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TALKING ABOUT THE TARIFF.

MR. MORRILL REVIVES AN OLD QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

A Three Hours' Speech that Some Congressmen Heard Through with Close Attention—The Tariff Issue Expected to Call Forth Much Debate—Business in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senator Morrill began to-day the discussion of the tariff question. Many of the politicians here believe that the tariff issue will provoke a great deal of important discussion this winter. The political influences which a prolonged debate may develop are regarded as likely to be of more immediate consequence than any effect such a debate may have on the Tariff bill. A distinguished member of the House, a Democrat and a former candidate for Speaker, came up to the Senate to-day for the purpose of hearing Mr. Morrill's speech. Calling Senator Bayard to him, the gentleman said:

"I see that Dan Voorhees is preparing to leave the Democratic party, and that Hendricks is getting ready to follow him. You are not going over to the protectionists, are you, Senator?"

Senator Bayard's reply was that his roots are too deep down on that subject to permit of any change now.

This little conversation is a mere sample of a great deal of talk that one may hear any day. Mr. Morrill's speech was not expected to be a very powerful argument in favor of protection. Morrill's views on the tariff are as well known as those of Pig Iron Kelley, and are largely embodied in what is known as the Morrill Tariff bill. But it was understood that the Senator had spent a great deal of time in the preparation of his speech, and that it was designed more for a popular reading than for a technical and abstract defence. If Mr. Morrill were a better public speaker he doubtless would have had a much larger audience. He is a graceful man, writes pleasantly, and at times keenly, but his speeches fall flat, largely because he confines himself closely to manuscript and has not a single oratorical grace. Notwithstanding his well-known defects as a public speaker, some of the prominent Congressmen of both Houses listened with the closest attention until the speech was finished. More of the Democratic Senators did Mr. Morrill the honor than of his Republican associates. Mr. Voorhees took a seat next to Morrill's desk. He had prepared pads, upon which he took numerous notes. Mr. Voorhees's recent announcement of certain views upon the tariff have not only caused a great deal of comment, but have also resulted in a good deal of personal correspondence, some of which has not been pleasing to Mr. Voorhees. He is said to be considerably vexed, and more easily touched to the quick by public criticism than many other prominent men in public life. He has refused to make any special statement of his views since he has been here, but it is known that he expects, before the session closes, to make a speech which, it is said, will cause a sensation. Senator Beck of Kentucky flanked Senator Morrill on the other side. He sat in Don Cameron's seat. Mr. Cameron appeared to take a greater interest in practical politics than in a question which is said to be peculiarly important to the people of his State. Mr. Beck listened with an attention which was tireless to Mr. Morrill's three hours of speaking.

A little further along in the front row Senator Joe Brown of Georgia sat stroking his long beard and looking very wise. He did not leave his place until the speech was finished, while Senator Slater of Oregon, Senator Cockrell of Missouri, and Senator Pendleton of Ohio, without leaving the Democratic side of the chamber, listened to every word. Of the Republican Senators, only three paid any attention. John Sherman heard every word of the speech and seemed to like it. Senators Mitchell of Pennsylvania and Anthony of Rhode Island also did Morrill the honor of hearing him through. Senator Edmunds, for whom the question has no charms at all, retired as soon as his colleague began to speak, a proceeding very unusual with him. The interest the speech attracted on the Democratic side was very noticeable. This interest arises not by reason of any special merit which Senator Morrill may have in treating the question, but because anything that any public man says now upon this question is looked upon as largely directed to the Democratic party. A very large majority of the Republican Senators as well as of the Representatives are protectionists, most of them as ultra as Mr. Morrill. Mr. Morrill's speech was, of course, an argument to show that the splendid growth of manufacturing interests in the United States was effectively affected by the tariff. It would be of no special consequence were it not known that there are partisan as well as economical considerations which make necessary a renewal of the discussion now.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day disposed of the charges against Senators Miller and Chandler of New York, who, it was alleged, at the beginning of the last extra session had procured their election to the Senate through irregularities and fraud. The matter was referred to a sub-committee for investigation. The sub-committee having reported that no evidence whatever was produced to sustain the allegations, the committee to-day agreed unanimously to ask to be discharged from further consideration of the case.

Senator Vest introduced two bills bearing upon the Mormon question. One of them provides that whenever any marriage according to the tenets, belief, or practices of any religious denomination shall be solemnized in any Territory of the United States a written certificate of such marriage, containing the names and residence of the parties married, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Territory. The bill also provides that the verbatim record of such marriages shall be admissible as evidence upon trial of any cause in any court of the United States. The provisions of the bill are not to apply to marriages between Indians in the Territories. The other bill provides that no woman shall be disqualified as a witness in any trial for bigamy in the Territories by reason of her marriage to the defendant in the case.

Mr. Pumb introduced a bill to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes concerning taxes on deposits of banks which shall be deposited with any other association bank or bankers, and which is subject to tax as deposits. It further exempts from taxation savings deposits in provident associations, savings banks, building associations, and so much of their deposits as have been invested in United States securities. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Miller of California presented memorials from the Board of Trade of San Francisco asking for restrictive measures upon Chinese immigration, and urging the prompt establishment of a civil government in Alaska. Referred.

Mr. Garland introduced a bill to provide for the performance of the duties of the Presidential office in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President. It provides that in such case the Secretary of State, or if there be no Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury, or if there be neither Secretary of State nor Secretary of the Treasury, then the Secretary of War shall act as President until the disability is removed or a President elected, or, in case there is no occasion under the law for an election, until the existing term of office of the President so removed or disabled has expired. Tabled.

On motion of Mr. Hoar, the memorial presented at the called session relative to the title by which the New York Senators hold their seats was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The bill granting the franking privilege to the widow of the late President Garfield was unanimously passed.

Pending a motion for adjournment, President Davis said:

Senators, you will pardon me for giving outside the rules to calling attention to the fact that the 6th of December, the anniversary of the day when Isaac Bassett, the much-esteemed doorkeeper of the Senate, began his service with this body. I call a vacant seat, bereaved of its office as a sacred trust, through the influence of Daniel Webster, in all the vicissitudes of parties for a period of 34 years, made to distribute, faithfully and impartially, the public bounty to the needy and the deserving. I mention this fact to the Senate, and I am sure the suggestion will be received in the same spirit of kindness and sympathy in which it is proposed. I ask for the adjournment of the Senate, I am sure the suggestion will be received in the same spirit of kindness and sympathy in which it is proposed. I ask for the adjournment of the Senate.

No motion having been suggested by the Chair, and there being no dissent from the sentiment expressed, the Senate, at 3:25 o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

British Comments on the Message.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The *Times*, commenting on the message of President Arthur, says: "The gaugling conditions of the American mercantile marine is undoubtedly due to the indirect effect of protection, but President Arthur only discovers in it reason for lamenting that the branch of enterprise that has been injured is not the one which he and his party desire to be relieved. It is difficult to see how protection can be applied to the carrying trade, except in the shape of bounties, which will, however, be in the end a heavier burden on the industry than the disappointed foreigner and absentee some part of the expense, the existence of which threatens to bring down a reduction of import duties."

The *Daily News* says: "The European powers have no desire to meddle with affairs on the American continent, but it is very remote from medieval to France to agree tight and left the Panama Canal is completed, or war shall make its right to the use of war, and that it shall never be closed by any hostile fleet against peaceful cargoes which, it is hoped, will find their way from Europe to the western shores of the American continent, and to our own Australian colonies by that route."

LIGHTING UP THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Lady who is to Do its Honors for President Arthur—Cabinet Rumors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The White House is lighted up to-night and callers are received on official business for the first time since the evening of the 1st of July last. Although Gen. Arthur has been President nearly as long as Garfield actively was, yet to-day is the first time that he has occupied the Executive Mansion. The building was in a terrible state when Gen. Arthur became President, but it is now very tastefully repaired and refurnished. The work is not quite done, Gen. Arthur's bedroom not being yet ready for use. This room was the chamber which the fraudulent occupant of the White House was accustomed to assign to his guests. It was the chamber of Nellie Grant, and was occupied by the Prince of Wales, and Garfield spent a day there during his last sickness, having been wheeled into it. It has been decorated beautifully, the prevailing color being blue.

There is reason to believe that the lady who will do the honors for the President at the White House is Mrs. John Davis, the daughter of ex-Senator Frelinghuysen. Mrs. Davis will be accorded that position by virtue of her husband's official position as private secretary to the President. It is understood that the President has decided to appoint Mr. Davis to this place. Mr. Davis is a nephew of Bancroft Davis, who is likely to be First Assistant Secretary of State, while it is understood that Mrs. Davis's father, Senator Frelinghuysen, will next week be appointed Secretary of State. Mrs. Davis is said to be in every way competent to fulfil the difficult duties which are required. It is quite likely that President Arthur's sister and his children may visit him much of the time during the winter. The Pennsylvania delegation and a delegation from the South were among his visitors to-day.

The President sees everybody who cares to call upon him. His private life is necessarily largely encroached upon by his public duties and his willingness to receive callers, and about the only hour he takes for social pleasures is that of dinner, when usually two or three men dine with him.

Cabinet gossip revives now that the Speakership contest is ended, and the report says that Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Brewster will be appointed the successors of Blaine and MacVeagh, respectively, next week; that either Longstreet or Boutwell will succeed Hunt; that Lincoln and Kirkwood will remain, and that James will not retire until June, next, when he will be succeeded by Chauncey J. Filley.

A United States Senator on intimate terms with the Administration, one of the leaders of the Stalwarts, in fact, said to-day that the President had stated that it was definitely settled that ex-Senator Howe of Wisconsin would be appointed Secretary of the Interior. Although the appointment might not be made before Jan. 1, this is the position which Judge Howe greatly preferred to any other in the Cabinet.

Secretary Blaine informed a friend to-day that he will retire from the State Department next Wednesday, and that the nomination of ex-Senator Frelinghuysen as his successor will be sent to the Senate next Monday.

LEASED TO THE LONG ISLAND ROAD.

Terms on which the Manhattan Beach Railway Company's Lines are Rented.

Negotiations which have been pending for some time for the lease of the Manhattan Beach Railway to the Long Island Railroad Company were practically completed yesterday. The lease has been approved by the directors of the Manhattan Beach Company and passed upon by the Executive Committee of the Long Island directory, and will be submitted to the full Board probably to-day. There is no doubt that the latter Board will approve the lease, for Mr. Austin Corbin, who is President of both companies, is also the controlling spirit in both. He admitted yesterday that the lease had been made, and said he would be ready to announce the details this morning. A director of the Long Island Company said that the lease would be of great advantage to both companies. The Manhattan Beach Company possesses valuable terminal property at Greenpoint and Bay Ridge which the Long Island Road desired to obtain. Its facilities in reaching Coney Island were also considered valuable. On the other hand, the falling off in the business of the Manhattan Beach Road last season, owing to natural causes, has, it is said, made the stockholders solicitous about the ability of the road to meet its interest charges. It is understood that the lease is for a long term of years, and that the consideration is a part of the gross earnings of the leased line, about forty per cent, which, according to the figures of the operations of 1880, would be enough to meet the interest on the bonds, the rentals of the leased road and provide for a dividend of about four per cent on the stock. The operating expenses of the road have averaged about fifty-five per cent. The Long Island Company, however, guarantees that the minimum sum paid by it each year shall be equal to the fixed charges and the rentals, or $97,500. The main line of the Manhattan Beach road is 14¾ miles long, between Greenpoint and Manhattan Beach. The company leases also the New York, Bay Ridge and Jamaica Railroad, a line a little more than eight miles long, between Bay Ridge and Jamaica Junction. The road is narrow gauge, but will eventually be laid with a third rail for standard gauge.

ABOUT A $25,000 BID.

Comptroller Campbell's Comment and Justice Campbell's Guarantee.

Flaherty & O'Conner, contractors, offered to renew the Coenties slip bulkhead for $17,500. The only other bid for the contract was made by Warren Roosevelt, and was for $25,000. The Dock Commissioners awarded the contract to Flaherty & O'Conner. Then it was found that the securities offered by Flaherty & O'Conner did not comply with the terms of the law. New bids were advertised for and were to be opened at yesterday's meeting of the Board. Comptroller Campbell was present, Mr. Vanderzee moved that the opening of the bids be dispensed with.

"Why?" asked the Comptroller.

Mr. Lambier said: "The Corporation Counsel informs us that we have no power to advertise for new bids, since another bid was opened with Flaherty's. The contract should be given to Mr. Roosevelt."

The Comptroller asked for the Corporation Counsel's opinion, and replied to Mr. Lambier: "It isn't sense to me that the city should suffer because a contractor's securities were not in proper form. In the Department of Public Works we rejected any bids that we thought excessive. We should be considered that fraud upon the city had been attempted."

From the clique of contractors present appeared the burly form of Jeremiah Sullivan. "I appear for my old friend Warren Roosevelt," he said. "We were children together in the Seventh Ward, and his family are among the oldest shipbuilders of the city. I can assure you that there is no thought of deception about them, and that my client would not knowingly enter into anything fraudulent."

Mr. Vanderzee's remarks were not personal," the Comptroller said. "It was only the business comment of a city officer."

The opening of bids was then dispensed with.

Protesting Taxpayers of the New Wards.

Many taxpayers of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards were at the meeting held last night in Kiar's hall, in Morrisania, to protest against the reduction by the Board of Apportionment of the appropriation for maintaining the roads and streets of the wards. The appropriation has been cut down, in the provisional estimate, from $80,000 to $65,000. Mr. L. A. Fullgraf presided. Among the signers of the call for the meeting were Lewis B. Brown, H. B. Cauldin, Gen. Sickel, P. Sexton Roff, Gen. A. Ferrero, Ralph Ely, Dr. Hunter, Ad. Lauer, William Hoey, Judge Smith, and John B. Hassin. Many of these gentlemen were present.

Alderman Wells said that there were 180 miles of streets in the two wards, and for the middle portion of the thirty-five miles of streets in the district next below the Bronx River $7,000 could even allowed.

Mr. Jones, B. Walsh said that the roads of the rural portion of Westchester County were in far better condition than those of the two new wards of the city of New York. Since the annexation eight years ago the wards had received from Congress considerable money, but to know what they had got in return for it. If the city would only be liberal with her new children, they would in time return it all ten times over. Well-paved streets and well-kept roads, together with cheap and rapid transit, would bring throngs of new settlers into the district.

A committee of ten from each ward will attend the meeting of the Board of Apportionment on Monday, and urge that the appropriation be left at $80,000.

Disputing Over a Library.

In May last, J. R. MacGregor, D. Underhill, and William Swan, the Library Committee of the American Institute, got permission from the trustees to circulate all periodicals not pertaining to the industrial arts, and to have sent the Institute's books that did not refer to such topics available and sold. It was not universally known in the Institute that such action had been taken by the trustees, and when some of the members discovered recently that many abstract in the Institute library were bare, hunted the books at Leavitt's and were told that they had been sent there to be sold. The Executive Committee of the Institute met last night, and resolved to have a special meeting of the Institute. The meeting will be held last evening in room 24, Cooper Union, Nathan C. Ely presiding, and at the close of the lecture begins discussion, reasons are directed to be given why the trustees should have the books charged were sold. In the course of the proceedings the chairman was informed that he would have to give a member satisfaction for words uttered from the chair, and this said, and another member stated that he would be called upon outside the meeting to answer for what he had said.

Stammering and Stuttering Cured.

Henry Aldrich, the great stammerer lecturer, also afflicted with general facial contortions, was brought to the bodily by Prof. Aldrich cured. He conversed and read easily, and without the slightest impediment. I recommend Mr. Aldrich to all similar speech sufferers.—Peter Cooper. Addresses of those cured furnished. Send for circular. Prof. Aldrich, 156 Lexington av.—Adv.

LIFE LOST IN THE FLAMES.

A HOUSEHOLD SURPRISED BY FIRE IN THE EARLY MORNING.

Two Women Burned to Death—One Overcome by Fright—The Escape of the Other Cut Off in a Brave Attempt to Rouse the Sleepers.

The only fire that has been attended with loss of life in forty years at Morristown, N. J., occurred yesterday morning. A large frame building in South street, near Elm, belonging to the Wood estate, rented for the past ten years by the Misses Hunter, and kept by them as a boarding house, was totally destroyed, and two of the inmates were burned to death.

The alarm was given at 6 o'clock by several of the servants, who had been to early mass and, on returning, found the flames under full headway. The rest of the large family were still in their beds unconscious of danger. The fire was then confined to the basement, and was creeping up through a central hallway, from which a single staircase led to the upper floors.

Lizzie Ketch, one of the servants, ran from room to room, as far as she could, alarming the inmates, many of whom were saved through her exertion. The brave girl sacrificed her own life in this thoughtfulness for others. She was lost in the confusion. It is supposed that she was blinded by the smoke and flame and suffocated on her way out.

Miss Lydia Hunter occupied a room on the first floor with an aged relative, Mrs. Bullock. She was aroused by a man servant. She opened her door into the hall, but shut it instantly, as escape in that direction was cut off. She opened the window and put Mrs. Bullock out on the piazza, and then bravely faced the fire in the hall and rang a bell to alarm the people on the other floors. She was driven back into her room by the flames and escaped by the piazza.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Lewis of New London, each 80 years of age, occupied a room on the second floor. Mrs. Lewis was rather feeble. They were awakened by a young man who climbed to the roof of the piazza and rapped at their window. Mr. Lewis saw by the smoke coming in at the cracks of the door that escape in that direction was impossible. He put on a part of his clothing, and helped Mrs. Lewis partly to dress herself, and then the aged couple got out on the roof of the piazza and climbed down Mrs. Roberts's ladder in safety.

Miss Julia Wood and Miss Garrard, the latter a temporary visitor, nieces of Mrs. George Walsh, slept on the ground floor. They got out of their windows to the piazza in scant clothing, and escaped without serious injury.

Mrs. Higbee and Mrs. Stevens occupied a room on the second floor. They broke their windows, stepped out on the roof of the piazza, and went safely down one of the ladders. They reached the ground at about the same time with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis.

Mrs. Sherman and her daughter occupied a room on the second floor. They also passed out on the roof of the piazza and down one of the ladders.

Mrs. Toole, Mrs. Sherman's sister, who occupied a room in the third floor front, jumped out of the window and received severe injuries.

Miss Lulu Parkins and her sister, Miss Mollie Parkins, an invalid, occupied a room on the second floor. Miss Lulu helped her sister to the window, and lowered her to the ground without serious injury to the invalid. They had not time to secure more than scant clothing. Miss Lulu injured her back.

Most of those above named had escaped by the time the firemen arrived. There were then, however, three women still in the third-story window and frantically crying for help. The ladders were on the other side of the building, and there was no piazza on that side. One of the three women was Mrs. Salters of New York, a lady weighing nearly 200 pounds; another was Mrs. Walsh, 40 years of age, the wife of John Walsh, a United States Navy, and daughter of Mr. George Wood of Fifth avenue, in this city; and the third was Ella Brady, one of the servants of the household. Their only chance for life was to jump into the narrow passageway between the house they occupied and that of Mr. John Wood. All sorts of directions were shouted to them by the terrified throng. "Throw out mattresses," "Wait for ladders," "Let yourselves down by your hands," were some of the instructions.

Blankets and other bedclothing were brought, and an effort was made to spread them to catch the unfortunate women, but the blinding smoke and flame prevented these preparations from being seen by those above. Mrs. Saltus urged Mrs. Walsh to jump, but Mrs. Walsh did not dare. At length Ellen Brady jumped and fell heavily. She received severe injuries.

Mrs. Saltus was next persuaded to jump by Dr. Pearson, who braced himself to catch her. She struck him heavily, and the shock broke both bones of his right leg. Mrs. Saltus was rendered speechless, and was taken to Dr. Swan's house. Dr. Pearson was taken to his own home near by. Mrs. Walsh was then persuaded by Dr. Pearson and his brother, Frederick Ward, were spectators of this scene. It is said that Mrs. Walsh fainted and fell back before Mrs. Saltus jumped. It was 4 P. M. before her body was recovered.

There was some blame of the firemen. It was said there was no excuse for the want of a ladder on the side of the house. Chief Engineer Brady denied that in the third story. There has been trouble in the fire department, and a good deal of jealousy exists. There are two steam fire engines, one hose company, and one hook and ladder company. Last week one of the steam engine companies was dissolved on account of the dismissal of its President and founder, A. W. Salter, for insulting the Chief Engineer of the fire department, Mr. James M. Bonsall. The force is made up wholly of volunteers. There is no electric alarm, and men do not sleep in the engine houses. When an alarm is given horses are hurried up from livery stables, and the city pays for their use.

Among the valuables recovered from the ruins was a pair of diamond earrings belonging to Mrs. Saltus, valued at $2,000. The losses of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are estimated at $10,000. The fire is attributed to an apparatus for generation of acetylene, which was used for illuminating purposes.

Since the Day the Commodore was in Maine.

Chairman L. E. Chittenden congratulated the Anti-Monopoly League at Frohisher's Hall, in Fourteenth street, last night on what it had done in the last election. "The election of our Recording Secretary, Dr. Boyd, to the State Senate from the Fifth District is a proof of our power," he said.

In answer to loud calls for Congressman Ladd of Maine, a gray-haired, rosy-faced old gentleman stood up, looking like a prosperous farmer in his Sunday clothes. The necessity of eternal vigilance was the theme of his exhortation. "The power you are fighting is always organized, while the people are not," he said. "While the people are regardless of their interests the monopolists get privileges which afterward cannot be reclaimed. I remember in '33 or '34, when Commodore Vanderbilt came up to Maine to see about running a steamboat line there. He was then a poor man, very many thousands of dollars then. Since then your people have voted millions to him. He got enormous wealth from you by special legislation. Now he has run for his life against you, and I hope for their lives."

Dr. Boyd was called upon. He promised that he would be faithful to the interests of the people of Kingsbury, Mr. B. B. Odell, Jr., who was Editor of Michigan, and Mr. Theodore B. Fox spoke also, making addresses.

Sifting the Charges of Treachery.

The County Democracy's Investigating Committee will continue this evening their inquiry into the charge that Democratic judiciary ballots on which the name of Daniel G. Rollins, Republican candidate for Surrogate, was substituted for that of Stephen A. Walker, were punched with the County Democracy's tickets in the Twenty-second Assembly District on the last election day. Hubert O. Thompson, Corporation Counsel Whitney, and other leading men in the County Democracy are determined to examine thoroughly every complaint of treachery to that organization. After the Twenty-second District case has been disposed of, inquiry will be made into the conduct of the leaders in connection with the election in the Third and the Twenty-third Assembly Districts. Alderman Thomas Sullivan, who was one of the leaders in the Twenty-third, and Alderman Jacobs in the Fourth Aldermanic District, claims that he was defeated by unfair work by his party's managers in the Third Assembly District. The complaint which takes to the conduct of the election in the Twenty-third District alleges that certain members of the County Democracy offered to a money consideration to Jun W. W. Astor's tickets out of their organization's boxes.

The Death of William Long.

William Long, one of the best-known residents of the Seventh Ward, died suddenly yesterday at 148 Madison street, where he had lived for nearly twenty years. He was a Tammany Hall Democrat, and took an active interest in politics. For the past six years he was an officer in the Fifth Judicial Court. He was a brother-in-law of Police Captain Murphy. He had been a sufferer from a disease which prevented him from participating in road horse, but of late had not been greatly inconvenienced. On Wednesday evening he appeared to be in excellent health, and was in high spirits. At 10 P. M. he attended a ball, where he danced and enjoyed himself. He reached home at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He complained to his wife that the left pain in his side had returned. He then retired. At 7 o'clock his wife found him lifeless in his bed. He was 38 years old, and leaves a wife and five children. His remains will be buried in Calvary Cemetery on Sunday.

Congratulating an Alderman Elect.

The Tammany Hall General Committee of the Seventh Assembly District gave a reception last evening at 209 South Washington square to Alderman-elect Bernard F. Martin. The parlors of the first floor were decorated with flags and colored banners. Refreshments were served all the evening, and a crowd surged in and out. Speeches were made by Henry A. Gumbleton, Fire Commissioner Gorman, F. H. Thurber, Senator-elect J. G. Boyd, Park Commissioner Lane, and Mr. Martin. There were also songs and recitations.

THE MOLLIE MAGUIRE MURDER.

Important Testimony Elicited Yesterday in the Trial of Pat Dolan.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Dec. 8.—It was known yesterday that the prosecution in the Healy murder case would reach its culminating point to-day. The first witnesses did not prove much, except the corroborating fact of the way the prisoner, Dolan, was dressed—in dark clothes, with a white straw hat. The label of a hat was discovered near the spot where Healy's body was found, which was given to Linden, the detective, and both of which were put in evidence this afternoon. Thomas H. Smith of Elizabeth, N. J., testified that he made hats of the quality of the one worn by Pat Dolan on the night Healy was killed. He showed his private marks on the hat by which he could identify it. Then a Mr. Lewis, in the employ of Chas. H. Leeds of 558 Broadway, New York, dealer in hats and straw goods, testified that he personally inspected all samples of straw hats, and knew that Leeds bought all the hats of that description made by Mr. Smith.

Linden, the detective, then took the stand, and a thrill of excitement ran through the crowded court room, for it was expected that he would give a history of the manner in which he worked up the case. However, he only identified the hat label by a mark he had made on it the day it came into his possession. Linden was rather roughly cross-examined by counsel for the defence as to the reward he expected to get, and as to who employed him. He said that his weekly salary was $653, but did not say dollars, which led to the supposition that the figures represented a private understanding or schedule in use among the Pinkerton detectives.

Robert Gaddis called, swore that on the night of June 11 last, after Pat McFarlane's license was refused, he was walking past a stone school house known as Hibernian Hall, and heard loud voices. He went over to the building, crept under it, and listened. He heard Pat McFarlane say, "They have stolen my character in Dunbar to-day, and I had rather they had taken my life." He heard Pat Coulson say, "There's Dave Byers, John McLeary, and those other two ought to be killed." Heard Pat Dolan, the prisoner, say, "Yes, that's so; they ought to be killed." Gaddis also recognized the voices of John Kain and Buck Collins, two of the accused Mollies.

After this startling testimony had been received the prosecution rested and the court adjourned. The evidence has been cumulative up to the point where Gaddis went on the stand and showed a motive for the crime in the desire of the Mollies to get revenge for the refusal of a license to Pat McFarlane. The evidence is almost all in, and some time to-morrow John C. Shumaker will open for the defence. The line of defence will be an alibi, and the sweetheart of Pat Dolan is on hand to testify for him.

ON POLICEMAN GRAY'S POST.

Charges that the Officer was Drunk, Assaulted a Man, and Insulted a Woman.

Policeman James Gray of the Church street station was accused at the Tombs yesterday of assault and battery and of insulting a woman. Policeman Londrigan, who is a roundsman, had Gray in custody. Londrigan told Justice Kilbreth that on Wednesday night, being informed that a policeman was drunk and disorderly on his post in Warren street, he went thither and found Gray staggering along the sidewalk. As he approached, Gray spoke to Patrick Comiskey of 121 Warren street, who was standing on his own stoop, and struck him with his club. Then Londrigan arrested Gray. On their way to the station house they met Mrs. Mary Boyer of 292 Broome street, who is a servant in a Warren street hotel, and she complained that Gray had insulted her.

Mrs. Boyer told the Court that on her way home from work she had met Gray, who was talking to a citizen. Gray stared at her and said to the other man, "I throw her into that cart." Gray ran back to the hotel.

Mr. Cowan, Gray's counsel, asked Mrs. Boyer if she had been drinking that evening. She said she had drank two glasses of beer at dinner.

"Your Honor must have heard," said Mr. Cowan, "of jobs put up on policemen by their super or officers. Tell your story, Gray."

Gray said he had not been drinking while on his post. He had been doing extra duty and had had little sleep. He did not remember meeting Mrs. Boyer. At 9 P. M. Londrigan came up to him and said, "You're drunk." He denied it. As they passed 121 Warren street Comiskey said, "That's right, roundsman, take that man in." Gray stopped and said to Comiskey, "What do you mean?" Gray was angry and they had words, and finally he pushed Comiskey. As he did so his club struck Comiskey's knee.

Mr. Comiskey corroborated Londrigan's account of the matter. Justice Kilbreth required $300 bail on the charge of assault, and fined Gray $10 on Mrs. Boyer's charge. Gray was locked up till the afternoon, when he found bail and paid his fine.

Forbidden to Own More than One Cart.

Another feature of the license ordinance of Brooklyn was made apparent in Justice Walsh's court yesterday, when a number of public truckmen were arraigned upon a charge of having violated section 10 of the ordinance. This section forbids a truckman from owning or driving more than one truck. John McCondle was on trial, and he was prosecuted by Assistant Corporation Counsel Richardson. He alleged that he had two trucks, one of which was driven by himself and the other by an employee. It was claimed that, owning a cart which had not drivers' licenses, McCondle was guilty of violating the ordinance. Justice Walsh said it was a most unjust ordinance, and he did not think it could be enforced. He supposed he would be stuck on McCondle $25. Several other cases were adjourned, and the rest were adjourned. One of the defendants, McNally, admitted several coal carts, evaded the law on the day the complaint was served upon him, by making a transfer of his extra horse and cart to his driver. The latter testified that he purchased a horse and wagon for $50 and that the feed of the horse had not cost him anything. The Justice dismissed the complaint, but advised the defendant hereafter to sell any more horses and wagons at such ridiculously low figures.

Brisk Set-to with the Gloves.

There was excellent sparring at Harry Hill's yesterday afternoon at the benefit of Jerry Murphy and Jimmy Kelley. Mike Cuburn and John Sanders met first, and honors were about evenly divided. Then John Riley of New York and Billy Gafferty of New Jersey had three slashing rounds, in which Gafferty had rather the advantage. Tom Smith, white, and Bill Johnson, colored, distributed away at one another like blacksmiths for four rounds, at the end of which Smith was knocked down by a heavy right hander. Jim Murray and George Taylor starred third-class men, and were very much applauded. Joe Goss and Mike Smith put on the gloves. Despite their size both are supple, and sparred with a vim that pleased. Tommy Kelly, middle weight, and Welsh and Tommy Gerrity had three lambkin rounds. Seddon's Mouse did not appear to spar Murphy for the $25 offered, and Jimmy Kelly wound up the exhibition with Murphy. The boxing in the adjoining rooms. Uncle Bill Tower was master of ceremonies.

The French Crown Jewels.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The committee on the bill for the sale of the Crown jewels inspected them yesterday. It is proposed to retain an assortment, including certain presents from foreign monarchs and a sword valued at 20,000 francs and possessing artistic value. The committee are also disposed to sell the recent diamond, because it would be impossible to replace it if a revolution. They are in favor of the sale of the rubies to the value of 12,000,000 francs, possessing no historic value.

The Sunderland Library Sale.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—At yesterday's sale of the Duke of Marlborough's Sunderland Library Boccaccio's "La Ruine Qui Gast" for £50. A copy of the Bible subscribed by Jacob Tonson, and dedicated to Henry VIII., sold for £15. A copy of the "Aunger Bible" sold for £55. The total sum realized by the day's sale was £4,170.

The War in Tunis.

TUNIS, Dec. 8.—Ali Ben Hadifa, joined by all the Arabs who have not yet submitted to the French, has retreated to the frontier of Tripoli. Gen. Loseroto commands the march against Ben Gabes, and endeavors to force an engagement with them. It is expected that Ali Ben Hadifa will take refuge in Tripoli.

Arrest of Dr. Lamson.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Dr. Lamson, who is suspected of causing the death of a student at the Blenheim House school, Wimbledon, with the view of succeeding to his property, and who disappeared from that neighborhood, has been arrested. He will be formally charged with murder.

The Channel Tunnel.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A company is forming to take over the Channel tunnel undertaking of the Southeastern Railway Company. It is understood that a majority of the shares will be allotted to the Southeastern Railway shareholders.

Sir John Astley's Country Seat Burned.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Patcry House, in Wiltshire, an ancient mansion and a favorite resort of John Astley, has been burnt to the ground. The mansion pictures, furniture, plate, &c., is considerable.

Spain's Right to the Sooloo Archipelago.

MADRID, Dec. 8.—*El Liberal* claims that Spain, as a result of the Sooloo treaty, has the right to take any occasion of territory he may make in the island of Borneo.

The Men on Calf Rock Rescued.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The men isolated on Calf Rock since the destruction of the lighthouse in the recent storm were rescued at noon to-day.

THREE HUNDRED VICTIMS.

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE IN A THEATRE IN THE CITY OF VIENNA.

The Building Taking Fire and More than Three Hundred Persons Perishing in the Flames—Only a Small Number Saved.

VIENNA, Dec. 8—9:30 P. M.—The Ring Theatre, formerly the Comic Opera House, where Sarah Bernhardt recently performed, took fire at 7 o'clock to-night, just before the beginning of the opera, "Les Contes d'Hoffman." The fire was caused by the fall of a lamp on the stage. The house was tolerably full, and the loss of life is very great. Up to the present time seventy bodies have been recovered. Many persons were injured. Sixty were saved by means of ladders and by jumping into cloths held below. The greatest efforts were made to save life. The scene was terrible, the flames shooting up through the roof and eventually gutting the entire building.

11 *P. M.*—One hundred and forty-five bodies have been brought out of the theatre, but the dead therein are still numerous, many bodies having been consumed in the galleries and other elevated parts of the building. The chief cause of the catastrophe was that in the confusion the iron partition separating the stage from the auditorium was not lowered.

Thousands of people assembled in the neighboring streets, where they could hear the cries of agony of the people at the windows of the theatre praying to be saved. The rapidity of the flames prevented the people from taking advantage of the ordinary exits. Only a small proportion of the audience saved themselves, which they did by leaping from windows three stories high into cloths held below.

Midnight.—The taking out of bodies from the theatre continues. It is estimated that 300 persons perished. Some of the bodies are fearfully disfigured. Several persons were injured in springing from the windows of the theatre. Among the missing are Herr Fife, court musical director, and Herr Hellmersperger. Most of the bodies identified up to the present time are those of tradesmen and minor officials. On the spreading of news of the disaster the performances at the other theatres were stopped.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The *Standard's* despatch from Vienna says: "It is estimated that the audience in the theatre numbered 2,000. Many persons were trampled to death in the panic which ensued. As soon as the fire was seen there was an explosion of gas and the audience were plunged in darkness.

THE ATTACK ON HERR WINDTHORST.

Bismarck Protesting his Innocence—An Apology Promised.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—At yesterday's sitting of the Reichstag, in Committee of the Whole on the bill for the incorporation of Hamburg in the Zollverein, Herr Bitter, Minister of Finance, said that the *North German Gazette* would publish an article giving Herr Windthorst satisfaction for accusing him of having raised the question in committee whether England and Russia would not oppose the incorporation of the Lower Elbe, and insinuating that he had been the mouthpiece of foreign agents in the matter. Prince Bismarck expressed surprise at members of the party of the Centre absenting themselves from his soirée, and said he had not even read the article in the *North German Gazette*.

Herr Bitter's speech produced considerable surprise in the Reichstag, particularly as the *North German Gazette* had recently declared to have renewed the attack on Herr Windthorst, as it merely explained that in its previous issue it omitted to commence a news paragraph so as to separate the opinion of the journal from the report of the proceedings of the committee. The Conservatives openly own that they are painfully affected at the incident, and it is generally anticipated that there will be another split between the Ministry and the Centre party, as Prince Bismarck is believed to be irritated against the Centre on account of the rejection of his bill for an Economic Council.

Various parties are trying to combine and introduce a bill, at the present session for insurance against accidents. It will provide for compulsory insurance by workmen, and will be in other respects modelled on the former bill introduced by the Government.

The Bundesrath has assented to the bill for the incorporation of the Lower Elbe in the Zollverein.

Prof. Mommsen, writing to his constituents in Coburg, says: "The principal duty of the Liberals is to persevere doggedly in the path they have marked out for themselves until a second spring dawns upon Germany. The German people grows only more powerful but Bismarck."

CANONIZATION IN ROME.

Imposing Religious Spectacle in St. Peter's—The Pope Celebrating the Mass.

ROME, Dec. 8.—The ceremony of the canonization of Labre, De Rossi, Laurent, and Claire took place to-day, according to programme. Groups of people assembled as early as 6 o'clock in the morning at points wherever it was thought possible to obtain a view of the spectacle. The weather was splendid, and the proceedings were without any untoward incident. The ticket holders were closely scrutinized before being granted admission. The hall in which the ceremony took place was crowded, and several ecclesiastics fainted. The Pope entered in great pomp, borne upon the *sedia pontificia*. He was preceded by a procession of 35 cardinals, archbishops, bishops, patriarchs, &c. After the ceremony was concluded the city bells were rung. The Pope celebrated the mass. His voice was very feeble, and he constantly required the support of his assistants. He subsequently delivered a homily on the part played in the world by the holy persons who had since joined the communion of the saints. He said he was rejoiced, in the midst of his tribulations, to be able to augment the number of the elect who intercede with the Almighty for the Church and society. Regret was generally expressed that the proceedings were not held in the basilica of St. Peter's itself, even if it had been necessary to close the outer doors, instead of in the hall above. The ordinary Roman population appeared indifferent to the ceremony.

DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

One Rent Payer Fired Upon and Another Attacked and Beaten.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A man named Flyn