THE HAYDEN MURDER TRIAL.

COURT, COUNSEL, AND JURY VISITING THE SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY.

The Jury's Attention Called to Points of Interest to Corroborate or Throw Doubt on the Testimony for and Against the Prisoner.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 9.—The thirty-fourth day of the Hayden trial was marked by a visit of the jury to the scene of the tragedy. Mr. Waller said that, although the State did not deem the proposed visit wise, from a legal point of view, they would not dissent from it if the defence thought it necessary. Their action was governed by policy. He regretted that the visit was not made earlier in the trial, when the foliage remained on the trees. "It isn't a beautiful country," said Mr. Waller, "even when nature smiles on it in summer. It is the best place to commit suicide in the State of Connecticut." The State seemed fearful that even if the visit was made at the desire of the accused clergyman and an adverse verdict should be obtained, the irregularity of the visit might be one of the grounds on which a new trial would be asked. The Cancemi case was quoted.

Mr. Jones said that the two cases were dissimilar. In the Cancemi case the prisoner consented to be tried by eleven jurors. The law explicitly declared that the prisoner must be tried by twelve, and a new trial was granted.

Chief Justice Park said that in this case the law required that the jury should be governed solely and entirely by the evidence taken in court, and not by any impressions they might receive from outside. He thought the proposed movement of doubtful expediency.

Foreman Mann said that the jury were indifferent about going, but they were ready to take the trip if the prisoner desired it.

It was finally settled that the court should adjourn and the jury should visit Rockland, accompanied by counsel from both sides and a sheriff's posse, the prisoner to remain in New Haven. Counsel were to call the jury's attention to points of interest through the Sheriff. Mr. Hayden was then remanded, and the court adjourned.

The jurors went to Guilford in a special train, and were driven across the country to Rockland, a distance of thirteen miles. On the road they passed Ben Stevens's residence. The old abandoned road on which the body was found intersects the main highway about a quarter of a mile from Stevens's house. It was pointed out to the jury as they passed. The party reached the Hayden house at about 3 o'clock. A score of open-mouthed rustics received them, and a dozen carriages from New Haven and other points were ranged along the road. The jury entered the house and gazed for a long time up the stairway from which the window through which Mrs. Hayden says she saw her husband's carriage as it passed the spring. The Stannard house was in full sight, and two persons said he seen standing in the road beneath the old chestnut tree, and hear her call. It was a question, however, whether they could have been seen in the trees and shrubbery were in foliage. At a point about 150 feet above the spring it seemed settled that a glimpse of a carriage might have been seen when the leaves were on the trees. The jury then visited the barn and examined the place where the dead man's watch was found. Wilcox testified that he had crossed from mow to mow on a pole; and the defence, through the Sheriff, called the jury's attention to his testimony. They claimed that it would have been almost impossible for him to make the crossing. The pole would have been far from level, and, unless it was level, the crossing would have been attended with danger.

The jury then visited Luzerne Stevens's house, and sat down at the kitchen window, from which old Mrs. Stevens and her daughter say they saw Mr. Hayden and Mary Stannard enter the barn on the Monday afternoon before the murder. A small clump of apple trees bounding away broke the view of the barn door. Mr. Jones called the jury's attention to the twigs of a shrub which appeared to have been intertwined for the purpose of giving a clearer view. If Mr. Hayden and the girl took a lower path from the house and passed within two feet of the corner of the shrub, it was argued they would be in view up to the entrance. On the upper path the cherry tree might possibly shut them from sight.

The jury next examined the spot where Mrs. Ward says she caught a glimpse of a man crossing the Stannard road on the afternoon of the murder. A bay mare was feeding in Mr. Hayden's beshrubbed pasture lot. It was evident that this path did not shut him entirely from view from his house and Luzerne Stevens's house. Mr. Waller called the jury's attention to the fact that some of the shrubbery had been cut away since Sept. 1, 1878, and the jury were asked them to see whether they could find the little stumps. Mr. Waller pointed out that by swerving northward from the path a man could have reached the main road without being seen. The jury then climbed the leafy path through the woods to the big rock, and swept around by Lax Ledge to the point of rocks where Mrs. Ward was found. Mr. Baker, the surveyor, was asked to show them where he found the little rill of water not many weeks after the homicide. He pointed out a marsh spot several hundred feet below. No rill was visible, nor could any water be found. The party passed down the old rocky road near the foot of Sachem's hill. They were shown the mud chimney of the old hut where the board and blankets used in removing the body were obtained. The hut has been destroyed. At the intersection of the main road they were shown the spot where Mrs. Miles stood when she thought she heard what is supposed to have been Mary Stannard's dying scream. The potato field in which her husband was laboring, and the meadow where Mary's father was cocking hay, lay on the left.

The Stannard house was then visited. It is a rickety, unpainted structure. The jury went through the rooms and returned to the gate. A surveyor's tripod was planted in the middle of the road at the spot where Mr. Harrison said that Susan Hawley testified she saw her sister Mary going to the spring, followed by Mr. Hayden, on the day of her death. It was within the line of sight of the kitchen window. Mr. Jones insisted that Susan testified that she saw her sister at the bars several rods below where a cluster of sumachs shut off the view. Down to the spring and across that path over the pasture lot the jury walked, bringing up at Burr's barn. The prosecution called the jury's attention to the fact that a point of woods toward the Hayden house entirely concealed a man from sight after he had left the barn and gone 100 feet toward Mr. Hayden's wood lot. A cornfield on the north side would shut him from the sight of persons in the house. It was dusk when the jury reached the wood lot. Mr. Jones had the spots marked for six piles of wood. Mr. Waller called the jury's attention to the fact that a wagon could go all over the lot, and that there was no necessity for throwing the wood in piles. After dark the party returned to the house, filing through the swampy path which Mr. Hayden says he took on his return to the house. Several interlopers were lodged, and some of the jurors ended their excursion with wet feet. Chief Justice Park accompanied the party.

The jury returned to New Haven at about 9 P. M., the special train making fifteen miles in seventeen minutes. Mrs. Hayden will resume the stand to-morrow.

THE CATTLE SHOW.

Another Novelty in Madison Square Garden—Sirloin and Tenderloin Steaks on Foot.

Sixty-four cattle, weighing 140,800 pounds, stand on the track in Madison Square Garden eating hay. They have small heads, thick short necks, straight backs, deep briskets, full flanks, fine coats, and are perhaps more remarkable for fineness and development than for size. They have short horns curved inward, mild eyes, and small hoofs, and, aside from a lack of shagginess, resemble American bison. They are spotted, red, and white. Above all, they are remarkable for dignity. Not a few disturbs the silence in the great building. There is neither lunging nor plunging. They stand like four-footed philosophers, munching their cuds and switching their tails, apparently desirous of remaining at peace with all mankind.

These are premium Christmas cattle of the Durham breed, raised by Mr. J. D. Gillett, a noted Illinois breeder. They are from two to four years old, and are said to be the best developed American cattle ever placed on exhibition, regularly second to none in the world. They are small boned. The fat seems to be evenly distributed, and sirloins and prime roasts are exaggerated by every movement. The cattle are from Christmas Day to November. Many of the two-year olds are said to weigh over 2,000 pounds. The average weight of the sixty-four on exhibition is 2,200 pounds. One of the four-year olds is said to weigh 2,800 pounds. Twenty-three of the fifty-two steers of this drove were butchered by Wm. Dawson at Fulton Market last week. Their average was 2,019 pounds.

Mr. Gillett's cattle have been sent to England. These are placed on exhibition for one week for the purpose of showing the result of Yorkshire feeding and feeding on the prairies of the West. About 100 sheep are to be exhibited with the cattle. They are Southdowns, Leicesters, Cotswolds, and Lincoln Long Wools. Mr. Dawson says that both sheep and cattle are for the first time placed on exhibition in this city.

St. Julien's Record.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—Relative to the statement made in the East that Oakland track, on which St. Julien made his record, is short, it is sufficient to say that the surveyor of W. H. Boardman, the Alameda County surveyor, the president of the association, and others in the office of the Secretary of the Pacific Coast Trotting Association, and gives the length of the track as thirty-three and one-third feet.

CONGRESS AGAIN AT WORK.

The Senate Taking It Easy, but a Rush of Business in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—William A. Wheeler laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster-General calling attention to the insufficiency of the appropriation for inland mail transportation for the present fiscal year, and recommending that $2,000,000 be reappropriated out of the unexpended balances.

Also, a petition of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, representing 5,000 churches and over 500,000 communicants, asking for a commission of inquiry concerning the alcoholic liquor traffic.

Mr. Ingalls (Rep., Kan.) presented a memorial of ex-soldiers, who represent that they were paid in a depreciated currency, and asking Congress to pay the difference between the value of greenbacks and gold at the time of their payment, with 6 per cent. interest, compounded annually.

The Committee on Finance reported back the Senate bill for the interchange of subsidiary silver coins of the United States, and asked for its indefinite postponement. So ordered.

Also, Senate bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $10,000,000 of four per cent. bonds for payment of arrears of pensions, and asked for its indefinite postponement. So ordered.

On motion of Mr. Davis (Dem., W. Va.) the Senate took up the resolution heretofore submitted by him, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a tabulated statement by States of the amounts paid since 1866 by the Government on account of claims growing out of the late war. It was debated until the expiration of the morning hour, and then an executive session was ordered.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Frost (Dem., Mo.) introduced a resolution reciting that the people of Ireland are seriously threatened with the horrors of famine; that the destitution and suffering prevailing and that are likely to increase are in a great measure due to the system of land tenure which obtains in that unfortunate country; and declaring that Congress views with the most earnest and heartfelt sympathy the efforts now being made by patriotic Irishmen to ameliorate the condition of their beloved country, and extends to the Irish people its sincere wish for their success in their endeavors to obtain for themselves and their posterity the inestimable boon of equal laws and self-government.

Mr. Gillette (Nat., Ia.) introduced the following:

> We cordially sympathize with the people of Ireland in their present alarming condition from threatened famine, and in their efforts to obtain relief from the oppressive landlord system.
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> We request the President of the United States to communicate to her Majesty's Government our hope that some just arrangement may be early made by which the Irish peasants may become the owners of the soil they cultivate.

Bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. F. Wood (Dem., N. Y.)—Declaring that while the treaty-making power is confined to the President and Senate, two-thirds concurring, such authority does not extend to treaties that affect the revenue or require the appropriation of money to execute them; but that in all such cases the consent of the law-making power of the Government is required, which includes as one of its branches the House of Representatives.

By Mr. Kelley (Rep., Pa.)—Proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting general legislation on appropriation bills, and allowing the veto of any one or more of the items in such bills.

By Mr. Chalmers (Dem., Miss.)—Defining the meaning of the word "dollar." It recites that the debts of the Government are evidenced by promises to pay in dollars, and that any change in the meaning of the word "dollar" which increases the debt after it was contracted is a fraud on the taxpayers. It therefore declares that the old standard of value in the dollar made up of silver by the statutes of 1792 and 1834 are restored, and that the act of 1873 defining the dollars as so many grains in gold is repealed.

By Mr. Hurd (Dem., Ohio)—Declaring that after the 1st of January, 1881, nothing but gold and silver coin of the United States shall be legal tender in payment of debts thereafter contracted, unless otherwise expressly stipulated.

By Mr. Warner (Dem., Ohio)—To make United States legal-tender notes subject to taxation after the 1st of March, 1881.

By Mr. Goode (Dem., Va.)—To encourage and aid the education of colored people by the appropriation for that purpose of the unpaid bounties and pay of the colored soldiers.

By Mr. Shelley (Dem., Ala.)—To so amend the Census act as to provide that the two supervisors in each district shall be appointed from the two leading political parties.

By Mr. Beltzhoover (Dem., Pa.)—To reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for moneys disbursed to citizens thereof for services rendered to the Union during the war of the rebellion, and also to pay the State the balance of such of the claims of its citizens for losses as are on file in the office of the Auditor-General.

By Mr. McKenzie (Dem., Ky.)—Abolishing duty on the importation of salts.

By Mr. Houk (Dem., Tenn.)—Granting a pension to the widow of Capt. Thornburgh.

By Mr. Myers (Dem., Ind.)—To retire national bank notes and to substitute therefor United States notes.

By Mr. Wells (Dem., Mo.)—To prohibit the publication at public expense of the debates of Congress.

By Mr. Buckner (Dem., Mo.)—To authorize the purchase of foreign built ships by United States citizens for use in foreign trade.

By Mr. Simons (Dem., Ark.)—To prohibit the further removal of Indians to the Indian Territory.

By Mr. Newberry (Rep., Mich.)—To authorize the issue of three millions of silver certificates, and to establish a redemption fund therefor; also authorizing the issue of twenty million silver certificates and establishing a redemption fund therefor.

By Mr. Jones (Nat., Tex.)—Repealing the Specie Resumption act.

By Mr. Reilly (Rep., Col.)—A joint resolution to create a commission to inquire into and report upon the advisability of the extinguishment of the title to the Ute reservation.

By Mr. Rice (Dem., N. Y.)—Amending the Pension laws so as to provide that all pensioners now on the pension roll who have lost one arm or leg, or have been there by reason of the amputation of either arm or having been totally disabled in either arm, shall receive a pension of $37.50 per month from the passage of this act.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported back favorably the Senate bill regulating immigration. It provides for a Federal system and General appropriations in aid of the Immigration Commissioners of the different States.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported a concurrent resolution for the adjournment of the House from Tuesday the 23d of December until Tuesday the 6th of January.

Mr. Blount (Dem., Ga.) then offered an amendment fixing the 19th inst. as the day of adjournment. Adopted, and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Scales (Dem., N. C.) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate the cause of the Ute outbreak at the White River Agency in Colorado.

HEALTH BOARD INVESTIGATIONS.

Dr. John Bowen's Report of the Facts in the Case of Miss Brown.

Alexander Roth, 8 years of age, was reported, yesterday, to be suffering from smallpox at 860 Broadway. The Health authorities found it to be chicken pox. A genuine case was found on the east side in a crowded tenement, but its locality was concealed. Mathew D. Conlon, a ten months old babe, died at 23 Harrison street yesterday of exhaustion, consequent upon a mild form of the disease. The resident physician at the Riverside Hospital has made an affidavit as follows:

> City and County of New York, ss.: I, John Bowen, resident physician at Riverside Hospital, being duly sworn, do depose and say that on the 2d day of November, Miss A. M. Brown was admitted to this institution from the reception hospital, as a case of small-pox. Examination of the patient on admission showed a confluent, semi-confluent, modified eruption to be present on face, neck, and arms. There was a similar eruption on soft palate in pharynx. The patient refused to give any history, and a diagnosis was not to be made from the physical signs alone. In accordance with the request of the Sanitary Bureau, it was immediately notified to this effect.
>
> The patient was placed in a room on a floor where no contagious cases had been in the three months. The next morning she gave the following history:
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> "On Nov. 12, 1879, I was taken with a chill, followed by severe headache, pain in the back and legs, vomiting, fever, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, constipation, and menstrual discharges. These stopped in a few hours, but the other symptoms remained until the appearance of the eruption on Nov. 16, when the pains in the back and legs ceased, and the headache and fever almost entirely disappeared. The eruption made its first appearance on the forehead. Was accompanied by burning and itching, and spread rapidly over the face, neck, and arms.
>
> It was now found that the eruption had extended to the legs and body, was still popular, with a few small vesicles on forehead and cheeks. A positive diagnosis was still not to be arrived at. It was thought advisable to vaccinate the patient, but the history was so clearly that of small-pox that an opinion was telegraphed to the Sanitary Bureau to that effect.
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> The vesicles on the face of the patient was again examined. The small vesicles previously mentioned had increased in number, many of them having discharged their contents, which had dried, forming a thin, yellowish crust over the face. This, with other changes in the eruption, caused the exclusion of small-pox, and a diagnosis of acute eczema was arrived at. Miss Brown was then in a condition that rendered her transfer from the hospital to other hospitals to be transferred to another hospital. She expressed herself well satisfied with the care she had received, and asked to be allowed to remain until her convalescence. There being no small-pox in the hospital, and evidence of her contracting any contagious disease, her request was granted.
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> On the morning of the 29th Dr. J. B. Taylor, Chief of the Vaccinating Corps, was informed by letter that Miss Brown's case was not one of small pox. Sunday, Nov. 23, the patient was visited by her brother, Robert Brown, and on Monday, Nov. 24, she was placed there by reason of her anxiety to be near her surroundings, but her that she was satisfied that her case was one in which an error might easily be made, and asked to be allowed to remain in this hospital until her recovery.
>
> JOHN BOWEN.
>
> Sworn to before me, this 25th day of November.
>
> JOHN H. TRAUSSEAU, Notary Public.

The Appropriation Committee's Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The sub-committees of the House Appropriation Committee will be as follows: Legislative, Executive and Judicial—Messrs. Atkins, Cliver, and Baker. Sundry Civil—Messrs Blount, McMahon, and [illegible]. Military Academy—Messrs Forney, Singleton, and Cannon. Consular and Diplomatic—Messrs. Singleton, Stowe, and Morse. Post Office—Messrs. Bingham, Stowe, and Cannon. Army—Messrs. Cannon, Forney, and Hawley. Navy—Messrs. Atkins, Cobb, and Hiscock. Indian—Messrs. Wells, Singleton, and Hubbell. Pensions—Messrs. Hubbell, Forney and Blackburn. Fortifications—Messrs. Baker, Cliver, and Wells. District of Columbia—Messrs. Cobb, Blackburn, and Hasey. Deficiencies—Messrs. McMahon, Cobb, and Hiscock. The sub-committees on Pensions, Military Academy, and Fortifications were instructed to be prepared, if possible, to report before the holidays.

Homicide in a Rochester Saloon.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 9.—In the case of Joseph Rodgers, who was found dead in a North Water street saloon yesterday, the Coroner's jury to-day rendered a verdict to the effect that Rodgers came to his death at the hands of some person or persons to the jury unknown. At first the report was that Rodgers fell from a chair and broke his neck, but the post mortem showed that his larynx had been severed in a way that could have been done only by a heavy blow. Officers are investigating with a view to the discovery of the person responsible for the homicide.

BLAIR AND THE VOLKENERS.

THE POISONING STORY RECITED ON THE WITNESS STAND.

Blair Questioned Rather More Circumstantially than He Liked—His Admissions and Their Effect in the General Sessions.

Joseph and Mary Volkener were put on trial yesterday, under an indictment for giving opium to Charles E. Blair, with intent to kill him. The prisoners sat side by side at the bar of the General Sessions, but they did not converse. Mary Connelly, who sat in the inclosure for witnesses under custody, wore a self-satisfied smile. Confinement in the House of Detention had told upon Mr. Blair, who sat near Mary Connelly. On the prosecutors' table were a quart bottle of sulphate of potassium, two pint bottles of a solution of morphine, and three glasses that were found in the Volkeners' rooms. Mr. Blair was the first witness. He is 57 years of age, lives in Chatham Village, Columbia County, and is a manufacturer of wadding. On the 4th of October, he testified, he came to this city on business. In the evening he took passage in the Norwich line boat for Boston. Mary Connelly introduced herself to him in the boat, first asking the time, as Miss Taylor, and then introduced Mrs. Volkener to him as Miss Volkener. The women spent some time in his stateroom, Mary Connelly making the pretext that she could not smoke in the ladies' saloon. At midnight Mary Connelly went out, but Mrs. Volkener remained. On the arrival of the train from New London in Boston, Mrs. Volkener and Mary Connelly asked to what hotel he intended to go, and he said to the Marshall House. They said that they would accompany him to the hotel, and he invited them to do so. They were in the hotel all day. In the evening he registered, and took a room for himself. He could not remember where Mary Connelly slept, but he declined to answer as to what room Mrs. Volkener occupied. On the 6th of October he went to his home in Webster, Mass., and, on the evening of the 7th, took the cars for New London. At Putnam Junction, where he changed cars, he met Mrs. Volkener and Mary Connelly. On the way to New London he told Mrs. Volkener his name and business, and she spoke of her husband, Joseph Volkener, who kept a lager beer saloon, she said, in this city.

Mrs. Volkener, Mr. Blair resumed, invited him to call upon her at 114 Essex street. When the boat landed, Mrs. Volkener told him that she had no money, and he gave her $2. He called upon Mrs. Volkener in the afternoon, and met Volkener and Mary Connelly. He spent the evening in the Volkeners' rooms, and much beer was drunk. At about 10 o'clock Volkener showed him the way to the Occidental Hotel, in the Bowery, and, at the door, invited him to call next morning. He did call, and breakfasted with the Volkeners. In the afternoon he bade them good-by, Mrs. Volkener asking him to write to her, and he started for Chatham. He wrote to Mrs. Volkener on the following morning, and asked her not to show the letter to Mary Connelly, because he disliked her. He received several letters from Mrs. Volkener, and in the last she told him that her husband had discovered the letter, and that she was penitent. His answer was that he would pass through this city on the 26th ult., on his way to Webster, and that he would call upon her. He did call on the afternoon of the 26th ult. Mrs. Volkener and Mary Connelly were alone. Mrs. Volkener told him that she had no money to buy a Thanksgiving dinner, her husband having been away for eight days. He told her to put on her cloak and hat, and then he took her to a butcher's shop, and bought a turkey and a string of sausages. When they returned, Mrs. Volkener and Mary Connelly cooked the sausages, and they ate them. He had eaten nothing before for three days except a cracker in the morning. After dinner Mrs. Volkener said that they must have cranberry sauce for the turkey, and he volunteered to go out with Mary Connelly and buy cranberries. In the street Mary Connelly assured him that Mrs. Volkener was an honest, respectable woman. (Laughter.) On the return the girl slipped her arm in his coat and vest, putting on a collar before the bureau glass. Mrs. Volkener was upbraiding him.

"What effect did that have upon you?" the prosecutor demanded.

"None at all," was Mr. Blair's reply. "I've heard the woman scold before. I don't notice it." (Laughter.)

Volkener went out, Mr. Blair continued, and, a few minutes afterward, Mrs. Volkener brought in a pitcher of beer. Just before she came in, Mary Connelly took the beer glasses from a closet and the painted glass from the bureau, and, saying that she intended to rinse them, went into the hallway. Then she put them on the table, and Mrs. Volkener filled them with beer. Mrs. Volkener brought in three more pitchers of beer. He began to feel sick at his stomach, and his head ached. At that moment Volkener entered and asked for some whisky. His glassy half full was on the mantel, and he offered it to Volkener. Mary Connelly exclaimed, "You ought to be ashamed of yourself. You insult a man when you offer him half a glass of beer." Mrs. Volkener also reproved him mildly. He said that he did not intend to insult Volkener, and gave Volkener money to buy more beer. After Volkener went out, Mary Connelly urged him to finish his glass of beer. He drank the beer; an hour later, when Volkener returned, he began to vomit. He complained of intense pain in his head—whenever he has sick headache his head seems about to split—and Mrs. Volkener asked whether he would like to have a physician called. He said that he would not. Then Volkener offered to help him to his hotel. He stood up, but his limbs bent under him. Then Volkener told him that he might lie down on the outer side of the bed in the bedroom. Mrs. Volkener lay on the inner side, with her face turned to the wall. A few minutes afterward, Volkener lay down between them.

A bed had been made on the floor of the kitchen for Mary Connelly, and she lay down there. The Volkeners were soon sound asleep, but he lay awake, with his eyes closed. He said that "intolerable pain kept him the night and move about. At 4 o'clock he had a severe fit of vomiting, and then he fell asleep. He awoke at 7 o'clock, and Mrs. Volkener was not in bed. Volkener was still sleeping. He got up, dressed, and entered the kitchen. Mary Connelly was putting on her hat and sacque. She went out. Mrs. Volkener made a fire, and asked him what he would have for breakfast. He said that he cared only for a cup of tea. After he drank the tea Mary Connelly entered, accompanied by two detectives. She told her story of an attempt to poison him, and he, not crediting it, turned to Mrs. Volkener and asked, "Is this true?" She said, "No. It is a lie."

"On the evening of the 26th ult.," Lawyer Bogart inquired in the cross-examination, "did you not take Mrs. Volkener to the Dime Museum in the Bowery?"

"Yes, sir," was Mr. Blair's answer.

"On the way, did you not stop before a jeweler's window?"

"We did. Mrs. Volkener admired a ring that I wore, and said that she would like to have one of the same kind. We saw some rings like it in the window, and Mrs. Volkener said the stones Mrs. Volkener tried on one of the rings and could not get it off. [Loud laughter.] I paid for the ring, and we went on our way to the museum."

"How much did you pay for the ring?"

"That I decline to answer unless I am forced to," said Mr. Blair, emphatically. Judge Cowing directed him to answer, unless he objected an answer as tending to degrade him, and he said that the price of the ring was between $6 and $7.

"Did you not give Mrs. Volkener $10—two $5 notes," Lawyer Bogart continued, "before you set out for the museum?"

"I did," Mr. Blair responded. "We met Mary Connelly, to my surprise, in the Museum. We had hardly got home before she was there, too."

"May I be permitted to ask, Mr. Blair," the Prosecutor asked, in the re-direct examination, "What are your relations with the prisoners?"

"Well, sir," Mr. Blair replied, "I certainly have no malice toward them. I have shaken hands with Mr. Volkener since his arrest, and he has bowed to me."

"Even since you testified as to the visit of Mrs. Volkener and yourself to the Marshall House in Boston?"

"Oh, yes, sir. Mr. Volkener has always acted like a perfect gentleman toward me." [Laughter.]

"And how is it as to Mrs. Volkener? She still wears your ring, I believe?" [Laughter.]

"I think she does wear the ring. As I have said, I bear no animosity toward them."

The trial was adjourned. After the adjournment, Assistant District Attorney Rollins released Mr. Blair upon his own recognizance.

Proposing that New York have a Mint.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Mr. Muller presented a bill in the House to establish a mint in New York. The bill asks for an appropriation of $1,000,000 to erect the building. It provides for the appointment of a superintendent at $4,500; assayer, $3,000; assistant assayer, $2,500; melter and refiner, $3,000; assistant melter and refiner, $2,500; coiner, $3,000; assistant coiner, $2,500; chief clerk, $2,500; weigh clerk, $2,000; bookkeeper, $2,000; warrant clerk, $2,000; assistant weigh clerk, $1,800; paying clerk, $2,000; five clerks of class 4, and such clerks, assayists and workmen as may be necessary, at such wages and allowances as are customary and reasonable, general direction of said mint to be under control and regulation of the Director of the Mint. The salaries of the assistants in the various departments are fixed by Mr. Muller at $200 more than assistants receive in other mints.

Wrestling for the Championship.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—The wrestling match between William Muller and Richard Baiter for the championship and the belt came off in this city to-night. Muller won the first and third falls, and Baiter the second. The time occupied by the contest was one hour and two hours.

Mr. Evarts Interrogated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Mr. Warner introduced a resolution in the House, to-day, asking William M. Evarts what had been done with the $20,000 appropriated at the last session for another counsellor international conference.

FIREMAN LYNCH REMEMBERED.

A Benefit this Afternoon for the Hero of the Cannon Street Fire.

Fireman Patrick J. Lynch's benefit will take place this afternoon at Niblo's Garden. The house will be profusely decorated. A special bill of well-known artists, to appear between the acts of "Enchantment," has been prepared.

At the time of the Cannon street fire Lynch was a private. Since then the Fire Commissioners have promoted him to the position of fireman. When he arrived with Engine Company 11 at the burning building at 2½ o'clock A. M., Nov. 14, a woman appeared in a window of the third story holding a little boy by the hands as if about to drop him. Smoke was curling out of the window. In another window of the same story a little girl was crawling over the sill. From a window of the fourth story a man was hanging by his hands. Lynch called to the woman to drop the boy. She hesitated only a moment. The little fellow was safely caught in Lynch's arms. This was Johnny Burbishel, 7 years old. Telling of the adventure afterward, he said: "When my mother let go my hands the man ketched me. It was a man in a rubber overcoat. It didn't hurt me a bit any place." It was raining night, and Lynch wore a rubber coat. He handed the boy to some bystanders and then he persuaded the little girl to let herself drop into his arms. She was safely caught, but she is heavier than the boy, her brother, and Lynch sprained his left hand and wrist in catching her. Next he shouted to the man who was hanging to the window sill to hold on and he would come up and help him. Rushing up stairs in the burning building he met a man and a woman on the third floor. He judged it was too late to retreat, and urged each of them to come with him, intending to secure escape through the scuttle. Becoming stifled with smoke, he fell to the floor. Rising again, he made his way to the top floor. He tried to get to the front window, but he could not. The door of the room was locked, and he couldn't break it in. The door of the back room was also locked. The skin on his hands was parching with heat, and he was fast growing weak. The smoke was pouring up stairs. Suddenly the light from a blaze that burst out below showed him an unglazed window at the rear of the hall. He plunged through it and found himself on a fire escape. He was there a couple of minutes before he recovered the use of his senses. He took hold of the fire irons and the blistered skin came off. He didn't see that there was a ladder leading to the roof, but being able to get hold of the cornice he swung himself with all his remaining strength up on the roof. He tried to roll himself along to the roof of the next house. While he was doing so, Policeman Moran, who had ascended to that roof, saw him, and went to his rescue. He was carried to the hospital, as it was thought, fatally injured. His face was badly burned, his eyes were injured, his right hand was severely burned, his left was crooked by muscular contraction under the effect of the burns, and it was supposed at the time that his lungs were injured by the inhalation of flame. Lynch is 28 years old. He had been one year in the Fire Department.

A. T. STEWART & COMPANY.

Their Christmas Trade and Holiday Goods.

Since the holiday season began, the carriage custom of A. T. Stewart & Company—always immense—has increased tenfold. Private carriages stand all day around three sides of the block on which the building is erected. The holiday trade does not consist of purchasers of toys and holiday goods alone, but of every substantial and beautiful kind of merchandise which the house contains. Many persons among the prudent classes who so largely compose the customers of this house prefer to buy substantial and lasting things for presents to the members of their families. Then the suit department is drawn upon mainly for New Year's Day reception dresses for both young girls and matrons, and the ball and wedding season, which comes immediately after the Christmas holidays, adds to the labors of the artists and workers in this and the order dress departments of the house.

In holiday goods, the demand for the dolls's dress art in number, it not in the amount or money taken in. This season the holiday goods are found mostly in the second story. There are the dolls, both dressed and undressed, in great variety, and some of them novelties such as have not heretofore been seen in this city.

The costumes of many of the dressed dolls are artistic studies for leading theatrical dress artists, both of character costumes and fashionable toilets, in the modes of the passing moment. For even the most simply attired of these doll characters the price is $25.

The modes in Paris and Vienna goods have overrun the lace and ribbon departments for the time being. Here are some of the quaint, queer, and curious things found there. A lady's notebook case of highly polished olive wood, fastened at the back with tiny silver hinges and lined with Russia leather, the notebook attached having a folding leaf also of Russia leather. The leaves of the book are ivory tablets, the edges of which, with the inner edges perforated so that each leaf can be torn away as used. After all the leaves are used the whole can be renewed. This little luxury may be kept on a lady's boudoir table ready for use at any moment, when a memorandum is to be made or a note answered.

In the same case where these notebooks are found, along with many newly imported fancy things of the same kind are some tiny and finely finished jockey caps of metal, covered with triangular sections of old gold and silver, and enamelled in various colors, resembling a horse-shoe shaped plaque and cushion combined of velvet of some dark rich color. On lifting the cap by the visor—the back is fastened with hinges to the plaque—all the necessaries of a lady's work box are found—pincushion and pins, penknife, scissors, thimble, stiletto, bodkins, darning and worsted needles, nail files and emery, all compactly arranged around a conical cylinder of red velvet.

In another department is seen a crocheted cream silk reticule, or workbag, drawn up at the top with coral-colored satin ribbon tassels. The bottom of the bag is a globe, covered with triangular sections of cream-colored satin and satin. A pressure on the edges of the hemispheres of this globe, when it is held in the palm of the hand, reveals a little mirror, set in a shirring of red satin; in the other the pretty steel and gold set of lady's fancy-work instruments.

There are also tables of Japanese goods, cabinets, boxes, and all those curios that ladies like to ornament their dressing tables, bureaus, and etageres with; and other tables where fancy note paper and cards in fancy sets are found, all marvellously beautiful and marvellously low priced.

SHOCKING DEATH IN A COTTON MILL

Jerked up to the Roof by a Steam Windlass, then Falling 200 Feet.

ILCHESTER, Howard County, Md., Dec. 9.—Mr. Raymond Knowles, the Superintendent of the Thistle Cotton Mills, in this place, met his death last evening in a singular and shocking manner. Some of the hands in the sixth story of the mill had been lowering cotton by the elevator to the lower floor. Mr. Knowles, wishing to go to the upper floor, placed his foot in the hook of the rope by which the cotton had been lowered, and shouted, "Here goes; hoist away." Those above, thinking that he was joking, and did not intend to go up in that way, started the steam windlass, and Mr. Knowles was jerked up to the roof of the building. The impetus was so great that it was impossible to arrest his ascent and his head struck with the roof with such force that his skull was crushed. The first intimation those on the ground floor had of the terrible accident was when the body of the unfortunate man fell headlong from the roof to the basement, a distance of 200 feet. A physician was summoned, and then it was ascertained that in addition to the fracture of the skull his hip bone had been badly fractured by the fall and had penetrated the femoral artery, from which his life blood poured, causing his death in about two minutes. The body was so shockingly mutilated as to be almost unrecognizable, even by his family.

Contents of The Weekly Sun.

THE WEEKLY SUN, published this morning, contains:

The Work before Congress—New Funding Bills—The Presidential Election—The Currency Question—New Financial Legislation; The Bank of Bretna Bottom—Jefferson Davis and the Electoral Commission; Another Attempt to Kill the Czar; The Dynamite Mine which Failed; to do its Work—The Czar Suffering from Melancholia; The Ute Mission—Chief Ouray's Answer—Exciting Scene at the last Conference; The Virginia Legislature—Condition of Republicans and Readjusters; The Great Dairy Fair in New York; The National Bank Reserves; Cannibalism in Africa; The Hayden Murder Trial—The Prosecution Rest—Mrs. Hayden on the Stand; Wendell Phillips on the American Press; The Great Sea Monster Stranded on Sandy Hook; Spain's Cuban Policy; The Kind of Bulldozing Practised in South Carolina—Colored Children in the Public Schools; Lawlessness in West Virginia; Traps for the Unwary; Sally Wagga of Danbury; Notes of New Publications; Poetry; Two Young Girls; How to Keep Well; Late in Washington; Reminiscences of the War; Poetry, Bite Apples, The Power of Human Love; Progress; Story, The Sealed Letter; Latest Telegraphic News; Editorials; Notes on Science and Industry; Ladies' Department; Many Columns of Editorial Articles and Agricultural Matter; Financial Intelligence and Markets.

THE WEEKLY SUN contains a complete epitome of the news of the week from all parts of the United States and the American continent. Copies in wrappers ready for mailing to the old country may be had at the desk of our publication office. Price four cents. For sale by all newsdealers in city and country.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 34, 64, 68, 70, 118, 127, 128, 138, 139, 180, 189, 195, 205, 206, 228, 229, 235, 244, 249, 251, 258, 271, 277, 279, 281.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Case on. No. 178. Part I.—Adjourned motions. Part II.—Case on. No. 417. Part III.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59. Part IV.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240