather. A Prospect Park policeman, in his snug, warm costume, would look "just as happy as a big sunflower" in weather that would freeze a Central Park policeman so as to look like a granite statue.

THE HERREW ORDER OF BIAI BRITH.

Flourishing Condition of the Organ-

"Sons of the Covenant," the grand body of sub-ordinate lodges, numbering upwards of six thousand members of the Hebrew persuasion, met in annual convention yesterday morning at Irving Hall, remaining in session during the entire day. After initiating the new representatives an election for grand officers for the ensuing year was held, re-

Mr. Morris Goodheart, of New York, G. N. A.
Mr. S. Sulzberger, of New York, G. A.
Dr. M. Schlesinger, of Albany, G. Y.
Mr. George Marks, of New York, Grand Treasurer,
Mr. S. Hamburger, of New York, Grand Secretary,
Mr. Joseph Levisohn, of New York, Grand Warden.

Mr. Julius Bien, the President of the General Or. der in the United States, installed the newly elected officers with the usual ceremonies. A number of amendments offered to the by-laws of the Grand Lodge were acted upon. One of these, proposing to empower one of the representative of a lodge to cast the vote of all the delegates to which said lodge is entitled, instead of the existing mode of procedure, where every representative enjoys the privilege of acting according to his mature judgment, elicited protracted and eloquent delate pro and con, the city lodges as a general thing being opposed, while the adjacent bodies favored the innovation. The amendment was rejected by an overwhelming vote, as well as others that were proposed.

An immense amount of business was transacted,

journed until this evening.

The retiring Grand Officer, Mr. Joseph E. Paik, read a lengthy and highly interesting report, in which he gave some valuable statistics. In regard to the progress of the District Grand Lodge No. 1, he stated that since 1871 the order in this district, comprising New England and the States of New York and New Jersey, has increased by sixteen lodges, representing 1,585 members and \$28,504.27 in capital. District No. 1 numbered, December 31, 1871, fitty-one lodges, or 5,432 members, possessing \$154,500 of; becember 31, 1872, fitty-six lodges reported 6,996 members, with a corresponding increase of capital.

Durling the past year here occurred forty-three deaths among the members of the Order, which is an encouraging fact, as it is not even three-fourths of one per cent. The Grand Lodge counts 206 representatives.

The ex-Grand Officer strongly recommended the erection of 2 hall and asylum with the large fund now in the bands of the Bnai Brith Benevolent Society, outside of the city, for the shelter of the aged and indigent of the Order. The report was received and referred to a select committee, who were to report upon the recommendations seriatim.

A very interesting letter was received by Mr. Julius Bien, from the United States Consul, Benjamin F. Petxoto, dated Bucharest, Roumanna, December 31, 1872, thanking the Order for the liberal and timicly donations to the persecuted surferers of that country, amounting to \$3.00, and giving some interesting particulars of that notes locality.

FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG.

At eight o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the glass cutters' mills, Nos. 184 and 186 North Eighth street, causing a camage of \$1,000, lusured in various foreign companies for \$25,000.

An Immense Multitude in Attendance-Scenes in and Around the Church-Simple but Impressive Ceremonies-

The Sermon and the Last Rites. The funeral of Charles H. Pfeifer, the man whom Nixon murdered, took place yesterday afternoon, from the North Fifth street Methodist church, Williamsburg, of which church the murdered man was a member. The funeral had been announced for two o'clock, but at one o'clock the church was already densely crowded, and no more seats could be obtained. From one end of the block to the other, up and down Fifth street, there was extreme difficulty in finding a passage. As for getting into the church past one about one hundred and fifty men be longing to the Truckmen's Association marched up and were provided with seats at the expense of many who had taken such particular pains to retain them beforehand.

Shortly after two the comn was borne from the ouse of the dead man, in Eighth street, and conveyed in the hearse to the church, accompanied by the widow, the father and mother and four little children prettily dressed in blue and ermine. The little ones seemed to be quite happy and not at all to realize the awful position in which they were placed. They came jumping and smiling out of the carriage and entered the church. The widow carried one young child in her arms, and the blac vell was thrown over both her head and that of the babe, so that her face could not be seen. The widow and family occupied the first pew nearest the remains. The service was a protracted one. A hymn was first sung by the congregation, and then the Rev. Mr. Hollis offered up prayer, after which Chaplain French made the funeral address. which Chaplain French made the funeral addross, which was extremely affecting. Mr. Hollis then gave a brief sketch of Charles Picifer's life. He told how, when the country needed good men, the dead had entered the navy and how afterward he had twice enlisted in the army, on each occasion receiving an honorable discharge.

After the service all those in attendance passed round the coffin and viewed the corpse. The casket was of rossewood, with a silver plate bearing the inscription—

The casket was then borne out of the church, the widow following. As it was being placed in the hearse and the mother and her children were entering their carriage the scene around was very disorderly. The crowd made a rush to catch a gimpse of the lady, and the police had to use their clubs in some instances to keep the people back. It was at a late hour in the alternoon when the funeral procession took up its line of march for the Cemetery of the Evergreens. The white horse that Pielier was riding when he was so ruthlessly shot followed the hearse. He was caparisoned in black. Next tollowed a carringe containing the widow and four orbian children of the murdered man, and the tribes of the Order of Hed Men, of which he was a member, fell into line as follows:—Monawk, Cherokee, Montauk, Wyoming, Mendotah, Metamora, Manhaitan, Tecumseh, Tuscarora and Onelda, of New York; Hoboke, Mohawk and Weehawk, of New Jersey. Conspicuous among the mourners were the following-named officers of the Order:—T. D. Jenkins, Great Sachem; (George Noely, G. S. S.; John Brown, G. I. S.; R. B. Tius, Great Chief of Reogres, and William Twiddy, Great Keeper of Wampum,

AID FOR THE WIDOW OF PFEIFER. Generous Contributions of Money Flow-

ing In.
The following notes from readers of the HEBALD tell their own story of generous charity for the poor, impoverished widow of the murdered man, Charies Pfeifer.

Charies Pfetfer.

A SHARP SUGGESTION AND PORTY DOLLARS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Herewith please to receive \$40 for the benefit of Mrs. Pfelfer.

As depicted in one of the illustrated papers we observe that ladies of this glorious metropolis are condoing with and offering presents to the murderers now in the Tombs! Can you not instil into the minds of these good people that it would be much more appropriate to visit and stretch a helping hand to the wildows and orbinans of the murdered? Yours truly,

Five Dollars? Worth of Groceries.

Another gentleman (a grocer) writes as follows:—

IOWS:—
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Please to find enclosed, the small amount of \$5 in my order for groceries for the widow and four chidren of Charles H. Pfelfer, the truckman who was shot in Chatham square, by that cowardly assassin.

R. O. F.

The following is the order referred to:-"I will deliver to Mrs. Pfeifer or one of the family, groceries to the amount of five dollars.

R. O. FROST, No. 373 Third avenue."

Their Extraordinary Propositions About Cuba—An English Republican Speaks— A Petition to President Grant-Strikes

in Italy.

A recent tameness of International meetings vas relieved yesterday by an uncommonly interesting and exciting reunion. The most attractive feature of the Internationals' gathering yesterday was that almost every order of rebels and insurgents who rose, periodically during the past cen-tury in various parts of the Old World, to undermine unpopular forms of governments, had a rep-

resentative at this meeting.

A VERITABLE ENGLISH REPUBLICAN bsorbed the sympathies and aroused the applause of our cisatiantic reds by an elaborate deunciation of the so-called right divine assumed by crowned heads. He all but apostrophised Sir Charles Dike, whom the British Internationalist styled "a fearless and great defender of the people's personal interests to uphold measures which he felt were based on justice and truth." (Loud ap-

The cause of Cuba was represented by Citizen MACGREGOR, who said that by the refusal of the Spanish government to listen to the voice of all civilized nations praying for the abolition or modification of the curse of slavery, she has for-feited all claims to the protection of the law of nations.

mations.

The following resolution was presented to the body by Citizen MacGregor, and rejected:—
We, the Federal Council of the North American International Workingmen's Association, do carnestly appeal to our fellow citizens, in the name of the solidarity of the people, to assist in wiping away the reproach of having lagged in the race of therty. And in virtue of the foregoing considerations do
Resolve, To annoise a Resolve.

national workingmen's Assectance of the solidarity of the people, to assist in wiping away the reproach of having larged in the race of liberty. And in virtue of the foregoing considerations do

Resolve, To appoint a Revolutionary Committee, with power to add to their numbers, to hold secret sessions, to correspond with all internationals and other bodies, &c.; to receive subscriptions, to enroll volunteers, to collect stores, &c.; having for its object the liberation of cuba from the rule of Spain.

THESE ULTRA-GENEROUS PROPOSITIONS

of Citizen MacGiregor were placed at the disposal of the members' votes. The result was a tie, and the Speaker, having the deciding vote, gave it against the extraordinary resolution. And thus did Cuba suffer yesterday the loss of a brave and self-sacrificing international army.

Citizen West, a veneral eseptuagenarian Communist, arose to upbraid Mr. MacGregor for his preposterous suggestions. The old revolutionist indufged in youthful fervor when he drew a picture in words of citizens MacGregor, Halbert, Banks and MacMeeken parading Broadway with flamnting lone stars and rolling drums to attract recruits for Cuba. Citizen west and that his remarks were satirical only that they might in some measure restrain the over-exuberant loyalty to internationalism evinced by the younger members of their order, and that he would refrain from members of their order, and that he would refrain from members of their order, and that he would refrain from members of their order, and that he would refrain from members of their order, and that he would refrain from members of their order, and that he would refrain from members of their order, and that he would refrain from members of their order, and that he would refrain from members of their order, and that he would refrain from members of their order, and that he would refrain from members of their order, and that he would refrain from members of their order, and that he would refrain from members of their order, and that he would refrain from me of their order, and that he would refrain from mentioning the word fillustering in connection with the deceased resolution and out of respect for its upholders. Citizen Banks pitcously exclaimed, "You have hurt my feelings, West," after which citizen Banks gathered up a large bundle of papers, donned his hat and left the hall. Communications were read from many parts of the world and from several states of the Union.

A lengthy communication from Italy stated that strikes are taking place all over that country, and the printers of the Eternai City have been for considerable time without working, but several of the papers have complied with their request.

LETTER TO PRESIDENT GRANT.

The Internationals of Philadelphia submitted the following letter to the Council, which they sent to President Grant. It is as follows:—

To His Excellency Ulysars S. Grant, President of the United States:—

Hosomes Sin,—At a meeting of Section 26, L. W. A.

Enited States:—At a meeting of Section 26, I. W. A. Orth American Federation, the following resolutions are unanimously adopted and were ordered to be for-arded to your Excellency:—
Whereas on the ISth inst. a bill entitled "An act to the creating land titles in lowa" was passed by the

House.
Under the title of this bill we find that it contains an appropriation of nearly one hundred thousand acres of land to a railroad corporation. In 1856 this company received a grant of six sections to the mile. In 1894, on application, the grant was increased to ten sections to the mile. After the road had been long mainted and its stock ougled in the market from live to

119 they again came before the Congress, and under very suspicious circumstances have had an additional appropriation of the above number of acres. And whereas the parties who have settled on these lands are mostly solders, who have suffered much to maintain the integrity of the nation; therefore

Resolved, That legislation so unjust to the men who saved a country to us, and who, by their labor, increase the wealth of the nation by settlement on and developing the resources of the land, is in our estimate an outrage that will bring legislation to contempt, and will, without doubt, bring about a condition of antagonism that will endanger our institutions.

Resolved, That Your Excellency is most earnestly requested to interpose your vato to prevent this "most infamous robbery of the people's property from being legalized."

The Treasurer read his report, showing the finances of the Council to be in a healthy condition. Several members of trades unions who were present then asked questions relative to the workings of the association, after which being answered the meeting adjourned.

THE SUPERVISORS' GUILLOTINE.

What Is Said by the Supervisors About the Recent Decapitation-The Suppressed Minority Report—Cost of the Cleaning, Watching and Warm-ing of the County Offices Double What It Was in the Time of the Tammany Ring_\$90,000 Spent-Can Be Done for

\$15,000—Reform Economy.

The action of the Board of Supervisors on Friday afternoon in resolving to dismiss all persons em ployed in the care, watching, warming and clean ing of the county offices caused great excitement next day around the Park and was the topic of general conversation. A reporter of the HEBALI and an opportunity of meeting several of the Supervisors on Saturday, and was enabled to gather their views in reference thereto, and inasmuch as the resolutions passed at the Board meeting on Friday were not discussed the opinions of the leading Supervisors in relation thereto will doubtless be read with interest. Supervisor Van Schales, who moved the resolu-

tion that was adopted, states that it is premature to suppose that all those who are virtually dis-missed will not be again employed by the county. It was needful to turn over a new leaf, and, there-fore, all had to go under the headsman's cleaver. Several of these will, he thinks, be reinstated in their former positions. The Board, he said, had determined to cut off all who were partially sine-curists. There were those on the pay roll who never came near the county offices, except to receive their pay, and employed others at a paltry salary to do the work. That would not be allowed to continue. In selecting the cleaners women who had lost their husbands in the civil war or in the service of the city, especially firemen's widows,

had lost their husbands in the civil war or in the service of the city, especially firemen's widows, would have the preference. As to the positions for men, qualifications, and not political creed, would determine the selection.

Supervisors Ottendorfer and McCafferty, who are also members of the Committee on County Offices, were interviewed. Their views are stated in the minority report given below, but which was not allowed to be read at the meeting of the Board. Supervisor Ottendorfer stated that he had taken great pains to inquire as to the cost of cleaning, watching and superintending the warming of other public buildings, and the janitor of the Park Bank has said that he was quite prepared to do all that the county required in this respect for \$15,000 per year. Both these Supervisors claim that the cost of last year's cleaning, &c., was about double what it was in the time of the Tweed régime. This talk of economy and reform is, they claim, only talk, and that the new executive is now determined upoh, and is largely in the interest of Senator O'Brien.

The undersigned, members of the Committee on County Offices, anable to agree with the views of their colleagues of the same committee, begieve to present the following minority report:—The matter under consideration of the Committee on County Offices, and on which we could not agree, related to the care, effaning and heating of the county offices and buildings known as the new County Court House, the Hall of Records, the old County or red sandatone Court House, the lial of Records, the old County or restand a monument of profligacy, has by the removal of the instigator of this public robbery not yet closed its sad history. The same spirit that prevailed in its erection is still active in its care and maintenance, as can be seen from the following statenght:—

following statement:—
expended for the care and cleaning of the
offices and buildings in 1872 and during the pre-

of the offices are such-will level allow that over a watchman or dicaner whe is not of his own selection shall be appointed for his office; he will only a selection shall be appointed for his office; he will his premises himself, in order to secure the unrestricted control over all matters connected with his affairs, and will indignantly reject the imputation to serve as a screen for corruption by permitting one of his employes to be paid from the county treasury. Several persons appear on the pay roll as attaches to his office who never or severer, at least to noe instance in the past. In the propose of the pay of the pay of the pointment of a large number of jankors, assistants, watchmen, women and men cleaners directly through the Board of Supervisors, nobody has cortrol over them, all responsability is evaded, and it is therefore not astonishing that, in spite of the enormous sums expended the charge of the pay of the propose of the charge of the charge of the charge of the charge of the pay of the condition, and the want of a strict superintendence is desirable on every side. This condition of affairs some members of your Committee on County Offices are willing about freman so, and may hope to mitigate the public indignation that may be a strict superintendence is desirable on every side. This condition of affairs some members of your Committee on County Offices are willing about freman so, and may hope to mitigate the public indignation that may be a strict superintendence is desirable on every side. This condition of affairs some members of your Committee on County Offices are willing about from the temporary of the county of some of the safety of the county of the supervisors, and the describation of the employes by the Supervisor of 1872 have excelled the majority of your committee, and the supervisor of the property of the county of the supervisor of the county of the supervisor of the property of the county of the superviso

house at 69 Hamilton avenue, in order to get some-

A Poor Widow Outraged in Brooklyn-Mrs. Noise, a poor widow, who occupies a small

thing towards her support, let a furnished room to a young man named John McCandrew. At a late hour on Saturday night McCandrew took Edward Devine, a companion of his, to the house, and they bevine, a companion of his, to the house, and they went to the bedroom of Mrs. Noise and, as alleged committed an outrage on her. Mrs. Noise astempted to give an alarm, but one of the accused, she says, held her while the other outraged her. They made their escape and stowed themselves in the engine room of a steamboat at the Atlantic Dock. Mrs. Noise notified the police of the Third precinct, and Roundsman Rorke and Officer Reinhart, after a diligent search, found them and locked them up to await examination.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The Industrial Exposition to Become a Settled Institution-Property Enhanced by Its Establishment-The Estate of the Late E. K. Collins Cut Up Into City Lots-Sales Past and to Come.

It is scarcely worth while to take a review of the eal estate transactions for the past week while business has been so exceedingly dull, not alone on the Exchange, but with brokers and dealers. Very little can, therefore, be said on the few facts that have happened. Everybody, however, is satis ted that real estate matters will assume considerable life in a few days, and where a dearth of

EXEMPTING MORTGAGES FROM TAXATION. Our argument in favor of abolishing the tax on mortgages—published in these columns on the 20th instant—has had a most beneficent effect. Everyody speaks about it, and the bills now before the body speaks about it, and the bills now belove the Legislature touching upon this touc stand a first rate chance of becoming a law very shortly. As soon as this act becomes a fact capital will flow to New York by the thousands and find investment in property, instead of being unproductive. The possessor of means will not invest his riches in mortgages, which only net him an income of about three and a helf to four him an income of about three and a half to four per cent annually, while United States fivetwenty bonds bring him almost seven per cent clear, without any taxes to pay. It is no wonder, then, that New Jersey and other suburban property is held at very high rates, because the arbitrary laws of our county and the high taxation generally

compel investors to go elsewhere.

THE COMPTROLLER AND HIS DUTIES. Furthermore, our real estate operators are compialning very bitterly about the tardiness of Comptroller Green in not paying the bills of the city promptly; and this fact has likewise a great tendency to make business dull. Numerous com munications on this subject are addressed to this office, and, in justice to the many property owners on the line of Broadway and Riverside Park, we publish the annexed interrogatory, put to Comptroller Green for his answer. Our correspondent an extensive property owner on Broadway—writes as follows:—

an extensive property owner on Broadway—writes as follows:—

To the Editor of the Herald:—

Will you permit me, an old subscriber, to direct attention to what, in my judgment, is a very grave mistake on the part of our worthy Comptroller, who should be careful not to lean backward in his effort to stand straight.

It is, in my judgment, fully as important to be just as it is to be honest. The city of New York should pay all its just and honest debts, and pay them at once and without a day's delay—just as Mr. Green himself or any other honest man would discharge his own obligations. Now, in the matter of widening Broadway the owners of projectly taken have been entitled to their awards for a long time (since July) sath, have waived all objections, and only ask that they be paid and that this grand improvement go on. They get no money, no bonds and no satisfaction from the Comptroller, Why? Would he act so if it were his individual matter? Is it just? The loss to the owners of interest and the damage caused by the delay to their improvements are immense (the interest on the awards aione is over \$180,000, and they increase each day. Now, it does seem to me that this is of vastly more importance for other his city and to us that the question as to whether Mr. Palmer shall appoint his own clerks or the Comptoller, and surely would not occupy as much of his time. I am a warm friend of Mr. Green—no one is more so. Nevertheless, in his landable efforts for fororm he must not lorget justice and right. Very respectfully,

Nevertheless, in his laudable efforts for reform he large not lorget justice and right. Very respectfully the most lorget justice and right. Very respectfully.

It is only about three weeks since Mr. Green, in an interview with the writer of this, stated that he was preparing to pay the awards for the above named improvements at once, and as this lact was published by authority from the Comptroller he is bound to make good his promise.

The industrial factories of the agreement made to purchase the site upon which the "industrial factories is to take place with have expired, and it by that time the full amount of the purchase money is not paid the property reverts back to the owner, and it is a matter of doubt whether there is a plot like the one now engaged for the purpose on Manhattan Island. But Mr. William H. Raynoz, No. 5½ Pine street, where the downtown office of the corporation is jocated, informs us that there is not the slightest doubt of a suilciency of funds to make good the purchase, as there are private parties who stand ready to advance the amount needed in case of necessity.

According to this statement we may accept the establishment of a crystal palace by 1876 as a certainty. The eight blocks of land included in this purchase are eminently worth all that is asked for them, and can at any moment be sold at an advance of at least twenty per cent. The solid men leading the affair, including Governor Dix, General Diven, William B. Ogden, D. D. T. Moore, editor of the Risral New Porker, and other well-known and spirited clisions, are guarantee sufficient that the project in their hands is sure to be prosecuted to a successful issue.

It is easy to deduct the results accraing from the establishment of this laudable enterprise. Real establishment of this laudable enterprise. We will spring up like muskrooms all a

vicinity must be built upon, business places will spring up like mushrooms all around, and in order to accommodate the great influx of strangers who will arrive ferthe purpose of witnessing the exhibition new hotels will have to be erected up town. Thus almost every branch of industry will be more or less affected and business of all kinds be improved in proportion. In anticipation of the construction of the Orystal Palace, also to fill an existing want of such an establishment, a company is now forming to erect a first rate second hotel on the ten letalocated on the southwest corner of Forty-secons street and Park avenue, with an entrance upon Porty-first street for the reception of supplies and exit for the help. The location of this hotel is admirable, and if properly conducted must earn a handsome revenue to the proprietors.

Betate of the Late B. K. Collins.

Anumber of years ago, when it was the privilege of every American citizen to point with pride to the noble steamships Atlantic, Baltic, Arctic and Addiatic, the spirited President of the company, E. K. Collins, resided in luxury on a beautiful spot fronting on Long Island Sound, which has becomequite famous. Since the decay of the American line of vessels and the death of its chief owner this Westchester property has passed into the possession of a few gentlemen, who organized themselves into a company, with Mr. Slas C. Herring as President, Charles H. Surray Vice President, John Fowler, Jr., Secretary, and Mr. Thompson J. S. Finnt, President Continental Bank, Treasurer. This company, possessing ample means, intend to carry out their undertaking, which is to provide a suburban residence for those who desire a hone in the country where economy and respectability are combined. The name of "Larchmont Manor" has been bestowed upon the late Collins farm, a very fine depot erected, at which eleven trans of the New York and New Haven Rallroad stop daily, and to reach the sea shore, which is a little over a mile distant from the depot, the company have constr

ing sales will be held at the Exchange:—

Lot of land s.e. 63d st., 125 ft. w. 9th av.; R. P. Hope, referee; James M. Miller, auctioneer; 28x00.5 ft.
Lot of land s. s. ef Water st., 57.8 ft. e. of Montgomery st.; W. M. Hoes, referee; same auctioneer; 28xx0.4 ft.

Terror January 28.

Dwelling and lot No. 836 2d av., between 29th and 30th sts.; G. P. Smith, referee; E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers; 17.6x05 feet.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29.

Four lots land s. 57th st., 200 ft. w. 2d av.; R. C. Beamish, referee; James M. Muller, auctioneer; 80x 102,2 ft.

Beamish, Felerice, James 1922 it. Four st. b. c., n. c. Pearl st., No. 119; 19.11 it. w. Han-over st., 20x6x.i0x20x06.11 rt.; E. H. Ludlow & Co., Nos. o Hanover st., 15 Exchange place and 69 Beaver st.; granite block, Post Buddings. Five st. brick s., 83 Majden lane; 3 st. brick h. and l., No. Nos. 6 Hanover st. 16 Exchange place and 69 Heaver st. 5 tranite block, Post Buildings.
Five st. brick st. 33 Maiden lane; 3 st. brick h. and l., No. 336 Fearl'st.
Nos. 60 and 71 Cherry st., and 43 st. brick houses and lots n. s. of Monroe st., about 33 ft. w. of Jackson st., Nos. 267, 269 and 371; all of the Fost estate, and to be sold by E. H. Ludlow & Co.
House and lot w. s. Lexington av., 80 ft. n. 50th st.; C. A. Jackson, referee; H. N. Camp, auchoneer; 20,83 ft.
Lot and building s. s. 54th st., 156 S ft. w. Lexington av.; R. C. Beamisb, referee; J. M. Miller, auctioneer; 16.8x 100.5 ft.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 33.

R. C. Beamish, referee; J. M. Miller, auctioneer; 16.8x 100.5 ft

Lot and building 199 Church st.; W. M. Howland, referee; J. M. Miller, auctioneer; 21.25g.75 ft.

SATURDAY, FRANKARY, I.

Three lots h. s. 43d st., 325 ft. w. 10th av.; C. H. Phelps, referee; J. M. Miller, auctioneer; 75x20 ft.

Three lots h. s. 43d st., 325 ft. w. 10th av.; C. H. Phelps, Teferee; J. M. Miller, auctioneer; 75x20 ft.

Two story brick house 137 Duane at.; G. Irvine Whitehead, referee; H. N. Camp, auctioneer; 25x75 ft.

A brisk inquiry prevails among the brokers for property in the vicinity of Mount Morris Park. Several good offers were made for improved ar unimproved land in that locality, especially in 123c street, between Fourth and Pitth avenues.