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THE NEWS IN LONDON.

SOVEREIGNS TALKING OF PEACE WHILE THEY GRASP THEIR SWORDS.

KING MILAN'S VICTORY OVER HIS PEOPLE—MR. GLADSTONE'S ROMAN MYSTERY—THE SLANDERS ON SIR ROBERT MORIER—ATTENTIONS TO MR. PHELPS—MR. AND MRS CHAMBERLAIN—A NEW KNIGHT—MR RUSKIN—LITERARY AND ART NOTES—FALSTAFF AND MACBETH.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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London, Jan. 5.—Holidays have brought with them the usual stagnation in public affairs. Seldom in England does a week pass more quietly. A speech or two have been made by talkers of the calibre of Mr. Labouchere; responsible politicians have been content with silence. Lord Salisbury, indeed, to whom absolute idleness seems difficult, has received a weighty deputation on the subject of National defence, introduced by Lord Armstrong, head of the great Armstrong Works on the Tyne. These gentlemen represent local defence committees of the great northern ports. They have examined the defences of the Mersey, the Clyde, the Tyne and other important rivers and estuaries. They have made up their minds that the need for defence of these ports is urgent, that the ports themselves cannot and ought not to do anything, and that the Government ought to do everything,—do it on a great scale, and do it at once. Lord Salisbury naturally declined to give any pledges beyond the usual assurance that he and his colleagues were aware of the importance of the subject, and would give it their best attention. But under the influence of Lord Charles Beresford and others the Admiralty and other departments are believed to have resolved at last on some very considerable scheme, to be laid before Parliament next session.

All talk on the Continent meantime is of peace. The King of Italy went so far as to tell the Deputies who presented him with a loyal address that he thought peace during the present year certain. Other sovereigns confine themselves to hops. They have peace on their lips, but swords in their hands, and nobody dreams of reducing armaments. Events in Servia, where revolution seemed possible enough, make indirectly for peace. Had the threatened insurrection broken out, Austria would have put it down, Russia would have deemed this sufficient pretext for open interference, and so the long smouldering flame of war might have broken out in those ever restless regions. But King Milan, who though anything but a pleasing figure is not wanting in political ability, has completely beaten his opponents, who had an enormous majority in the Constituent Assembly. He offered them their choice between the Constitution as amended by him and absolute despotism. They gave way, and like true Orientals, kissed the rod that hung over their heads. Russia, which has intrigued busily, is furious, but for the moment powerless.

Mr. Gladstone's Italo-Papal arbitration mystery is as much a mystery as ever. Nobody yet professes to understand the true significance of his telegram from Naples. His chief organ in the London press has a long editorial on the relations between Italy and Rome which is in its own way a masterpiece. Its political strategy is that of the ostrich. Mr. Gladstone's name is not mentioned, nor is the fact that he has written a letter or suggested any kind of arbitration allowed to appear. This judicious suppression permits "The Daily News" to condemn sternly all proposals to disturb Italy in her possession of her National capital.

There is but one opinion in England about the Morier incident. Nobody believes the German accusation. Not even in the German version of Bazaine's alleged statement is there a shred of evidence against Sir Robert Morier. Major Von Deines does not pretend that Bazaine said that Sir Robert sent him news of the movements of the German armies. Assuming that story true, it would only prove that Bazaine received news from London which the sender described as coming from Sir Robert Morier. That Sir Robert knew or supposed it would reach Bazaine is not even alleged. The matter arouses great interest here. Sir Robert is not only the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, but one of the ablest men in the diplomatic service. No character stands higher. This German calumny on him discredits the authors of it and leaves Sir Robert untouched. The only thing his friends regret is the tone of anger in his letters. It is natural, but not diplomatic. Nor is Count Herbert Bismarck's reply thought a good model. Passion, however, runs high. The Germans concerned in this campaign would never have attacked Sir Robert except to strike a blow at the late Emperor. What they mean to hint is that it was by his fault that knowledge of German movements reached the French.

Except by Lord Salisbury in his official capacity as Foreign Minister, everything is being done by the English to make the last weeks of the American Minister's stay pleasant. Mr. Phelps's friends now believe the date of his departure is very near, and invitations pour in. The City of London, which probably has its own opinion of the surliness of the Foreign Office, is hospitable, as usual. With the City Companies, as with the Lord Mayor, the American Minister is a favorite guest. He has accepted an invitation from the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, perhaps the most important of these societies, for January 16. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps go to Mentmore to-day as guests of Lord and Lady Rosebery till Monday.

Mr. Edwardes, First Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, is not yet allowed to return to his post, and is at present staying with Mr. Chamberlain at Highbury. Arrangements for the welcome offered to Mr. Chamberlain and his American bride by Birmingham are now complete. The ceremony occurs next week in the Town Hall. Three addresses will be presented, as well as many gifts. The party now staying at Highbury includes, besides Mrs. Chamberlain, one American, Lady Mandeville. Mr. Labouchere sends his contribution in the shape of the remark that Mr. Chamberlain has donned the Devonshire livery and become the lickspittle of noble lords and the lap-dog of noble ladies.

The Queen, in her character of fountain of honor, has made Mr. Myles Fenton a knight. Sir Myles Fenton is manager of the South Eastern Railway, in subordination to Sir Edward Watkin. Her Majesty's choice is thought odd. The South Eastern is managed perhaps beyond all other English roads in the most tranquil disregard of the convenience of the public who patronize it. The new knight is only Sir Edward Watkin's Man Friday, and Sir Edward is the most autocratic, combative and contemptuous among English railway magnates. The present promotion is the first of the kind on record.

This is Mr. Ruskin's sixth attack of what is guardedly described as mental disturbance. These attacks grow more frequent and the symptoms more menacing. The present illness is reported less serious than the last, but causes his friends great anxiety.

"The Athenaeum" is responsible for the statement that Macmillan will publish immediately a novel by Margaret Lee, an American writer, on the subject of divorce, bearing the title "Faithful and Unfaithful." This book is understood on the same authority to have attracted the attention of Mr. Gladstone, who will probably comment on it in one of the magazines. Was it for this that he lately moved in the House of Commons for an account of the working of the Divorce Act in the last thirty years?

There is a slip between Sir Frederick Leighton's "Captive Andromache" and the Liverpool Art Gallery. The public was told a fortnight since that the picture had been bought for £4,000. It now appears that the Art Committee advised the purchase, but the corporation refused to confirm the agreement, thinking the price too high.

The Royal Academy opens to-day for a private view of Old Masters, whereof certain Rembrandts lent by the Queen promise to be the most attractive. They hang ordinarily in Buckingham Palace. Sir Richard Wallace and Mr. Alfred Rothschild lend some of the best of their Watteaus, and some fine Turners and Constables. Fine pictures by other deceased British artists are now to be seen by the public for the first time. The art-treasures of England seem, in fact, to furnish material for an endless succession of admirable exhibitions.

There was a flutter of excitement this week among living British artists. An announcement appeared in "The Times" that America, long renowned for collections of French pictures, had begun to show interest in English paintings. Deep was the disappointment when it appeared that the English paintings were by Sir Joshua. Mr. J. S. Morgan's princely gift to the Art Museum in New-York seems to have caused this mistake. It is not likely that Mr. Morgan means to enrich that museum with current productions of the Royal Academy.

Shakespeare is having a turn at the Haymarket Theatre, where Mr. Beerbohm Tree gives "The Merry Wives of Windsor" as an afternoon entertainment, himself playing Falstaff. This clever and ambitious young actor has few natural gifts for rendering such a character. His Falstaff is his own, as Mr. Irving's Macbeth is his own. There is this difference: Mr. Tree really plays as near to Shakespeare's hero as he can. Macbeth literature, or at least written comments on Mr. Irving's Macbeth, inundate London papers day by day. Never was a spectacle so copiously advertised in news columns. Mr. Irving's champions are numerous enough, but the success of Mr. Irving's Macbeth will depend on Mr. Irving, or on the public; not on his champions. More money, say dramatic gossips, has been taken for seats engaged in advance than ever before, and confident predictions are heard of a run longer than "Hamlet" or any other Shakespearean production. But while the general throng the Lyceum, the judicious grieve. There is no sounder and no better equipped English critic than Mr. Joseph Knight, and few more friendly to Mr. Irving, and he says, after a week's reflection: "Ingenuity, subtlety, picturesqueness, and power of performance may be granted, but the new Macbeth will not replace the old. Even less true," continues Mr. Knight, "to the Lady Macbeth of Shakespeare is the enchanting being whom Miss Ellen Terry represents." The general effect of the representation is, he rightly adds, superb. G. W. S.

OSMAN DIGNA ATTEMPTS A REFORM.

PUNISHING THE REBELS WHO CHEW TOBACCO—EMIN BEY SAID TO BE A CAPTIVE AT KHARTOUM.

Suakin, Jan. 5.—One of Osman Digna's lieutenants has deserted his leader and has arrived here. The deserter reports that the rebels are enraged with Osman Digna for seizing their effects and their wives, he giving his reason for such a course that the rebels chewed tobacco, which is contrary to the precepts laid down by the Mahdi. He also reports that 2,000 dervishes at Handoub are squabbling with Osman concerning the evacuation of the place, a majority of the dervishes being desirous of retiring from the town.

The deserter declares that Emin Bey has been captured, and that he is a prisoner at Khartoum, where he is well treated by his captors.

SERVIAN MINISTERS RESIGN.

Belgrade, Jan. 5.—The members of the Servian Ministry have tendered their resignations to King Milan.

THE ATTACK ON SIR R. D. MORIER.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 5.—The "Journal de St. Petersbourg" referring to the charges made by the "Cologne Gazette" against Sir R. D. Morier, the British Ambassador here, of furnishing information to the French regarding the movement of German troops while stationed at Darmstadt in 1870, says that all persons who know the Minister will agree that he could not be guilty of the acts with which he is charged. The "Journal" attributes the attitude of the "Cologne Gazette" to personal resentment.

Paris, Jan. 5.—The "Journal des Debats" says that the refusal of Count Herbert Bismarck to contradict the statements of the "Cologne Gazette" concerning Sir R. D. Morier was aimed indirectly at the British Government, and that his conduct has justly caused a profound disturbance in public feeling.

A SUCCESSOR TO BARON STRUVE EXPECTED.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 5.—Among the changes expected in the Russian diplomatic service, it is said that Prince Cantacuzene will go to Washington to replace Baron Struve, who will be transferred to Stockholm.

ONE HUSBAND TOO MANY.

Montreal, Jan. 5.—A man named Charest went to California eighteen years ago to seek his fortune. After some time news reached his wife that he was dead. She married again, but her second husband was killed by falling off a bridge. She married a third husband, Mr. Farmer, of Laval County. A short time ago her first husband appeared with $33,000 and wished to live with his wife. She, however, declined. The case is now likely to come before the courts.

THE EVICTIONS AT FALCARRAGH.

Dublin, Jan. 5.—Further evictions were made to-day on the Olphert estate at Falcarragh, County Donegal. At one house only was any resistance made, but after a fight which lasted fifteen minutes the defenders yielded. The last house visited by the evictors was found to be so strongly fortified that the magistrate decided not to attempt its capture to-day. The attack was therefore postponed until Monday.

JUDGE TREE PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 5.—The Czar to-day granted an audience to Judge Lambert Tree, the United States Minister, who presented his credentials.

A TRAIN BLOWN FROM THE RAILS.

Pesth, Jan. 5.—A passenger train was blown from the rails near Fiume to-day during a violent storm. Three persons were killed and many injured.

PROFESSOR GEFFCKEN RELEASED.

Berlin, Jan. 5.—Professor Geffcken, who has been held in custody on the charge of being responsible for the publication in the "Deutsche Rundschau" of the diary of the late Emperor Frederick, has been released, the prosecution having been abandoned.

The "Freisinnige Zeitung," after remarking that Professor Geffcken spent ninety-nine days in prison, says: "Prince Bismarck records a grievous failure before the whole world. Such a thing has scarcely ever happened before in the course of his Ministerial career."

DESTRUCTION OF A BRITISH INDIAN TOWN.

London, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Cochin, on the Malabar Coast, British India, reports that Aspinwall's cocoanut oil factory has been burned, causing a loss of $100,000.

A Central News dispatch from Cochin says that almost the entire place was destroyed, only one oil factory having escaped destruction. The damage is estimated at $1,500,000.

A MADMAN'S DESTRUCTIVE WORK.

Berne, Jan. 5.—The greater part of the village of Brancon has been destroyed by fire. Many cattle were burned to death. The fire was ignited by a madman.

THE ENGLISH TO CONTROL SIKKIM.

Calcutta, Jan. 5.—The negotiations between the English and Chinese Governments have resulted in an agreement that the Indian Government shall have control of the Province of Sikkim. This control will greatly facilitate trade between India and Thibet.

NO MERCY FOR IRISH TENANTS.

Dublin, Jan. 5.—The Executive has telegraphed to the authorities at Gweedore, County Donegal, directing them to use the military effectively in the event of the tenants making further resistance to the evictions which are being carried out there.

A GERMAN DISASTER IN SAMOA.

TWENTY MEN FROM THE MAN-OF-WAR OLGA KILLED IN AN ATTACK ON MATAAFA'S FORCES.

Auckland, New-Zealand, Jan. 5.—Advices from Samoa say that the German man-of-war Olga lost twenty men killed and thirty wounded out of a party of 120 men sent to assist Tamasese against Mataafa. The Germans were compelled to retreat to their boats. The commanders of the British and American men-of-war received an intimation of the German intentions, but they remained inactive.

BARKER WINS THE CHECKER CONTEST.

END OF THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH—THE AMERICAN WINS 4 GAMES TO SMITH'S 1.

London, Jan. 5.—The checker contest between Messrs. Barker, the American champion, and Smith, the English champion, was finished to-day, Mr. Barker adding one more victory to his credit. The total score was: Mr. Barker, 5 games; Mr. Smith, 1; drawn, 22. The match was for a prize of $1,000.

REED TO CHALLENGE BARKER.

Pittsburg, Jan. 5 (Special).—James Reed, the Pittsburg checker player, will challenge the winner of the international match now in progress between Barker, of Boston, and Smith. Reed was greatly surprised to learn that Smith had won his game from the American on the "Fife opening," inasmuch as Barker had defended this opening successfully against Martins, Priest and also in his match with Reed.

A MARRIAGE IN ENGLISH HIGH LIFE.

London, Jan. 5.—The marriage of the Hon. Edward Stanley, son of the Governor-General of Canada, to Lady Alice Montagu, daughter of the Duke of Manchester, took place in the Guard's Chapel to-day. The Prince of Wales and family, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and an aristocratic company were present. The rector of Hatfield, who is a son of the Marquis of Salisbury, officiated. The bride was given away by her father. Beautiful presents were received from Queen Victoria, Empress Frederick of Germany, and other Royal personages.

BONAPARTISTS AS BOULANGER'S ALLIES.

Paris, Jan. 5.—The Central Bonapartist Committee of Paris has decided to recommend the party to vote with the Boulangist party.

FLOUR MILLS IN LIVERPOOL ON FIRE.

London, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Liverpool states that the flour mills of Lightbound Sons in that city are on fire.

THE DYING KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The Hague, Jan. 5.—The King of the Netherlands is in a moribund condition. His chronic malady is worse. He takes nourishment with difficulty.

TWO EDITORS EXPELLED FROM ALGIERS.

Paris, Jan. 5.—The Governor of Algeria has ordered the expulsion from the country of two editors of a Spanish paper published at Oran.

BASEBALL IN AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, Jan. 5.—The American baseball teams played only five innings to-day. The score was: Chicago 5, All America 0.

"THE WASHINGTON POST" SOLD.

FRANK HATTON AND CONGRESSMAN BERIAH WILKINS PAY $210,000 FOR THE PROPERTY.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Negotiations which have been in progress for some weeks were finished this evening by which the morning "Post," which was founded by Stilson Hutchins in 1877, and has since been wholly owned by him passed under the control of Frank Hatton and Beriah Wilkins, a Democratic member of Congress from Ohio, whose term expires with the present session. Mr. Wilkins has built a fine home in Washington and by this connection will live here permanently. The price paid is stated to be $210,000—one-third cash. Mr. Wilkins will have the business management of the paper and Mr. Hatton will have entire control of the editorial and news departments.

Mr. Hutchins will announce his permanent retirement from journalism in to-morrow morning's issue, in order to attend to other business interests, principally the lately invented type-casting and type-setting machine, which he proposes to take to London and Paris in order to negotiate its foreign rights. This machine, which is called the Linotype, is now successfully in use in The New-York Tribune and several other daily newspaper offices and will be adopted by a number of other large newspapers as fast as the machine can be manufactured. It is claimed that it does the work of five printers.

DIVIDING THE SPOILS.

TAMMANY ALDERMEN DECIDE UPON OFFICERS FOR THE NEW BOARD.

The Tammany Aldermen held a two hours' caucus at Tammany Hall yesterday to decide upon the officers of the Board when it shall be organized to-morrow, and to divide up the places of clerks, messengers, etc., among themselves. Mr. Fitzsimons presided, and Mr. Storm acted as secretary. John H. V. Arnold, the president of the Young Men's Democratic Club, was nominated for president of the Board, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George H. Forster. Mr. Arnold's name was not prominently mentioned for the position until yesterday. He is about fifty years old, is a lawyer by profession, with an office in "The Evening Post" Building, and lives at No. 48 East Sixty-ninth-st. Mr. Arnold is a man of wealth and good social position.

As predicted in The Tribune, Alderman Fitzsimons received the nomination for vice-president, and Captain F. S. Twomey was renominated for clerk. There are just fourteen lesser appointments to be filled by the fourteen Aldermen, and their gift was decided by lot. Aldermen Butler, Gilligan, Noonan, Shea and Storm drew the four assistant clerkships and the permit clerkships—salaries $1,200. Aldermen David Barry, Dowd, Flynn, Fitzsimons and Walker drew the four engrossing clerkships and the librarian's place—salaries $1,000. Aldermen Divver, Gunther, Rinckhoff and Sullivan drew the sergeant-at-arms and the messengers' places—salaries $900. Captain Twomey, it is understood, will reappoint R. E. Mott, Republican, as his deputy. Alderman Divver was selected to preside at the opening of the Board to-morrow.

THE RECORD OF BOODLERS WITH THEIR NAMES.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—It has been the custom to cut the names of the builders, contractors, and members of the County Board in the corner-stones of public edifices. Some of these have subsequently been found guilty of malfeasance in office. Referring to this fact, the Grand Jury of Cook County, says: "The jury also found the names of well-known thieves and boodlers staring them in the face at each of the county institutions visited. If it is a credit to be a boodler and thief, the names of the men now in State prison and the fellows who saved themselves by betrayal of comrades in crimes should be permitted to remain on the marble slabs of the building in the county, but not otherwise. We therefore recommend that the names of the boodler commissioners, contractors, and 'squealers' be erased from all of the different institutions of the county, or that the word 'boodler' be cut into the marble in the same kind of letters."

SPEAKER COLE BUSY WITH COMMITTEE LISTS.

Albany, Jan. 5 (Special).—Speaker Cole, of the Assembly, has arrived and is busy preparing his list of committees. Only two of the Assemblymen called upon him to-day, Youngman and Hill, of Albany. There is no reason to doubt that the chairmanships of the chief committees will be as they were last year; that is, that Husted will be at the head of the Ways and Means, Saxton of the Judiciary, Kimball of the Excise, Crosby of Cities, and Hamilton, of General Laws. It is plain that Hamilton Fish, jr., will also be a member of the Committee on Cities.

REFUSING TO REDUCE THE INITIATION FEE.

The New-York Press Club held its regular monthly meeting in its club-rooms at No. 120 Nassau-st. yesterday afternoon, and refused by a large majority to adopt a proposed amendment to its constitution reducing the initiation fee for new members from $25 to $15. This is the third time that a similar amendment has been rejected by the club in the last year, the first two amendments proposing a reduction of from $25 to $10.

ADOLPH REICH TO BE IMPRISONED FOR LIFE.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The Governor has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of Adolph Reich, convicted in the County of New-York of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death.

The news of the commutation of his sentence will prove doubly agreeable to Reich, for he said yesterday that he had at last given up all hope. He will probably be taken "up the river" to-morrow.

THE TERMS STILL SECRET.

BURLINGTON OFFICIALS AND STRIKERS MAINTAIN AN AIR OF MYSTERY.

BOTH SIDES, IT IS CLAIMED, YIELD IN SOME POINTS—EXPENSE OF MAINTAINING THE IDLE ENGINE MEN—TWO MILLIONS LOST TO THE COMPANY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, Jan. 5.—It will probably be several days before the agreement made between the Burlington officials and the Brotherhood by which the Burlington strike was settled will be given to the public. The delay comes from the Brotherhood Committee, which yesterday asked Vice-President Stone to agree to make nothing public until they informed Chief Arthur of the terms, instead of letting him first learn them from the newspapers. Mr. Stone agreed, and a long telegram was sent to Mr. Arthur, at Cleveland. Upon receiving it he took the train for Chicago and this morning arrived here and was in conference with the committee. After the conference word was again sent to the Burlington, asking that the terms of settlement be kept private until they had communicated it to their lodges. The document will be sent by mail to Cleveland to-night, there set up and printed and copies mailed to the various divisions of the Brotherhood and then made public. In the meantime it may be said that the agreement is a complete victory for the Burlington, although it is couched in terms that gave no offence to the vanquished. The document is short and concise. The engineers abandon their demand for the mileage plan as used by other roads. They also withdraw their demand for the arbitration of the classification or graded pay rule. These were the chief points of the strike. On the other hand, the company has consented to employ Brotherhood men in preference to others as fast as vacancies occur, and will reinstate its old employes whenever it can. The black list, which has been a bar to the strikers obtaining work on other roads, is also to be done away with.

Both parties were eager for a settlement, whatever professions to the contrary may have been made, the company because it wanted to get back a number of its old and faithful employes who have established homes along the lines of the road and by long and faithful service had come to be looked upon as part of the great Burlington family. The treasury of the Brotherhood has been so severely drawn upon to support the strikers for a period of over six months that contributing members were only too glad to have the assessments stopped. It is also rumored that the compromise will result in the dismissal of the prosecution of the alleged dynamiters, but this is uncertain. It is known that the matter was discussed, but the company was not sure of its legal right or power to interfere with cases now in the hands of the State. "The Railway Age," the official mouthpiece of the railways, says to-day concerning the settlement:

"As a matter of fact, the strike was ended months ago, so far as the road was concerned; but the Brotherhood has continued to support a large number of the engineers in idleness at a cost of something like $50,000 and the unprofitableness of this expenditure and the folly of attempting to maintain it indefinitely are fully realized. On the other hand, the cost to the company of the strike alone, in addition to the loss of earnings from other causes, is estimated at from $2,000,000, to $3,000,000, although it is now saving in wages the advance which the engineers demanded."

After his conference with the committee, Chief Arthur was asked by a reporter: "You are acquainted with the terms of the agreement entered into with the Burlington officials?"

"Yes, sir, and I am exceedingly well pleased with them. The committee has done its work faithfully and well. The terms upon which the strike was settled are such that they all meet with the approval of every Brotherhood man throughout the country."

"What were the terms of the agreement?"

"That I am not at liberty to make public. They will first be placed before the Executive Board, which, however, is a mere formality and courtesy due the board. The terms will not be made public before the middle of next week. It is safe to say, however, that it was far from an unconditional surrender on the part of the Brotherhood, that several items of importance to the order were conceded by the officials."

"Are you going to California on business, or merely for pleasure?"

"It is a business trip, though, of course, I will connect a little pleasure with it, as Mrs. Arthur accompanies me."

"What is the nature of your business in California?"

"That is something of which I cannot speak, as it is business of a private nature connected with the Brotherhood."

Mr. Arthur's business in California was understood to be connected with the threatened strike of the Brotherhood Engineers on the Southern Pacific Road, but this Mr. Arthur denied.

Chairman Cavener said that he intended to go to Cleveland this evening to submit to the headquarters of the Brotherhood his report, the preparation of which would occupy him all day to-morrow, and possibly Monday.

"Does this delay in publishing the terms indicate any dissatisfaction with the terms of the settlement?"

"Not in the slightest. It is merely to give us time officially to inform the old employes of the Burlington through the regular channels that the strike is ended. When they are so informed, they can seek re-employment on the 'Q.' without jeopardizing their good standing in the Brotherhood."

"The ending of the strike applies to the firemen as well as to the engineers?"

"Certainly."

SMALLPOX IN ONONDAGA PENITENTIARY.

Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 5.—In consequence of an outbreak of smallpox in the Onondaga County Penitentiary, that institution has been quarantined by the local Board of Health. The health officer refused to allow the removal of smallpox patients to the pest-house, and this morning it was decided to convert one of the workshops at the penitentiary into a hospital. So far five prisoners have been attacked by the disease. The report of trouble among the convicts is unfounded.

TO OPPOSE BOSS DAVIS.

Binghamton, Jan. 5 (Special).—E. Hamilton Freeman, ex-Democratic postmaster and recently a victim of "Boss" Davis's vengeance, has placed himself at the head of an association to be known as "The Evening Call" Publishing Company. This concern will issue after February 1st "The Daily Evening Call," a two-cent paper, neutral in politics, but with a leaning toward Democracy. Its mission will be to overthrow the Democratic "leader" and to break up the corrupt Democratic ring in Broome County. Mr. Freeman was for years on "The Leader," and will now associate with him ex-Recorder P. P. Rogers as editorial writer and J. W. Hazar, another "Leader" man, as business manager. The famous Democratic alliance furnishes most of the money.

THE "REGISTER OF LABOR."

Washington, Jan. 5.—After holding it under consideration since last May, the Senate Committee on Education and Labor has ordered a favorable report upon Mr. Turpie's bill "to provide for the making, publication and distribution of the 'Register of Labor.'" It provides that it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Labor annually to compile from the best and most authentic sources and to prepare and publish a book, to be called the "Register of Labor," to contain the names and address, selected and alphabetically arranged with reference to the occupation of persons of known excellence in their vicinity in any line of skilled labor.

ACCIDENT IN ORDNANCE WORKS.

Bethlehem, Jan. 5 (Special).—The first accident in the new ordnance works of the Bethlehem Iron Company occurred this afternoon and it will probably result fatally to one workman. The door of a gas-converting furnace was blown open by an explosion and several workmen were enveloped in flames. Michael Kent was burned about the face and body. The gas is produced from crude petroleum and where the flames struck the workmen the flesh was turned as black as coal. Disfigurement for life will attend the accident.

THE TROJAN CENTENARY.

PARADES AND PYROTECHNICS THE ORDER OF THE DAY AND NIGHT.

GOVERNOR HILL REVIEWING THE PROCESSION—A SALUTE OF ONE HUNDRED GUNS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Troy, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The 100th anniversary of the naming of this enterprising city was celebrated to-day with interesting ceremonies. At daybreak the fire-alarm bell at the City Hall tolled the number 100. The church bells were rung, and there was firing of cannon and burning of red-fire all over the city. One hundred guns were fired at sunrise. At 7 o'clock the bell-ringers awoke the town. The great feature of the celebration was a grand parade this morning of civic and military organizations, composed of six divisions. It was a magnificent demonstration, worthy of the event commemorated. Troy's military companies appeared to excellent advantage, as did also the fire companies and other organizations in line. The bright sashes worn by staff officers, the fine uniforms of the National Guard and firemen, the flags and decorations, inspiring music, and the presence of the Governor and distinguished guests, were noticeable features of the parade.

Governor Hill, accompanied by Colonel Edmund L. Judson, military secretary, arrived from Albany at 10:25 o'clock. There was a large crowd about the station. President Dudley Tibbitts, of the Committee of One Hundred; ex-Mayor Edward Murphy and Colonel C. L. MacArthur, the committee appointed to receive the Governor, were in waiting inside the station. Outside, the Troy Citizens' Corps, Captain James W. Cusack commanding, was drawn up in line in Union-st., facing the exit from the station. The Governor was conducted to a carriage and was then escorted to the procession. All along the line of march of the procession the Democrats cheered him. There were six divisions in the parade, consisting of regiments of National Guard, veterans, firemen, social clubs, snow-shoe clubs, bobbing clubs, labor organizations and representatives of business houses. The procession had as its grand marshal General Joseph B. Carr. One of the distinctive features of the parade, which attracted general admiration, was floats representing the various trades. One of these decorations was a float showing a portion of a brick building in process of erection, the masons on the float laying the bricks. Another float represented the saddlery hardware trade, with a mounted horse standing on a board platform covered with skins.

The celebration closed to-night with a parade and a display of fireworks.

A HUGE ELECTRIC CORPORATION.

CONSOLIDATING THE FOUR COMPANIES NOW WORKING UNDER THE EDISON PATENTS—THE WORKS TO BE AT WEST ORANGE—A CAPITAL STOCK OF $12,000,000.

A powerful and extensive electric corporation has sprung into existence. In the County Clerk's office of Essex County, N. J., at Newark, articles of incorporation were filed on Friday of the Edison General Electric Company. The capital stock is fixed at $12,000,000, and divided into 120,000 shares at $100 each. The incorporators, each of whom holds 2,000 shares, are Edward H. Johnson, of Greenwich, Conn.; Samuel Insull, of Schenectady, N. Y.; Francis R. Upton, of Orange; Charles Batchelor, of New-York, and Alfred O. Tate, of West Orange.

The company is organized as a consolidation of all the companies working under the Edison patents. Heretofore the Edison Electric Light Company has made its contracts for electric lighting, the co-operation of four companies being necessary for their fulfilment. These companies were the Edison Lamp Company of Harrison (East Newark), N. J.; the Edison Machine Works of Schenectady, N. Y., manufacturers of dynamos and the heavy machinery necessary; the Edison Electric Light Company and Bergmann & Co., of New-York City, who supply the lighter electrical materials and fixtures. These companies are now consolidated into one, with largely increased capital. They are all represented in the Board of Incorporators, Mr. Batchelor being of the Electric Light Company, and general manager of the Edison laboratory and works in West Orange; Mr. Upton representing the Edison Lamp Works; Mr. Insull, the Edison Machine Works; Mr. Johnson, Bergmann & Co., and Mr. Tate, Mr. Edison's private secretary, looking after the Edison interests.

The general offices and principal works of the company are to be in West Orange. Another object is to be accomplished by the new company. Heretofore the Edison Electric Light Company has secured its contracts for public and private lighting, built the works and plant, and then turned them over to local companies to manage and run, either by outright sale or on a system of royalties. The new Edison General Electric Company proposes to change all this. Hereafter it will build its own works, equipping and operating them, all under the general company, through branch offices to be established in the principal cities of the world.

The details of the plan have not yet been fully completed, but the project has gone so far that its complete organization and practical working seem to be only a matter of time.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION IN A GALE.

A CHIEF ENGINEER KILLED—THE ENGINE-ROOM FLOODED.

Baltimore, Jan. 5 (Special).—A collision occurred in the Patapsco River opposite Steelton, about ten miles from Baltimore, this afternoon. The weather was nasty, the sea was heavy, the wind stiff and the rain continuous. The steamer Montana, Captain W. H. Williams, loaded with grain, flour, lard and 214 head of cattle, the whole cargo being worth $150,000, was bound for London, but on account of the weather, anchored in the Patapsco at the point mentioned. The steamer Main, Captain Griffith, loaded with tinplate from London and Swansea, was coming up the river to Baltimore. The wind had become a gale and the sea was the heaviest of the season. In some way the Main ran into the Montana, striking between holds three and four in the after part of the ship. Water quickly flowed into the holds and the engine-room and the cargo was greatly damaged. Robert M. Young, of England, the chief engineer of the Montana, was caught by a pulley derrick and killed. Two of the crew were knocked overboard. They barely escaped with their lives. There was a great deal of excitement at the time of the collision and it was at first feared that several lives had been lost. Both steamers belong to the Atlantic Transport Line and both are owned by the Baltimore Storage and Lighterage Company. The damage to the Montana will amount to over $50,000.

MAYOR GLEASON'S CASE IN COURT.

ARGUMENT FOR HIM AND FOR THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD BEFORE JUDGE BARTLETT.

Another chapter in the history of the fight between ex-Mayor Gleason, of Long Island City, and the Long Island Railroad Company was concluded before Judge Bartlett, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, yesterday. The Mayor was on hand early in the day, but he was obliged to wait until 4 o'clock before his turn to engage his adversaries in legal combat came around. Corporation Counsel Foster, of Long Island City, championed the cause of the Mayor. He was brought up on contempt proceedings, charged with having violated an order of the court when he made his recent raid upon the railroad obstructions.

Mr. Foster began his argument by saying that the Mayor had never been served with the injunction order granted by the Supreme Court of Kings County on July 31, which restrained him from interfering with the company's property. The only injunction that could lie against him, he said, was the preliminary one granted by Judge Garrettson, of Queens County, as was shown by Section 610 of the Code, which provided that a certified copy of the injunction order should have been served on the Mayor and on Commissioner Harrigan. They said that they had never been served with the injunction, and Mayor Gleason further swore that in his recent attack he meant no disrespect to any restraining order of the court.

The most important point was the fact that in September last an agreement had been made between himself, as Corporation Counsel of the city, and the railroad company, which stipulated that all proceedings were to be discontinued, on condition that within ninety days the railroad company should remove the obnoxious fence and sheds and take up its tracks on the west side of Front-st., between Third and Fourth sts. It was when the period specified had passed without the company complying with the stipulation that the Mayor had decided to act for himself. Lawyer Hinsdale, who represented the company, made a reply, which was brief and to the effect that there could be no doubt about the Mayor's violation of the order. The argument lasted altogether about twenty-five minutes, and at its conclusion Judge Bartlett took the papers submitted and reserved his decision.

THE GREAT SUGAR FRAUD.

EVERYBODY BECOMES RETICENT IN REGARD TO THE "REFINING" SCHEME.

MR. FULLER AND MR. ROBERTSON SOMEWHAT HOPEFUL IN SPITE OF THE DISCLOSURES MADE—MANY EXPLANATIONS, BUT NOT MUCH CLEARING UP OF THE MYSTERY.

So far as regards the affairs of the Electric Sugar Refining Company, yesterday was a day of confusion, contradiction, chaos. It was impossible to believe half of the rumors circulated by common gossip, and at the same time it was hard to reject entirely some that could not be directly substantiated by proof, but could scarcely have been fashioned in a single night out of airy nothings.

Under the circumstances, the most feasible expedient to be adopted by the anxious was an appeal to headquarters for more light and more truth, and a constant stream of visitors flocked to the office of the company at No. 69 Wall-st. J. U. Robertson, the treasurer, was there alone during most of the day. Lawson N. Fuller kept him company for a little, but Mr. Robertson bore the brunt of the questioning. He answered hundreds of queries in a more or less satisfactory way. He made public for the first time the names of the directors of the company. He made a statement concerning his own connection with it, told some facts that were not generally known on Friday and corrected the imperfect particulars first obtained by the newspapers regarding the exact disposition of the shares.

The general impression conveyed by a long conversation with Mr. Robertson was that he was agitated by several conflicting impulses, if not motives. It was astounding to read the various speeches attributed to him, and probably, from what a Tribune reporter gathered, correctly, in the evening papers. He denounced the electric refining scheme as a fraud; yet he said that it might not be altogether a fraud. In the Tribune reporter's hearing, he pooh-poohed a statement of Mrs. Freund's case sent over the wires from her as being baseless, and yet on glancing over it he said that her claim, therein stated, to have an important secret relating to granulating grape sugar was absolutely correct; and that Sawyer and Knowlton, her lawyers, were such reputable men that they would not be associated with any fraud for the highest of fees.

CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

He said that he had made money and not lost it by the company, as Cotterill and he had bought and sold the stock advantageously on the Exchange; and yet that the statement published in The Tribune, that he had bought $35,000 worth of stock in Liverpool in November, was correct. But he explained that he had not lost that, but had sold it in order to make a first deposit of $35,000 as part of the sum of $75,000 to be paid by the company to Mrs. Freund on securing the "secret." That money, he said, was not to be paid all at once. Mrs. Freund was to receive $5,000 down, $30,000 a few days afterward, and the company, or its chief officers, gave a guarantee for the balance, $40,000.

Naturally enough, when Mr. Robertson told this, one of his visitors asked him if any of the shareholders of the company had put in a claim for the $35,000, and if, in case of the claims being made, he and Mr. Cotterill were prepared to surrender it. He answered that there had been no claim made, and he did not consider that he had to give up the money. It was his and Mr. Cotterill's, he explained. Then, after a moment's pause, he added that he felt as if he would like to give the money to the shareholders, seeing that matters had turned out so badly for them; but it would be difficult or impossible, he felt, to make the payments in a way that would be satisfactory to all of them.

HE DID NOT RECOMMEND THE SHARES.

"Not a soul among 650 shareholders, except perhaps three," remarked Mr. Robertson, "can say that I have recommended them to buy shares. Where we were all deceived, if we were deceived, is, I am inclined to believe, by Mrs. Freund trying to defraud us by keeping back something."

Mr. Fuller agrees with Mr. Robertson in this belief. He thinks that there is really some secret process known to Mrs. Freund.

The Electric Sugar Refining Company is not so young as was generally stated yesterday. It was first organized on October 13, 1883, with R. N. Woodward as its president. Mr.