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THE LABORS OF CONGRESS.

THE SENATE ELOQUENT.

A MATTER OF CONTEMPT OF SUBPŒNA PROTRACTEDLY DISCUSSED—THE NEW MINING BILL—MINOR NEWS.

Three witnesses who refused to obey a subpœna in the Ingalls case were presented at the bar of the Senate yesterday, causing a great deal of speech-making. The witnesses were all discharged. Bids for supplying paper to the Government were opened yesterday. It is stated that the Mining bill now pending is especially for the benefit of Leadville. Mr. Condit is thought to be leading for the Census supervisorship in Brooklyn.

DRAGGED TO THE BAR OF THE SENATE.

THREE KANSAS WITNESSES BROUGHT MORE THAN A THOUSAND MILES TO HEAR AN HOUR AND A HALF OF SENATORIAL ELOQUENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Senate seems suddenly to have become aware that it has been in session several weeks without having attracted public attention in any startling way to itself, and that it was becoming a very common place body. It spent an hour and a half to-day in a violent effort to get up a sensation.

Three Kansas gentlemen were marched in by the Sergeant-at-Arms at 1:30 to-day, and were given seats within the bar. The first one interrogated as to "why he should not be held to be in contempt of the Senate," was Mr. L. P. Smith, a gentleman of solid appearance, who did not appear to be abashed seriously by the august presence into which he had been ushered against his will.

Mr. Smith said that he had received a subpœna from the Saulsbury Committee to appear before it at one of its sessions in Kansas, but had telegraphed the chairman that he had important business in St. Louis on the day named, and would appear on another day if the committee should desire. He added that he knew nothing about the Ingalls election case. He professed his readiness to go before the committee now and answer any questions it might ask.

Senator Saulsbury gave notice that as soon as the other two witnesses had been interrogated he would offer a resolution discharging them all on condition that they would go before the committee and testify.

Thereupon Senator Hoar, Senator McMillan and other Republicans waxed indignant because the rights of an American citizen had been trampled upon. Mr. Smith having been dragged by officers of the law-half way across the Continent and deprived of his liberty so to speak, it being now proposed to trample upon his rights again, Mr. McMillan moved that he be discharged without conditions. His arrest was illegal any way, he said.

This brought Senator Hill to his feet. The Georgia Senator advanced toward the Republican side and declaimed for a quarter of an hour with as much energy of action and inflection as if he had had a real grievance. He accused the Republican Senators of unjustly reflecting upon the Committee on Privileges and Elections in alleging that the committee had been guilty of violating the rights of an American citizen. He said that the Senators manifested an undue regard for mere technicality. Again and again he returned to the attack; and long after the majority of the Senate had become satisfied that there was nothing to be made out of the affair, Mr. Hill and Mr. Hoar kept up the discussion by splitting hairs over law points.

Senator Davis, of Illinois, called attention to the fact that the witness had manifested no disposition to complain of ill-treatment, and that the committee was willing to discharge him from arrest.

Senator Carpenter sarcastically depicted the grave importance of the question at issue. He referred to the time when two TRIBUNE correspondents had been made to suffer imprisonment in one of the finest rooms of the Capitol, where they were able to receive their friends and families for several days. He believed that the Senate did not on that occasion formally ask the pardon of the witnesses, but he did remember that the witnesses did not condescend to answer any question propounded by the Senate Committee.

It was finally discovered that Senator Hill, Senator Hoar and all the other Senators who expressed any opinion, and even the witness himself, were of one mind in regard to all essential points. Thereupon Mr. Smith was discharged from arrest.

Mr. Wilson, another witness, pleaded sickness in his family as a reason for non-attendance in Kansas, and was also discharged.

Mr Purcell said he had no good excuse for non-attendance, but was now ready to testify. The Senate had had enough of the matter, and he, too, was discharged from arrest.

Senator Davis, of Illinois, who does not know that he is a wag, said the Senate was tired out, and moved to go into executive session and postpone the standing order. The doors were closed at 2:10 p. m.

IN AID OF LATE COMERS AT LEADVILLE.

THE OBJECT OF THE NEW BILL IN REGARD TO LOCATING CLAIMS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The new Mining bill lately agreed to by the House Committee on Mines and Mining was reported to-day, but went to the Committee of the Whole on a point of order made by Mr. Calkins.

The opposition to some of the provisions of this measure has led to the bill being made applicable only to Colorado. The object apparently is to give prospectors at Leadville who are not fortunate enough to make mineral discoveries that entitle them to make entry under the present laws to locate on veins already discovered, and hold slices of them 1,500 feet long by 600 feet wide.

The theory of the present law is that every mineral vine outcrops at the surface somewhere, and that there are a hundred chances for discovering its apex sooner than any other portion of it. The statute, therefore, gives the discoverer who has found the apex of a mineral-bearing ledge the right to follow it in all its dips, angles and spurs, and forbids any one else to take ore from the same vein within the end lines which bound the claim at the apex.

Now it happens that at Leadville the ore deposits lie nearly flat and very seldom crop out at the surface. When, therefore, a prospector has discovered mineral he can hold the entire deposit, no matter how far it extends into the hill, if he only makes his location upon the highest point of it. Prospectors who come in afterward are desirous of having the operations of the original discoverer confined to the ground included within the planes formed by producing the sides of the original claim vertically until they cut the ore body. This would give late comers an opportunity to profit by the discoveries of early prospectors, a privilege which they do not now enjoy. It occasionally happens that an original discoverer does not find the apex of a flat vein, and that a later prospector does and gets the control of the deposit. In this instance the present laws work great injustice.

The representatives of old mining districts and everybody in Leadville who has made or is interested in an original discovery are opposed to any change in the law in this respect proposed by the new bill, and if the subject ever comes up for discussion this opposition will make itself be heard.

A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The announcement is made by authority that the Hon. John B. Hawley, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will be a candidate for the nomination for Governor of Illinois before the next Republican State Convention.

A BROOKLYN OFFICE.

THE CONTEST FOR THE SUPERVISORSHIP OF THE CENSUS IN THAT CITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan 8.—A great number of applications were made to General Walker for the supervisorship of the census in Brooklyn; but the contest is understood now to be narrowed down to two applicants, Messrs. Hasbrock and Condit. Mr. Hasbrook is the older of the two, but from the fact that Mr. Condit is personally known to General Walker to be well fitted for the place, young, active, and a graduate of Yale College, it is conjectured that he may get the appointment.

THE GREENBACK CONFERENCE.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The National Greenback Labor Party Conference met here to-day. About 100 or 125 persons from different States were in attendance, and with, the exception of the thirteen Greenback Congressmen, they were mostly representatives of State and local Greenback Associations. There were, however, a few delegates who came as representatives of Trade and Labor organizations.

The conference was called to order at noon by Mr. F. P. Dewees, chairman of the National Committee of the Greenback-Labor party, who delivered a short and earnest address. Mr. J. M. Sanderson, the Greenback Mayor of Lynn, Mass., was elected temporary chairman, and a permanent organization was effected by the selection of Congressman T. H. Murch, of Maine, as permanent chairman. On taking the chair, Mr. Murch called on the Rev. Dr. De La Matyr to offer prayer. [Hisses and cries of "We come here for business. Every man to his own trade."] A motion was made that the prayer be dispensed with. Mr. Murch said he had called on Mr. De La Matyr at the suggestion of some of the delegates, and would put the motion. It was lost, and Mr. De La Matyr offered a prayer for the blessing of God on the party.

The Conference, after considerable discussion of minor matters, appointed a committee to report upon a time and place for the meeting of the Presidential Nominating Convention, and also to report a basis of representation in that convention. This committee consists of the members of the National Executive Committee and the Congressional Committee of the Labor party, together with one delegate from each of the States represented. The Conference then took a recess till 6 p. m.

At the evening session a call of States was made for resolutions. A great number of resolutions having reference to all sorts of subjects were introduced and read. Every side of the Greenback position was defended, every proposition looking to inflation of the currency indorsed, and every hard-money statute condemned. The capital and labor question, Socialism, Mormonism, the Eight-hour law, and railroad and other corporate monopolies were made the subjects of resolutions. The resolutions, after being read, were all referred to the Committee on the "Call for a Convention and a basis of Representation."

Many ladies and gentlemen were present to-night by invitation. The audience was very orderly, and applauded the resolutions loudly as they were read.

BIDS FROM PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In conformity with the terms of the advertisement of December 17, 1879, for proposals to supply the Government with all paper that may be needed for the public printing until March 1st, 1881, bids were opened to-day by the Joint Committee of the House and Senate.

The principal items are book, printing, and writing-paper, the former in four classes, and subdivided into nineteen lots. The lowest bidder for the entire six lots of Class A was J. C. Magarge, at prices ranging from 7.9 cents to 8.2 cents per pound. In Class B, Bulkley, Dunton & Co. were the lowest bidders in five of the six lots, at prices ranging from 9.1 cents to 9.4 cents per pound. On one lot, J. C. Magarge was the lowest bidder at 9.2 cents per pound. Bulkley, Dunton & Co. were the lowest bidders in the four lots constituting Class C, at prices ranging from 8 9/10 to 9 3/10 cents per pound; also, in the three lots composing Class D, at 9, 9 1/10 and 8 9/10 cents per pound, respectively.

Writing paper was divided into twenty-five lots, ranging from 100 reams to 6,500 reams in each lot. Bids ranged from 10 4/10 cents per pound to fourteen cents. J. & R. Kingsland were the lowest bidders on eleven lots; Bulkley, Dunton & Co., on eight lots; Magarge Bros., on one, and the former two offered the same figures on the remaining six lots.

The awards will probably be made to-morrow or the day after.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1880.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 430,000 ounces of silver for the San Francisco, Philadelphia and New Orleans Mints.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Ferry presented a petition signed by 579 citizens of Dayton, Ohio, praying for the issuance of $346,000,000 in legal-tender notes when their constitutionality shall have been decided by the Supreme Court.

The first meeting of the Grand Lodge Union (colored) of the order of Masons will be held in this city on the second Wednesday in May next. This Union was created for the purpose of settling disputes that arise between Grand Lodges, and is to be composed of the Grand Master and one Past Master Mason to be elected by each Grand Lodge.

A petition was presented by Mr. Wallace in the Senate to-day for the adoption of the joint resolution for the abolition of the compulsory legal-tender power of the United States Treasury notes. It was signed by Drexel & Co., Theodore Kitchen, Dunn Brothers, Bowen & Fox, Samuel R. Shipley, Morton McMichael, C. & H. Borie, George H. Stuart, Townsend, Wheeler & Co., Robert Glendenning & Co., Washington Butcher's Sons, and about 150 other firms and individuals well known in business circles.

Among the executive documents presented in the House this afternoon was a letter from Secretary Schurz recommending an appropriation of $500 to purchase the first patent ever issued in this country. Accompanying it was a letter from E. T. Hall, of Columbus, Ohio, the present possessor of the document, in which he says it was issued at New-York July 31, 1790, to Samuel Hopkins, of Philadelphia, for an improvement in making potash and pearlash. It is written on a sheet of parchment twenty inches square, in a round, old-fashioned hand, signed by George Washington and certified by Ed. Randolph, Attorney-General.

For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see 2d page.

PURSUING HOSTILE INDIANS.

TUSCON, Arizona, Jan. 8.—An important military move is now on foot to capture or crush Victoria and his band of warriors, about eighty-five in number; they are now in old Mexico. General Trevino, with his Mexican troops, marched against them with a view of forcing them to fight or flee to New Mexico. Most of the available troops in Arizona are being concentrated at Fort Bowie.

General Carr, commanding the troops in the field, arrived there to-day. He and Major Morrow, of New Mexico, are co-operating with General Trevino. The Arizona troops will leave at once for a line in New Mexico to intercept Victoria, and should they strike his trail he will be followed, irrespective of National boundaries into the interior of Mexico. Victoria and his band are Mescaliero Apache Indians, of New Mexico. Their capture or defeat would settle the Indian question in that Territory; they have been on the war path since 1876.

A BRAVE BOY MURDERED.

LEBANON, Ky. Jan. 8.—News was received here yesterday of the killing of Philip White, a boy seventeen years old, by Milton White, an old man of seventy, keeper of a toll-gate near Mackville, Washington County, on Monday last. There had been a previous quarrel between them, who were relatives, and Milton says the boy threatened his life. On Monday Philip was passing along the turnpike in front of Milton's house, when the latter came to the door with a shotgun, and said he was going to shoot him. Philip threw open his bosom and told him to fire away, which he did at once, killing the boy instantly. Milton was held for murder, and bail refused. Fears of lynching are entertained.

DEFENDING MR. HAYDEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 8.—In the Hayden case this morning the defence introduced witnesses to contradict the testimony of Benjamin and Luzerne Stevens. The latter test fied for the State that he did not see Hayden at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the day of the homicide. He is shown to have testified just the opposite at the preliminary hearing. Hayden's testimony in reference to an aperture in the barn, through which the cow entered, was corroborated by several witnesses.

The defence introduced a large number of witnesses to contradict the State's witnesses on minor points, mainly in regard to the oyster-supper, to show that Hayden went home about 11 o'clock at the request of his wife.

RICHARD SMITH ACQUITTED.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—The charge of criminal libel brought against Richard Smith, of *The Cincinnati Gazette*, was dismissed in the Police Court this afternoon by the prosecuting attorney. This was done on the ground that a criminal charge cannot lie against a corporation, Mr. Smith being charged as the representative of the Cincinnati Gazette Company. Dr. W. S. Jones, the writer of the article in question, has been arrested on a charge of criminal libel.

WELCOMING ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.—The welcome concert to Arthur Sullivan at the Academy of Music to-night was financially and artistically a grand success. A chorus of 300 voices and an orchestra of 45 pieces, led by Mr. Sullivan, performed selections from his compositions.

A STARTLING DEFALCATION.

FRAUDS BY AN EXCHANGE TREASURER.

BENJAMIN C. BOGERT, FOR MANY YEARS TREASURER OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE, FOUND TO BE A DEFAULTER TO THE AMOUNT OF $31,000—HIS SUDDEN DEATH AFTER THE DISCOVERY—THE FRAUDS DISCLOSED BY A TRANSFER OF THE BANK ACCOUNT OF THE EXCHANGE.

Frauds on the Produce Exchange to the amount of $31,000 have been discovered. The defaulter was Benjamin C. Bogert, who had been Treasurer of the Exchange for many years, and was a highly respected merchant in whom general confidence was felt. Mr. Bogert did not appear at the Exchange or at his office after the discovery was made, and died suddenly yesterday afternoon at the house of a friend in this city. It is thought that, unable to bear his disgrace, he may have committed suicide. The disclosure of the defalcation was due to the determination of the Finance Committee of the Produce Exchange to transfer the account of the Exchange from one bank to another. Mr. Bogert is supposed to have used the money which he took in his private business.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE ASTOUNDED.

FINDING ITS TREASURER A DEFAULTER—THE CURIOUS WAY IN WHICH THE DISCOVERY WAS MADE—CAREER OF THE DEFAULTER—THE AMOUNT MISSING $31,500—DEATH OF MR BOGERT.

Just before the Produce Exchange closed yesterday, and when there were only a few members on the floor, it was rumored that the treasurer of the Exchange, Benjamin C. Bogert, had disappeared and was a defaulter to the amount of several thousands of dollars, and that the discovery had been made at a meeting of the Board of Managers in the morning. The rumor created the greatest astonishment, and those who had heard it would not believe it true, as among the members of the Produce Exchange generally there was not a shadow of suspicion against Mr. Bogert's integrity, and his accounts had been without a fault during his treasurership, which has existed since the organization of the Exchange, with the exception of one year. Upon inquiry of some of the directors, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE was referred to President Hincken, who had gone to his home at Flatbush. Mr. Hincken expressed regret that the defalcation and disappearance of Mr. Bogert had become public so soon, as he hoped the treasurer would return and make restitution, and save himself from public disgrace. "But," Mr. Hincken said, "the fact that Mr. Bogert has suddenly and mysteriously disappeared and that he is a defaulter to over $30,000 cannot be denied."

Mr. Hincken did not hesitate to state all the facts of which he was in possession, although he did it with much feeling for Mr. Bogert. So far as they have been developed by a partial investigation, the facts are as follows:

FIRST SUSPICION OF THE CRIME.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Exchange, which is composed of Forrest H. Parker, James F. Joyce and Samuel Jacoby, Mr. Bogert and President Hincken being present, Mr. Bogert presented a statement of balances showing a contingent fund on deposit in a certain bank of a little over $31,500. Mr. Jacoby remarked that he had heard that the stock of the bank mentioned was selling in the market at 67, and in that case it might be advisable to transfer the funds to the Corn Exchange Bank. Mr. Bogert replied that the stock of the bank mentioned was worth 80, and that price was now offered for it. Mr. Jacoby thought that it would do no harm to transfer the funds of the Exchange, whereupon Mr. Bogert suddenly turned pale. This was so perceptible as to be noticed by most of the members of the committee, and an evasive and confused reply from Mr. Bogert aroused their suspicions. They then concurred in expression of opinion with Mr. Jacoby, and thought that the matter should be attended to at once. Mr. Bogert said that it would look strange to have the funds suddenly transferred from the bank, where they had always been deposited, to another.

Mr. Hincken withdrew from the committee meeting before it adjourned, remarking that there was no reason for speedy action. He had not observed anything suspicious in Mr. Bogert's manner. Wednesday morning President Hincken found lying on his desk a resolution passed by the Finance Committee to transfer the funds without delay. Mr. Hincken at once sought Mr. Bogert, who was on the grain floor at the time, and told him of the action of the Finance Committee, suggesting that it be attended to immediately. Mr. Bogert replied that it would place him in an embarassing position with the bank to have the funds transferred in entirely, whereupon Mr. Hincken remarked that as it was the action of the Finance Committee, without the suggestion of Mr. Bogert, he could so inform the bank officers, and thus be relieved from any unpleasant feeling which might occur on account of the transaction. As the Finance Committee felt particularly alarmed a check was drawn on the bank for $25,000, payable to the order of another bank, which Mr. Bogert promised to return to sign when made out. As it drew near 3 o'clock, and Mr. Bogert did not appear, the cashier was sent to his place of business, where it was learned that he was not in and had "probably gone for the day."

HOW THE DISCOVERY WAS MADE.

The matter was then laid over until yesterday morning, when the cashier was again sent to Mr. Bogert's office, and learned from one of his sons that he had not been at home since Wednesday morning. As he said nothing about expecting to be away all night some apprehehension was caused. Later in the day Mr. Bogert's wife and daughter called at the store to see if any information had been received from him, and felt considerably alarmed when they were told that it was not known where he was.

The cashier returned to the meeting of the Board of Managers, and reported the failure of his mission and Mr. Bogert's disappearance. After the Board adjourned the managers went to the bank, where they expected to find the $31,500 deposited, and said that the Exchange wanted to transfer its funds because of the reported standing of the bank stock. A director of the bank gave the impression that the amount on deposit to the credit of the Exchange was of not much consequence to the bank, and said that notwithstanding the fact that the cashier was absent the bank would cash a check for them if it was not too large. Mr. Hincken remarked that it was for only $25,000. The director replied that the Exchange never had that amount on deposit with the bank, and upon referring to the books he found there was only $301 65 to the credit of the Exchange, instead of $31,500 as reported by Mr. Bogert and shown by his bank book. This information so astounded the managers of the Exchange that they went immediately to the Trust Company to ascertain whether any of the $180,000 in Government bonds belonging to the Exchange had been stolen. Upon breaking the box open they found them all safe and transferred them to another box. The other securities were also examined and found untouched.

An examination is to be made by experts, to learn how Mr. Bogert deceived the Finance Committee. It is believed that he kept two sets of books with the bank, and that in the one presented to the Finance Committee he made his own entries, and instead of depositing the money to the credit of the Exchange used it in his business. It is believed that he avoided suspicion and detection by cashing the checks, when drawn for $2,000 or $3,000 or upwards, from his private account, as there have been at no time more than a few hundred dollars actually deposited to the credit of the Exchange. A short time ago Mr. Bogert suggested to the Finance Committee that the bank was willing to pay 3 per cent on the deposits, and upon the acquiescence of the committee he proposed to accept the offer. Since then the Exchange has been credited with the 3 per cent, but the bank officers said yesterday that no such agreement had been made. When the expert's examination of Mr. Bogert's methods of keeping the books has been begun further light will be thrown on the defalcation. It is not expected that any other discrepancies will be discovered.

DEATH OF MR. BOGERT.

Information was obtained at a late hour last night that Mr. Bogert had died suddenly in this city in the afternoon.

A TRIBUNE reporter found H. M. Bogert, the son of the treasurer of the Produce Exchange, at the Astor House last evening. He said that his father did not come home Wednesday night, and his family were very much alarmed at his absence. His habits had always been so regular that the family were convinced that something serious had happened to him, and when the night passed and no message was received from him the wife and son took an early train to this city. The one whom they sought was found after a long search at the house of a friend up town. He had come there on the previous evening, saying that he was detained in town, and not feeling very well had concluded to come there and ask them to give him a room in preference to going to a hotel. He asked also that he be not called early yesterday morning.

When the members of the family went to arouse him yesterday, Mr. Bogert was found to be unconscious. Word was sent to his place of business, and the relatives then learned for the first time where he was. Dr. Lewis A. Sayre was called in, but without avail. Mr. Bogert died soon after 4 o'clock, p. m. The body was last evening removed to Benedict's undertaking establishment.

There is much reticence maintained as to the cause of Mr. Bogert's death. The symptoms were described by the son as those of apoplexy, but there is reason to fear that, overcome by the disgrace which would follow the discovery of his defalcation, Mr. Bogert may have taken his own life.

CONFIDENCE FELT IN THE DEFAULTER.

Mr. Bogert was a tall, well-formed and rather handsome man, fifty-five years of age. He was about six feet in height, and had a full iron-gray beard. He had been one of the most highly respected business men connected with the Produce Exchange, and was the head of the flour commission firm of Benjamin C. Bogert & Son, No. 102 Barclay-st. He lived with his family in Hackensack, N. J. He had been treasurer of the Exchange, with the exception of one year, since its organization, and there had been no cause for finding any fault with his accounts until this discovery. Several members of the Exchange said yesterday that they had so much respect for Mr. Bogert and so much faith in him that he could readily have borrowed $25,000 or $30,000 from them before this affair. It is not known that his business had suffered losses in any way.

The bondsmen of Mr. Bogert as treasurer are John Sutphen, Edward Annan and B. W. Floyd, who qualified to the amount of $20,000. They said yesterday that they would not contest against the payment of the amount; hence the loss to the Exchange, if no other discrepancies are found, will not be above $11,200.

OTHER BETRAYALS OF TRUST.

ANOTHER FORGERY BY MR. HAIGH.

JAMES CONAWAY & CO., OF PHILADELPHIA, FIND A DRAFT WITH THEIR ACCEPTANCE FORGED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—James Conaway & Co., of this city, received notice from the Central National Bank this morning that their draft for $2,950 25 would be due January 22–25, 1880. As the firm had accepted no drafts, James Conaway immediately called on the cashier, and being shown the draft pronounced it a forgery. The draft is drawn by J. Lloyd Haigh on J. Conaway & Co., Philadelphia. Across the face is stamped in blue ink the word "accepted," and under this is written "James Conaway & Co." On the back is the indorsement "J. Lloyd Haigh, No. 818," the latter indicating that the draft had been discounted. Theodore Kitchen, the cashier of the bank, said that the draft came to them from a bank in New-York for collection, and that the loss would fall on the New-York bank.

Mr. Conaway says his firm, previous to eighteen months ago, bought wire in large quantities from Haigh, but never issued paper to him. They dealt with him for five years to a very large amount. About eighteen months ago they stopped purchasing from him, and then he became a competitor in their business—making umbrella frames, while before he only manufactured wire for them. He also cut down prices.

No official statement of the condition of the Grocers' Bank has yet been made. The books and accounts were examined yesterday by experts employed by the receiver, and on the completion of the work it is probable that an exact statement of the bank's affairs will be made. There is no doubt from the examination already made that the liabilities to depositors will be paid in full. Several depositors yesterday visited the bank and were informed that their claims would be satisfied. No more of the forged acceptances have been discovered, and the amount held by the bank will not exceed $120,000.

An order was issued by Judge Gilbert in Brooklyn yesterday directing the return of all checks deposited on December 31 to such depositors as were not indebted at the time to the bank. These checks will be returned to-day on application at the bank. Judge Gilbert appointed Alexander Cameron referee to take proof respecting the affairs of the Grocers' Bank, in accordance with the application of Charles Denison and others in the petition for the appointment of a receiver.

When J. Lloyd Haigh, the forger, left the District-Attorney's office Wednesday afternoon, he promised Mr. Phelps to return at noon yesterday with additional security. It was 1 o'clock before he came. He brought with him Malcolm C. Turner, of No. 150 West Mott-ave., as an additional bondsman. Mr. Turner owns a large amount of property in Westchester County, and Mr. Phelps concerted that he should go upon the bond. The bail bond which had been previously drawn had been considerably disfigured by the erasing of the District-Attorney's signature and by interpolations, and it was decided to draw a new one. This made necessary the presence of Dudley Haley, father-in-law of Haigh, and James A. Van Brunt, the original sureties, who, on signing the bond on Tuesday evening, thought they had been relieved of all further care in the matter. Obtaining their presence caused considerable delay, but finally both arrived at the office, and when the situation was explained to them they at once justified for the new bond. The bond was then drawn and was signed by Haigh and his three sureties. It binds them each in $25,000 to produce Haigh in court when called on to do so. Should he fail to appear, however, the State would hold each only in his share of $25,000. When the bond had been completed Judge Gildersleeve signed it, and it was filed in the clerk's office. Haigh then left the building.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

DEATH OF THE SYRACUSE CHIEF OF POLICE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Chief of Police Thomas Davis, for thirty years connected with the Syracuse Police, and their Chief since the organization of the city, died to-day.

THE BEANCE GOLD MINES.

QUEBEC, Jan. 8.—Mr. Goldring, a mining speculator, has returned from the Beance gold mines, where he has been with General McCook, of New-York, Judge Dittenhoefer and three experts. The report is favorable.

THE MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.—The annual report of the directors of the Maryland Penitentiary for the year ended November 30 shows that the net earnings were $19,055 28, and that the average number of prisoners for the year was 813.

ARMY OFFICERS' BANQUET.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—The Cincinnati Society of ex-Army and Navy Officers held its annual banquet at the Burnet House to-night. Judge M. F. Force presided, and about 150 persons were present. Letters were read from Generals Sherman, Sheridan, and others.

INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

THE BOARD NOW IN SESSION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AT WASHINGTON—A STORM RAISED AGAINST COMMISSIONER HAYT—THE BOARD TO SEE THE PRESIDENT TO-DAY.

The Board of Indian Commissioners met in the city of Washington yesterday. The present administration of Indian affairs was criticised by Dr. Lowrie, Dr. Shippen and others, and Commissioner Hayt, who was present, was openly charged with double-dealing. Remarks were made by a large number of speakers. A private conference was held in the evening. The convention will call on President Hayes to-day, and it is expected that the forthcoming accusations against Mr. Hayt will then be presented.

AN ANIMATED MEETING.

A RETURN TO EARLIER AND BETTER METHODS GREATLY DESIRED AND ADVOCATED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan 8.—The annual meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners began here this morning. Besides the members of the Board there were present at the morning session the representatives of the different missionary bodies which are engaged in the work of civilizing the Indians and on whose nomination many of the Indian agents receive their appointment. The Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic mission boards were not represented to-day. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs was present.

The representatives of one branch of the Society of Friends and the Rev. Dr. Alden, secretary of the American Board, both enlarged on the untoward influence exerted on the Indians under their care by constant fear of the loss of present homes and of removal to strange reservations. Dr. Alden spoke strongly in regard to the case of the Santee Sioux who, he said, are now fully prepared for citizenship, and who, if they could be assured permanent possession of their homes and full protection under the laws, would form a valuable community.

The representatives of the two Baptist Boards, whose work is mainly in the Indian Territory, spoke of the unrest among the partially civilized tribes there caused by a fear that the Territory is to be thrown open to settlement by white men.

The Rev. Mr. Morehouse, of the American Baptist Board, said the feeling of restlessness is the strongest obstacle to improvement among these people. He declared that the feeling has now taken a form that may become extremely dangerous. The tribes of the Territory are beginning to count up their numbers, and estimate the resources they can bring into action to resist by physical force any attempt to wrest their lands from them.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Interior to ask Congress for an appropriation to be expended for educational purposes in Alaska. It is understood that this resolution was prepared with the approval of the Secretary. Before this resolution was adopted there was some general discussion during which it was suggested by Dr. Lowrie and others, that the Board ought to devote its efforts to securing some general provision for the education of all the Indian youth. The need of such a provision has long been felt, and at the last meeting plans to that end were discussed.

Two other means of civilization which were discussed and upon which a formal expression of opinion was made at the last annual meeting, were briefly adverted to this morning; and both will probably receive further attention before the session closes. These are the bringing of all Indians under the protection of the civil laws and making them subject thereto, and some provision for the allotment of lands to Indians in severalty.

FRIENDLY WORDS FOR THE UTES.

Some interesting facts respecting the Utes were brought out in the remarks of the Rev. Dr. Shippen, of the Unitarian Society, the Rev. Dr. Jackson, who resides in Colorado, and Mr. and Mrs. Danforth.

Mr. Danforth was for four years the Indian agent at White River, his immediate successor being the late N. C. Meeker. Both Dr. Jackson and Mr. Danforth, who know the Utes intimately, insisted that the character of the latter is wickedly misrepresented by the press and people of Colorado generally. Mr. Danforth said that in the four years during which he lived among the Utes, he felt that he was in no danger from them. As Indians there were among the men a few rough characters, just as there are among the same number of white men. His wife had often been left alone on the reservation without fear of danger. Only once in four years, time, did he see a drunken Indian, and his wife laid her hand on the shoulder of that one and bade him go and lie down until he was sober, and the Indian obeyed. It is entirely wrong, Mr. Danforth thinks, to hold the Utes, as a tribe, responsible for the acts of a few desperate men.

Dr. Jackson said that on the day of the outbreak at the agency he with one companion was riding over a part of the reservation. He was not molested. When the Thornburgh battle was fought there were hundreds of prospectors and miners on the Ute Reservation, scattered singly or in small groups, and entirely at the mercy of the Indians. None of these people were harmed, although they were intruders on the reservation. "The savages molested no one," said Dr. Jackson, "except the troops and the persons whom they held responsible for bringing the troops to the agency. Now the civilized white people want to butcher or drive from their homes a whole tribe for the acts of a few of its members."

Dr. Shippen said: "People demand that Ouray shall deliver up the persons who were guilty of the murders, and accuse him of bad faith because he does not. I think that if his Excellency, President Hayes, who is the head of 40,000,000 of people, were to try to deliver to the Utes white men who had been guilty of wrongs upon the tribe, he would succeed no better than Chief Ouray."

MR. HAYT CRITICISED.

In the course of his remarks Dr. Shippen, in a spirit of commendable frankness, and in the presence of Mr. Hayt, described an instance of the want of square dealing on the part of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It appears that Dr. Shippen had nominated for appointment as agent to one of the Ute agencies a gentleman who was very highly recommended. Dr. Shippen, in a personal interview with the Commissioner, derived from him the impression that the person nominated would be appointed. Soon afterwards he was surprised to learn that a person unknown to him had been appointed.

Commissioner Hayt explained the reason for this to be that the person nominated was or had been a minister, and that it was contrary to the policy of the Department to appoint ministers as agents.

Dr. Shippen admitted that this objection had been raised at the time.

The announcement of Mr. Hayt brought Dr. Reid, of the Methodist Board, to his feet. He said that if the Interior Department had determined to debar ministers from holding these offices simply because they are ministers, it would do much to alienate the denomination he represents from the support of the Indian policy. Some of the very best agents, he said, are ministers, and he referred to Agents Wilbur and Reed as examples.

General Fisk spoke to the same effect.

Dr. Lowrie, secretary of the Presbyterian Foreign Board, thought that ministers of the Presbyterian Church had not received the business training necessary to make good agents; and Mr. Kingsley, a member of the Indian Board, who is also a Presbyterian, concurred in this view.

From the tone of the remarks on the subject and from words dropped incidentally by several of the missionary secretaries in the course of the session, it has become evident that a very strong feeling against Mr. Hayt's management of Indian affairs exists among the officers of the various missionary bodies whose support has been and is so necessary to the continuance of the present Indian policy. It is understood that at a recent meeting of the missionary secretaries in New-York, Mr. Hayt was denounced in the strongest terms by several of the gentlemen present, both on account of alleged official misconduct and of his lack of personal fitness for the position. It is also understood that the reason why one branch of the Society of Friends withdrew from all official connection with the administration of Indian affairs was dissatisfaction with Mr. Hayt. The same reason is alleged for the absence of the representative of the Protestant Episcopal Missions from the conference to-day.

It is asserted by gentlemen who ought to know that several other missionary societies which now have an official connection with the Indian service, seriously contemplate severing that connection unless Commissioner Hayt shall be retired from his office, and further, that representations to that effect will be made to the President to-morrow, if they have not been made already.

TO GO TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

When the Conference adjourned this afternoon it was understood that the Commissioners and secretaries would meet and confer with the President to-morrow. Word was accordingly sent to the Secretary of the Interior, who had invited those gentlemen to call on him at a late hour this afternoon, that they would prefer to confer together first and meet him at the President's house to-morrow. This afternoon the Secretary wrote a note to the members of the Board, asking them to a conference with him this evening and the request was acceded to.

A PRIVATE CONFERENCE.

Late this evening it was learned that at a private conference of the Missionary Secretaries it was determined that at the interview with the President to-morrow several requests shall be made in behalf of the religious bodies who co-operate in the management of Indian affairs.

One of the requests will be that the Administration return to the practice pursued when the peace policy was established twelve years ago regarding the appointment of agents, all of whom were then appointed on the recommendation of the several missionary societies.

Another request will be that hereafter agents shall appoint their clerks and other employés. It is said that a practice has lately grown up of saddling upon every agency a clerk who acts as a sort of spy on the agent. It is also asserted that some of the clerks are men whose characters make them unfit for places of that sort.

A good deal of plain talk was indulged in at the conference as to Commissioner Hayt. It is asserted on the best authority that every single representative of the missionary societies is opposed to the continuance of the present Commissioner in office. Nevertheless, it was not decided to present any ultimatum to the President, but respectfully to ask that he will take measures to restore the methods first adopted, and which won the cordial support of the religious sentiment of the country.

A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE.

This evening the Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner Hayt and the Board of Indian Commissioners met at the Interior Department, and held a long conference on the subject of certain charges brought against Mr. Hayt. That gentleman said that all charges against his character prior to the time of his appointment as Commissioner he could disprove. Regarding the Arizona mining speculation, he said that the accusation was false and that he had no interest in any mine there. He was considerably staggered by the production of an original letter from Inspector Hammond to Agent Hart, of the San Carlos Agency. That portion of the letter referring to this matter is as follows: "I beg leave to say that your resignation was accepted, and further that I have decided that I will not file the affidavits made against you; nor will I make any use whatever of them against you." This letter was written to Agent Hart after he had sold the Washington mine to Mr. Hayt's friend.

Secretary Schurz informed the Board to-night that the prosecution of Hart has not been abandoned, but that every possible means is being used to bring him to justice.

It may be remembered that Inspector Hammond denied the existence of any such letter, and declared that he was trying to bring Hart to trial and punishment. It was suggested by one of the Board at the meeting to-night that Mr. Hammond, who was supposed to be in this city, be brought into the conference to explain this letter. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs replied that Mr. Hammond had gone to Chicago. In response to a suggestion that he be summoned to appear before the commission, the Board was informed that Inspector Hammond has ceased to be an officer of the Interior Department. The members of the Board were further surprised to discover that this Inspector, who was until very lately a trusted officer of the Department, is now discredited by both the Secretary and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Board of Indian Commissioners, at the request of Secretary Schurz, will make a searching investigation of the accusations against Commissioner Hayt, and that gentleman will be allowed the fullest opportunity to justify himself.

PATTI'S KANSAS CRITICS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 8.—In the Patti deposition case to-day, Thomas Giacomini, an Italian, keeper of the Delmonico Restaurant, testified that Madame Patti sent for him about 9 o'clock on the night of the concert. When he arrived at the theatre he found her sitting at a table behind the scenes with a beer glass before her, containing what he supposed to be liquor. Although he had never seen her before, she addressed