SUPPLEMENT.
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SHARP WANTS THE MINUTES.

HE DOES NOT KNOW WHO ACCUSED HIM.

AFFIDAVITS MADE BY SHARP AND RICHMOND ASSERTING THEIR INNOCENCE AND ASKING FOR THE TESTIMONY BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

The motion papers which will be used by the defence in the cases of Sharp and the other alleged bribe-givers on the argument on Tuesday before Recorder Smyth were served yesterday on District-Attorney Martine, in accordance with the Recorder's order. Albert Stickney, appearing for Jacob Sharp, served a notice that he would ask the Recorder for an order directing the District-Attorney to allow the defendant to see the testimony taken before the Grand Jury and to take a copy of that testimony. A similar notice, signed by William Fullerton, was served in behalf of James A. Richmond.

The affidavit of Jacob Sharp first sets forth the fact that twenty-one indictments have been found against him by the Grand Jury charging him with the crime of bribery in attempting to give or offer the sum of $20,000 to each of several members of the Board of Aldermen of 1884. Mr. Sharp continues:

I do not know upon what testimony the Grand Jury has found the said indictments, or either of them. Upon each of the official copies of the indictments which have been furnished to me I find the names of fifteen witnesses, the same witnesses in each case. I am not guilty of the offence charged against me in either of said indictments. I did not give or offer or cause to be given or offered, directly or indirectly, to either of the persons named in either of the said indictments, as a member of said Board of Aldermen, the sum of $20,000 or any other sum, on the said 30th day of August, 1884, nor any other time, in order to influence any one of said members in his vote upon the said petition application, or to influence him, or any one of said members in any other respect whatever, or for any other purpose.

I was, with many other parties, in having said application of the said Broadway Surface Railroad Company acted upon favorably by the Board of Aldermen. I employed and paid several who prevented said application and appeared before said Board of Aldermen at divers times in support thereof; but otherwise than as I have just stated I had no communication directly or indirectly, in relation to said application, with any member of said Board of Aldermen in relation to his action upon said application.

I am informed and verily believe that the testimony upon which the said Grand Jury acted in indicting me is testimony from which the said Grand Jury were asked to infer that I had, through some person or persons unknown to me, procured some sum or sums of money to be paid to some member or members of said Board in make and price as charged in the indictment. I know that no evidence can be truthfully given nor can circumstances be truthfully proved from which it might justly be inferred that I had been guilty of the offence charged in said indictment against me. I am compelled to infer and I verily believe that it was only through untrue testimony as to pretended dealings or transactions of mine with persons to me unknown, that the Grand Jury found either of said indictments against me.

Without a full and accurate knowledge of the names of the persons with whom and the times and places at which it shall be claimed by the District-Attorney that I have done or said anything which tends to make it appear that I committed the crime alleged in the said indictments, it will be, as I am advised by my counsel, Albert Stickney, impossible for me to meet the prosecution under the said indictments or either of them.

I have lived in the city of New-York for nearly fifty years. I have been during the greater part of that time engaged in important local enterprises, mainly the construction and operation of street railroads. My conduct in these enterprises has aroused in many instances large, heated and often malignant opposition. Out of such opposition I know that many personal enmities to me have arisen. I have no doubt that other personal enmities, of which I do not know, have arisen from the same source.

During the year 1884 I was busily engaged in transactions to me of great importance, including the application above mentioned of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company for leave to construct and operate a street surface railway along Broadway from Fifteenth-st. to the Battery. I was then president of the Twenty-third Railway Company. I was also an officer of other street railroad companies in the city of New-York. I was one of the persons interested in the organization of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company and in taking the steps necessary to begin the construction of its road. In the performance of my duties in my said official position and in my prosecution of the enterprise of the Broadway Surface Railroad I met a very large number of persons. I had transactions with reference of the application of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company with a very large number of persons. I am not informed by the said indictments, or either of them, nor do I know in any other way how it will be sought to prove the crime charged against me.

The transactions legitimately connected with and arising out of the application of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company, mentioned in the said indictment, and the persons connected with such application are so numerous that it is impossible for me to know upon what circumstances or transactions any connection, direct or indirect, with any of the crimes charged in said indictments will be sought to be established. If the trial on any of the said indictments should be commenced, there will be no time after such commencement for me to prepare to meet the evidence which may be adduced against me, which must be either false or capable of a true explanation, which will show my innocence of any criminal act. I am advised by my counsel and verily believe that it will be impossible, upon such trial, after the prosecution shall have disclosed the alleged facts on which it relies, to do more than properly produce the testimony which shall have been discovered prior to the commencement of such trial. It is the fact, therefore, without a disclosure of the testimony given to the Grand Jury, I shall go to my trial, if I shall be granted the opportunity of fairly and intelligently presenting my defence.

On this statement of facts Mr. Sharp asks the Recorder to be allowed to see a copy of the testimony taken before the Grand Jury.

Ex-Judge Fullerton's request is in nearly the same form as that of Mr. Stickney, and to support it he appends an affidavit of Mr. Richmond, in which the latter says:

I became president of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company at the time of its organization and continued to be such up to May, 1886, when I resigned that office. While such president I was aware that an application had been made to said Board of Aldermen to obtain a license to construct such railway, and as such president I took the formal proceedings required by law for the purpose of obtaining such license to construct the same. I have not appeared before said Board for the purpose of obtaining such license or aiding therein, and if any bribes were paid or offered or given to said Board of Aldermen or to any member thereof it was done without my knowledge, procurement or consent, and I was in entire ignorance thereof. I believed that the said railroad would be a very great advantage to the city of New-York in that it would accommodate the citizens thereof and promote their interests generally.

Mr. Richmond says that he was informed that there would be a meeting of the Board of Aldermen at 9 a. m. August 30, 1884, and approved of it, as he knew that there had been an injunction against any action by the Board, and that the injunction had been dissolved on the payment of $12,500 and he believed that another suit and injunction would follow that might postpone or defeat the construction of the road. He procured a certified copy of the order dissolving the injunction early on the morning of August 30, "in order that the Board might be informed of their right to act if they considered it proper to do so." He did not attend the meeting or go before the Board nor, he says, "did I then exert or endeavor to exert any influence whatever upon said Board or any member thereof."

Mr. Richmond says that he had been acquainted with only two members of the Board of 1884, Charles B. Waite and Alderman McLoughlin. He became acquainted with Waite from boarding at the Brevoort House, which was kept by Mr. Waite. He understood that Mr. Waite regarded the proposed railroad as a great public benefit. His acquaintance with McLoughlin arose when he took a letter to McLoughlin from John Kelly and asked him to introduce a resolution granting the franchise to the Broadway Railroad. He continues in the affidavit:

I made no promise to said McLoughlin to give or cause to be given or offered to him or any one else a bribe or any property or value of any kind, and I did not make any promise or agreement therefor or any suggestion thereof. There was no talk or suggestion of any bribery or corruption, or offer or promise thereof, at such interview with McLoughlin, and after such interview hereinbefore stated I never passed another word with him directly or indirectly, nor did I thereafter have any communication with him directly or indirectly.

Mr. Richmond repeats several times his denial that he ever wished or attempted to bribe any Aldermen, or suspected that anyone else attempted to do so. He continues:

In view of these facts I am utterly at a loss to conceive what evidence could have been given before said Grand Jury connecting me with the crime charged, but having been informed that such evidence was given before the said Grand Jury, which has resulted in the said several indictments against me, and realizing that I am placed in jeopardy by reason thereof, I here most earnestly request the Court to grant an order that I should be informed what that false evidence is and by whom given, to the end that I may be prepared to meet the same on the trial of those several indictments, and I verily believe that if a copy of such testimony is furnished in pursuance of this application I will be able to prove its falsity and establish my innocence, and I verily believe if I am compelled to go to trial without it I shall be greatly prejudiced. I do not know, except from rumor, what that testimony was, nor can I ascertain what it was except by the aid of this Court. Again, solemnly asserting my innocence and willingness to meet these charges at the earliest moment after an opportunity for due preparation, I appeal to the humanity of the law and to the sense of justice of this court that I may not be compelled to enter upon my defence without being duly informed who my accusers are and the evidence they have given.

The motion to obtain the minutes of the Grand Jury has been made several times in as many cases. Recorder Smyth denied such a motion in the Jaehne case. He then expressed some doubt whether he had the right to make such an order, but he did not think the facts presented would warrant him in granting the motion if he had the power. Similar requests have usually been denied.

District-Attorney Martine said that he would prepare papers in answer to those served on him and would be ready to argue the case on Tuesday morning. No papers were served in behalf of James W. Foshay and Thomas B. Kerr, who were indicted with Sharp and Richmond.

WAITE GOES TO ESSEX FOR A VISIT.

The question "Where is ex-Alderman Waite?" was asked many times at Police Headquarters yesterday, but the officials there could not or would not give any satisfactory answer. Curiosity regarding the witness for the people in the Broadway bribery trials was aroused by this paragraph on the morning return from the House of Detention for Witnesses in Mulberry-st.:

Charles B. Waite was taken away at 5:45 last evening by order of Superintendent Murray.

Mr. Murray was not at Police Headquarters yesterday. It was said that he had "gone out of town" and probably would not return until Monday. It was not unlikely that he had gone in company with Waite, but where no one seemed to know. Inspector Byrnes said he knew nothing about Waite's removal from the House of Detention, and he appeared to be surprised at the Superintendent's action. Sergeant Holbrow, who was in charge of the House of Detention, tried to make the reporters believe that Waite had only gone out for a walk with Detective-Sergeant Frink. It was certain that Waite had not returned to his cars. There was a rumor that Waite had asked him to visit a sick daughter and that the Superintendent had granted his request, at the same time taking unusual precautions to prevent his escape from the country.

District-Attorney Martine cleared up the mystery. He said: "Waite asked to be allowed to go to Essex to visit his wife and to obtain a supply of winter clothing. Mr. Waite wrote to me a short time ago in regard to the matter. I thought that it might be as well to have him leave the city now as at any time, so that he will be able to return and be here at the trials where his presence may be needed. He has gone to his home in Essex with Detective Frink and an officer. He will return on Monday morning, and will be at hand before the McQuade trial is begun."

ATHLETIC MEN IN FIFTH-AVE.

THE NEW HOME OF THE MANHATTAN CLUB.

HOW THE THORNE MANSION HAS BEEN FITTED UP—PLEASANT APPEARANCE OF THE ROOMS.

The familiar old Thorne mansion, at No. 524 Fifth-ave, will become on Saturday evening officially the house of the Manhattan Athletic Club. For a year the club has been considering the desirability of having a new club-house, and a month ago succeeded in leasing the Thorne mansion. It was formerly owned by Jonathan Thorne, a well known merchant who occupied it for many years.

The mansion is one door below Forty-fourth-st on the west side of the avenue and is one of the few light stone houses in that neighborhood. It is a high stoop house. The front is simple, with no attempt at ornamentation, but the building is substantial in appearance and standing four stories high, the effect is striking. The front is 38 feet wide and the depth covered by the house is ninety feet, while the entire lot runs back a distance of 125 feet. Large double doors admit one to the hall, which is 60 feet in length and 15 feet high. The floor is covered with a Brussels carpet. At the right of the hall are the double parlors, 90 feet deep, and at the left is a small reception room, while opening from the rear of the hall is the dining-room which is about thirty feet deep and overlooks a pretty little plot of ground thirty-five feet deep, laid out in grass and flower beds. On entering the reception room one finds a cosy little apartment tastily finished in harmonious shades of brown. The dado is of dark brown with a railing of maple and walnut. The mantel and the over mantel mirror are set in maple and walnut, while the fire-place is ornamented with medallions of bronze relief, set in wood work. The ceiling of this room is preserved in low tones and panelled in light wood, and the walls are decorated with a paper of rich design in brown. The hall repeats the tones of woodwork in the reception room, and the doors of all the apartments opening from it are handsomely panelled in bird's eye maple and walnut.

The front parlor is lighted by one broad window of large proportions, and the ceiling is frescoed in low tones. Against the wall opposite the entrance is a large handsome pier glass about ten feet high. A Brussels carpet covers the floor and the room is to be furnished with Paris chairs of blue and brown embossed plush. The rear parlor is to be used as a reading room and it will be furnished with a large table and easy chairs. This room is about forty feet long, having two windows at the rear between which is a pier glass thirteen feet high. The walls of the room are covered with heavy paper of gold and embossed designs. The ceiling is frescoed. The mantel and over mantel mirror frame are of rock maple and walnut, and the fire-place is set in tiles and bronze medallions, making in all a handsome ornamentation. At the left of the reading room is the dining room. The walls are decorated in warm Pompeiian red tones, and the wainscoting is of handsome panels of maple and walnut. The fire-place and mantel are of carved heavy black walnut.

Ascending the broad square staircase, of walnut with balustrade of lighter wood veneer, the second story is reached. The front room is particularly cosey and is to be used as a chess and lounging room. There are four large private rooms with baths on this floor. The two rooms in the rear will be used as general card rooms, and one of them will be used for meetings of the board of managers. The rooms on the third floor are of the same description as those on the second floor and they will answer special club purposes, perhaps for additional billiard rooms, or for private rooms. The two front rooms on the fourth floor will be used for the parlor gymnasium, and the two small, dark adjoining rooms have been fitted up with lockers. The superintendent of the club will have his apartments here and the extra chambers will be occupied as guest chambers, or be let out as occasion may demand. All the rooms, except those on the fourth floor are fifteen feet high. The basement has a large kitchen, etc., and a comfortable billiard-room with a snug little bar.

Careful attention has been paid to all the minute details that go to make up the essentials of a large club-house. A press ticker will be placed in the hall, and handsome electric dials, in keeping with the general appearances of the rooms, are to be placed in all the rooms. A life sized crayon of L. E. Myers, the champion medium distance runner of the world and a life member of the club, will adorn the walls of the smoking room. In the summer the little plot back of the house will be covered with an awning and tables will be set there.

The club now numbers seventy-five members. George W. Carr is president and the vice-presidents are Charles E. Trotter, William J. Swan and George A. Avery. Walton Storm is treasurer and Charles C. Hughes is secretary. The Board of Managers include E. S. J. Cornell (captain), G. M. L. Sacks, James Magee, L. A. Stuart, George A. Knubel, F. S. Thompson, J. W. Britt and James Byrne. It is said on good authority that the membership of the club will be increased to as large a number as 300 before long. Many invitations to the formal opening on Saturday evening have been issued, and the occasion promises to be a brilliant one.

MRS. STEWART'S WILL PROBATED.

NO OBJECTIONS FILED OR HINTED AT—A SHORT PROCEEDING.

The formality of admitting to probate the will of Cornelia Mitchell Stewart, the widow of Alexander T. Stewart, occupied little time in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The citations were returnable before Probate Clerk Charles H. Beckett at 10 o'clock. Ex-Judge Horace Russell appearing in behalf of the legatees, accompanied by the witnesses to the will, promptly presented himself. With him were J. Henry Work, a witness to the will and the first three codicils; Henry G. Hilton, a son of ex-Judge Henry Hilton, a witness to the third codicil; and Herbert Anstey, Edwin J. Denning and Henry H. Rice, the three witnesses to the fourth and last codicil.

The testimony of Mr. Work was first taken. He deposed that the will was duly executed, as well as the first three codicils, in his presence. He stated that ex-Judge Henry E. Davies, who was a witness to the will, had died on December 17, 1881, and that Edward B. Hilton, the third witness to the will and to the first two codicils, resides in Paris and has been living there for several years. The signing of the fourth and last codicil was testified to by the witnesses whose names are annexed to it, who stated that at the time of executing it Mrs. Stewart republished the will and the preceding codicils, declaring the will and four codicils together to be her last will and testament.

The will was thereupon admitted to probate, no one having offered objections or given notice that any would be filed.

Charles J. Clinch and ex-Judge Henry Hilton afterward presented themselves and took the prescribed oath as executors and letters testamentary were duly issued.

RESPONSIBILITY OF A BATH-HOUSE KEEPER.

Justice Steckler, in the Fourth District Court, yesterday decided the case of Jacob Raeder against Lorenzo Lang, proprietor of a Rockaway Beach hotel, in favor of the plaintiff. Raeder had sued to recover the value of jewelry which he left in a bathing-house after dressing for a surf bath. When he returned the valuables were missing. The Judge awarded him $175, holding that the hotel keeper was liable because he had failed to give notice to his guests that he could not be responsible for articles not deposited in his safe, and because the bathing-house door was not provided with a secure lock.

SOME NEWS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

The Argentine Republic is doing a large business in supplying Chili and the West Coast with meat. All the passes of the Andes are said to be full of cattle and sheep waiting for a purchaser.

The editors and publishers of Mexico have addressed a memorial to the Secretary of Foreign Relations opposing the proposed international copyright treaty between Mexico and Spain.

Smallpox is raging with great virulence in the north of Peru.

A new hall for the meeting of the Argentine Congress has just been completed at Buenos Ayres at a cost of $1,000,000.

On October 10 a regiment of the Argentine Army stationed at Oran revolted, and after committing numerous depredations made off toward the Bolivian frontier. At last accounts the revolted troops had not been captured.

Chili has gone into the business of the manufacture of woollen cloth extensively, with the view of driving imported cloth out of the market. Large quantities of wool are being bought in Peru and Bolivia and new factories are being erected. The Government has given an order for 18,000 woollen blankets and 21,000 yards of woollen cloth to be used in supplying the police and the army.

President Nunez and the Conservative party in Colombia having succeeded in carrying through the new constitution, there will be no more elected Presidents of the different States. The President in their place has apointed Governors, who have already taken their seats.

The Chilenos have gone in strongly for horse-racing of late. It is now the most fashionable sport of the Republic. The October races on the Vina del Mar near Valparaiso were a great success.

An exhibition of European and American goods is about to be opened in Bogota, the capital of Colombia.

In Ecuador an attempt is being made by General Eloy Alfero to overthrow the Government at Quito. On October 18 the barracks at Esmeraldas were captured by the insurgents and a proclamation was issued proclaiming General Alfero president, and forbidding any one to obey the Government at Quito. The mountaineers of Celica have risen also. Recently Major Vidal, with forty government troops, fought for three hours with a party of them and finally vanquished them. They captured Colonel Irigoyen and killed Captain Avilies, however, before they retreated to their mountain fastness.

MR. BICKMORE'S LECTURE ON THE RHINE.

The lecture of Professor Bickmore to the teachers at the Museum of Natural History closed that part of the course relating to the countries and peoples of Europe. The lecture was on the Rhine and its scenery and history. Mr. Bickmore called attention to the level character of the country where it arose above the high, steep banks of the Rhine. The rock, he said, was a kind of slate similar to that used in this country on the roofs of houses. It is quarried in large quantities and used for such purposes there. Many of the views presented in detail the ruins of the old castles on the cliffs of the river.

The next part of the lecture course, beginning next Saturday, will be devoted to petroleum and metals. A meeting of the trustees of the museum was held on Tuesday, and a committee appointed to consider the best means of securing better hall facilities for these lectures.

SHERIDAN'S REPORT.

MILITARY OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST GERONIMO—DECREASE OF DESERTIONS—INDIAN LANDS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Lieutenant-General Sheridan has submitted to the Secretary of War his annual report. It appears that at the date of the last returns the Army of the United States consisted of 2,102 officers and 23,946 men. The Lieutenant-General refers feelingly to the death of General Hancock. The Lieutenant-General says that while the Division of the Missouri has had no troubles approaching a condition of hostilities during the year, many operations of a minor nature have been rendered necessary to suppress predatory raids in Montana by Indians from one reservation directed mainly against Indians of other reservations; to protect the Indian agents from the insolence and insubordination of their charges and to secure settlers from the lawless demands of roving bands, who have been permitted on one pretext or another to leave their reservations. The adjustment made with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes by the President has allayed all irritation in the Indian Territory, but the troops in that region have been kept constantly employed in the prevention of unlawful settlements in the Oklahoma country and its invasion by herds of cattle. Unless some legislation is had which specially fixes the status of the Oklahoma land, it is feared that its many advantages in the way of beautiful landscapes and fertile soil will prove a continual temptation to adventurous men near its border which in a short period could make it a prosperous State.

In noting the abandonment of Fort Fred. Steele and Fort Ellis, the Lieutenant-General says that it is his desire to persevere in the policy of abandoning small posts that are no longer useful.

Under the head of the Division of the Pacific, after alluding to the preservation of peace by the prompt arrival of troops at points where anti-Chinese riots were threatened, General Sheridan turns his attention to the campaign against Geronimo. He states that it was his idea to remove to Florida the Indians held as prisoners by General Crook last November, but that he deferred such action upon the recommendations of General Crook and Captain Crawford. Touching the death of Captain Crawford at the time negotiations had been opened with the hostile Indians at their solicitation, with a view to their surrender, General Sheridan says:

The loss of Captain Crawford was much to be regretted, as he would, in my opinion, have at that time terminated the cruel and bloody atrocities which continued thereafter for many months.

The report relates in detail the circumstances attending the qualified surrender of Geronimo to General Crook upon terms which were not approved by the President and the subsequent escape of the chief with twenty warriors and thirteen women. Touching the relief of General Crook and his replacement by General Miles, General Sheridan says that it grew out of the fact that General Crook seemed wedded to the policy of operating almost exclusively with Indian scouts, and as his experience was of great weight his policy could not well be changed without his removal to another field. To remove him from the Department of embarrassment, General Crook had requested to be relieved. General Miles had been assigned to the command upon the recommendation of General Sheridan. In his orders General Miles was told: "That the most vigorous operations, looking to the destruction or capture of the hostiles, should be ceaselessly carried on. He (General Sheridan) does not wish to embarrass you by undertaking at this distance to give specific instructions in relation to operations against the hostiles, but it is deemed advisable to suggest the necessity of making and prominent use of the regular troops of your command." The report then says:

General Miles went to work with commendable zeal. His troops followed up the hostiles with vigorous energy, broke up their camps by attacks four or five times, and gave them no rest until they surrendered on September 4, under circumstances and conditions, however, that should not, in my judgment, permit them being turned over to the civil authorities for punishment, as was included for by the President on September 8 they were started by General Miles to Fort Marion, Fla., without authority, but at a later date stopped at San Antonio till their final disposition could be decided upon.

The report states that the arrest of the Chiricahua Indians and their removal to Florida had been ordered by the President, notwithstanding the objections of General Miles that it might be charged that the Government had taken advantage of the Indians, and that such action would create a war of extermination against the hostiles then in Old Mexico. The report notes a marked decrease in the number of deserters from the army during the past year, as compared with preceding years. On this subject the Lieutenant-General says:

The great decrease since 1884 is due, no doubt to the improvement of the administration and to the beneficent legislation which provides for honorable retirement of enlisted men after long and faithful service. From the fact that a considerable number of offenders belong to a class that may be termed incorrigible, it is evident that there should be enacted some legislation which will empower us to indelibly mark with India ink every man convicted of desertion by a court-martial. Fear of detection would prevent such criminals from again obtaining emissive enlistment, and would, in consequence, eliminate forever the reckless desertions frequently practised by vicious and bad characters who appear lost to all sense of obligation and commit the crime for pleasure or the convenience of getting from one place to another.

It is suggested that Congress open the retired list to the extent of embracing officers now excluded from it for want of vacancies. General Sheridan says:

This would give a certain degree of promotion, and if we could get the infantry regiments increased to 12 companies, as proposed by the Manderson bill, and the increase of 5,000 men reported favorably by the Senate Military Committee last winter, a state of things would be reached which would enable us to creditably perform such service as the country might demand.

The Lieutenant-General renews his recommendation made in his preceding report, touching the allotment of land in severalty, to Indians, the sale of surplus lands and the creation of a trust fund from the money realized, the interest on which shall be turned over to the Indians for their support. The report concludes as follows:

The Indian reservations of the United States contain about 200,000 square miles, and their population is about 260,000. Twenty-six thousand square miles would locate each family upon a half section of land, leaving a surplus of about 170,000 square miles, which, according to the plan I have proposed, would produce annually $4,180,000. This amount exceeds by about $600,000 the entire sum appropriated for the payment of their annuities and for their subsistence and civilization.

VENEZUELA TO MAKE ITS OWN MONEY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Department of State has received a communication from the Consul at LaGuayra, Venezuela, in which he informs the Department that the Venezuelan Government has established a mint at Caracas and began to coin the product of the gold mines of the country. The Consul encloses a copy of the decree issued by President Blanc, which declares that foreign money will hereafter be regarded as merchandise and will be received at the Venezuelan market rate. Officers of the Government are forbidden to receive any other than Venezuelan money and foreign gold coins comprehended in the tariffs of March 7, 1879, and July 6, 1880. The importation of all foreign silver money is prohibited. The day after the issue of the decree the officers of the mint offered to purchase, during the next eight days, foreign silver coin at the rate of 80 cents for each United States dollar. The Consul says the efforts to increase their silver bullion by depreciating the silver coins of the United States and European countries 20 cents on the dollar must fail and consequently they will be exported.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1886.

OPENING OF THE ORINOCO.—The Department of State has received a copy of a decree made by President Blanco, of Venezuela, under date of October 25 last, opening the Orinoco River to free navigation.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of breadstuffs from the United States during the month of October 31, 1886, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year were as follows: October, 1886, $11,646,268; October, 1885, $10,232,285. Four months ended October 31, 1886, $52,615,731; four months ended October 31, 1885, $55,671,759. Ten months ended October 31, 1886, $122,477,297; ten months ended October 31, 1885, $112,423,063.

NAVAL ORDERS.—Captain Robert L. Phythian has been ordered as Superintendent of the Naval Observatory; Commander William H. Whiting as the Equipment Officer at the New-York Navy Yard; Lieutenant A. G. Paul as Assistant to the Fifth Lighthouse District, November 20; Ensign H. K. Wadenshaw to Ordnance instruction at the Washington Navy Yard; Captain Byron Wilson has been detached from the Shenandoah and ordered as Captain of the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California; Commander A. B. Brown has been detached as Superintendent of the Naval Observatory and ordered to resume duties as Assistant Superintendent of that institution.

EFFORTS TO STAMP OUT PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The National Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association held its annual meeting in this city yesterday, about 100 members being present. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, A. H. Levan, of Cheyenne; vice-president, Thomas Clark, of Beecher, Ill.; executive committeeman, H. H. Clough, of Elyria, Ohio; Board of Directors, J. A. Funkhauser, C. J. Jacobs, W. Hamilton, J. A. Henry and C. N. Cosgrove. A committee of three was appointed to select thirty members as delegates to the convention of the National Cattle Breeders' Association, authorizing them to expend pro rata as much as the other associations which are members of the association, to secure legislation providing for the extermination of pleuro-pneumonia. A resolution was adopted asking the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw the permit for the inspection of battle for a period of one year. The latter resolution met with considerable opposition, but it was passed upon an authoritative statement that pleuro-pneumonia was prevalent in Great Britain, especially in the Dublin stock yards.

FOILING 10,000 WOULD-BE LYNCHERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—An immense audience assembled at Metropolitan Hall last night to express their indignation over the murder of little Mamie Kelly, who was shot down in such a cowardly way by Alexander Goldenson on Wednesday last. Several fiery speeches were made and, when the meeting adjourned, the excited crowd left the building and proceeded to the county jail, where the prisoner is confined, with the evident intention of taking him out and lynching him. While passing through the streets the crowd was greatly increased in size, and by the time its destination was reached, numbered 10,000. Several attempts were made to storm the jail, but it was guarded so strongly that the police were enabled to repel the mob at each attack. At 10 o'clock the excitement had somewhat abated and no trouble was anticipated.

TRYING BOYCOTTERS UNDER FEDERAL LAW.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 13 (*Special*).—The trial of John Dorle, John Dunn, Edward Barnes and George Saulspaugh, charged with boycotting and thus destroying the trade of F. J. Hill, a cigar manufacturer of this city, begins on Tuesday, at 10 a. m., before Judge Coxe, of the United States District Court, at Auburn. These parties were indicted at Buffalo about six weeks ago, and an attempt will be made to convict them under section 5,508 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. It was claimed by the defence in the preliminary examination before United States Commissioner Charles S. Hall, in this city, that the statute in question was formulated solely with a view to preventing ku klux outrages and did not here apply. This defence was broken down and later did not prevent an indictment. The same argument will be brought forward to quash the indictment, and the defence seems to rely solely on it. The penalty prescribed by the statute is $5,000 fine and not more than ten years' imprisonment. Cigarmakers' unions all over the United States have been subscribing until a fund of $30,000 is said to be now at hand to pay fines, or to defend the men arrested. Seventeen witnesses are subpœnaed from this city.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Nov. 13 (*Special*).—The Board of State Canvassers met at the office of the Secretary of State this afternoon and declared the official vote to be: Total, 123,337; Lounsbury (Rep.), 56,921; Cleveland (Dem.), 58,318; Forbes (Pro.), 4,687; Baker (Labor), 2,792; scattering, 29. Cleveland lacks 2,852 of a majority and the election of Governor will fail to the Legislature which has a Republican majority of thirty-one on joint ballot.

Ist Congressional District—Buck (Rep.), 14,452; Vance (Dem.), 14,898; Hart (Pro.), 988; Soper (Labor), 378. Vance's plurality, 446.

IId District—Lewis (Rep.), 17,402; French (Dem.), 18,739; Augur (Pro.), 1,336; Mansfield (Labor), 1,649. French's plurality, 1,323.

IIId District—Russell (Rep.), 9,366; Hyde (Dem.), 8,718; Rockwell (Pro.), 1,066. Russell's plurality, 648.

IVth District—Mills (Rep.), 15,914; Granger (Dem.) 17,235; Manchester (Pro.), 1,082; Bingham (Labor), 688. Granger's plurality, 321.

THANKS FROM CHARLESTON TO BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Mayor O'Brien received from Mayor Courtenay, of Charleston, a letter acknowledging the contribution of nearly $100,000 from the city and State for the benefit of the sufferers by the earthquake. Mayor Courtenay says nearly 4,000 children are occupying temporary schools in churches, storerooms, etc., but that the public schools will probably be repaired by the first of the coming year. The hospitals were wrecked and it is proposed to rebuild them as soon as possible. The letter makes a warm acknowledgment of the appreciation by the people of Charleston of the sympathy and aid from Boston.

A COADJUTOR FOR THE CARDINAL.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—Since the recent meeting of Catholic prelates in this city, Cardinal Gibbons's health has been worse and the Rev. Dr. John Foley, pastor of St. Martin's church, has taken up his residence at the archiepiscopal palace, though he has not yet received any formal appointment. It is known, however, that a part of Bishop Keane's mission to Rome was to broach to the Pope Cardinal Gibbons's desire to have Dr. Foley as coadjutor *cum jure successionis*. As such requests are invariably complied with, there is no doubt that Dr. Foley will soon take up permanent residence at the Cathedral. He is a young man, hardly forty, and one of the ablest theologians in the church.

AN OLD DEVICE TO GET TRANSPORTATION.

TAUNTON, Mass., Nov. 13 (*Special*).—The chief of police received word from Birmingham, Ala., authorities this morning that a man there had made a confession that he had committed murder in this county in 1882, and that he left Taunton in that year because of his crime. The police have learned that this man did leave here in 1882 and that he has a wife and two children here whom he deserted at that time. He was in the liquor business when he went away. Nothing is known of any murder having been committed at that time, however.

DR. WITHROW'S CALL TO CHICAGO.

BOSTON, Nov. 13 (*Special*).—As a committee from the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago was in Boston to renew the call to the Rev. J. L. Withrow to accept the call to that church, a reporter called upon Dr. Withrow after his regular prayer-meeting at Park Street Church yesterday. "Yes," said Dr. Withrow, "the Chicago church has sent a committee on here again. They were here last week and urged me to accept their renewed call. I have just been telling my people about it. Of course they do not wish me to go. I owe it to my people to tell them first what I will do."

Dr. Withrow expects to decide the matter next week, and there is a prevalent feeling that he will accept.

CHOKED TO DEATH BY BURGLARS.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 13.—The house of Benjamin S. Wheeler, in Eagle-st., was entered last night by burglars who, after beating and kicking Mr. Wheeler into insensibility and choking his aged wife to death, proceeded to ransack the premises. Patrick Graves, a former tenant, has been arrested for the crime, and Mr. Wheeler identifies him. The Coroner is investigating the case.

KILLED BY THE BURSTING OF A CANNON.

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 13.—At a celebration in Knoxville of the election of General Post as Congressman for the XIth District a cast-iron cannon with which a salute was fired burst, instantly killing Henry Arms, a young merchant, who was walking on the sidewalk some 200 feet from where the cannon stood. A piece of iron weighing five and a half pounds struck him in the back between the shoulders. A number of boys and men standing around the cannon escaped unhurt.

THE FALL RIVER PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

FALL RIVER, Nov. 13 (*Special*).—The cloth market is quiet at 3 1-16 cents, nominal for 56s and 3¼ cents, nominally in the buyer's favor, for 64s. The stock increased 30,000 pieces since the last report. The sales for the week are 33,000 spots and 77,000 futures. The weekly statement is: Production, 175,000 pieces; deliveries, 196,000; stock, 111,000; sales, 110,000.

TWO MEN KILLED AND THREE BADLY HURT.

SHEFFIELD, Penn., Nov. 13.—The boiler in Mapes's Mill, near here, exploded with terrific force last evening, instantly killing Milton Mapes, owner of the mill, and his twelve-year-old son. Three employes—Robert Monross, Link Comstock and Harry Knowles—were seriously if not fatally injured.

M. BARTHOLDI SAILS FOR HOME.

The French Line steamer La Bourgogne, with Auguste Bartholdi and his wife on board, steamed away from her pier just after daybreak yesterday morning. The sculptor, muffled up to his chin in furs, was the only passenger on deck when the vessel moved off, and waved good-by to the small crowd on the end of the pier. He complained that he had spent a restless night, being disturbed by the fear that his mother, whose illness had curtailed somewhat the length of his stay in this country, would die before he reached home. MM. Coubert, Desmons Mennier and Napoleon Ney, of the French delegation to the inauguration ceremonies of the Statue of Liberty, were passengers on the same steamship.

General Schofield, the temporary custodian of the Statue, said yesterday afternoon that he had received no orders from Washington relative to lighting the Statue and did not expect any until some time after Congress had assembled. He said furthermore that, as he understood the matter, the Statue is under the control of the Treasury Department and that the matter of establishing it as a beacon must be decided by the Light-house Board.

REPORTING ON THE GULF STREAM CURRENTS.

The recent erratic action of the great ocean river known as the Gulf Stream, which has its origin in the Gulf of Mexico and sweeps along the coast of Florida, and makes its course to the eastward at the north of Cape Hatteras, has been a perplexing study to mariners. Lieutenant J. E. Pillsbury, United States Navy, commanding the Coast Surveying steamer Blake, has made the following report of his investigations of the currents of the Gulf Stream during March, April, May and June, of 1885 and 1886:

The current varies daily in velocity, at times as much as two and one-half knots. The greatest velocity is about nine hours before the upper transit of the moon. Accurate prediction tables will be issued at a later date, when the observations obtained have been fully discussed. The variations are more excessive on the west side of the stream than on the east.

The average daily current varies during the month, the strongest set apparently coming a day or two after the moon's greatest declination; but the observations are not as yet sufficiently numerous to definitely establish the exact law of this variation.

The axis of the Gulf Stream at this point (position of the greatest surface flow) is eleven and one-half miles east of Fowey Rocks Lighthouse. The direction is always within a few degrees of north (magnetic). The strongest surface current at the axis was five and one-quarter knots; the weakest, one and three-quarters knots; and the average current was three and six-tenths knots.

There was evidence that the axis of the stream did not change its position with wind blowing across it. It was found that wind blowing across the current retarded the surface flow. It is probable that winds with the current increases its velocity.

SYRIAC TO BE STUDIED AT COLUMBIA.

A new course of study has just been offered to the students at Columbia College. The trustees have granted permission to the Rev. R. J. K. Gottheil to give instruction in Syriac. The course will include a study of translations of Syriac portions of the Bible and an introduction into Syriac literature. The study is open to graduates and seniors as an elective, and to students of other classes as an optional. The instructor is a son of Rabbi Gottheil, of the Temple Emanu-El.

HELPING POOR FAMILIES.

The Rev. Henry Kimball yesterday began the fifth season of his distribution to the poor in the basement of the City Hall. There were nearly 100 persons present. Mr. Kimball said that he had relieved sixty-seven families, distributing among the members seven barrels of potatoes, 300 loaves of bread, and a considerable amount of flour, bounty and other provisions. Mr. Kimball hopes that he will be able to do better in the way of aiding families with coal as the extreme cold weather comes on.

GRANT IN PEACE.

BY GENERAL ADAM BADEAU.

NO. XXIV.

GRANT AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

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General Grant arrived in London at the time of the Epsom races, and the Prince of Wales at once invited him to take a car in his train for the "Oaks," the second of the great events of the week; the "Derby" had already been run. The invitation was accepted, and the General and the Minister and one or two others went down in the Prince's train. A special box had been provided, and after the General's arrival it was proposed that he should be presented to the Prince of Wales. But the Prince said that General Grant was too distinguished a man to be received in this informal manner; he would prefer that the first visit should be paid at Marlborough House. Nevertheless, the Prince came with several of his suite into General Grant's box and made his ac