KNOCKED OFF THEIR GROG.

ONE BY ONE THE ENGLISH LINES ORDER NO LIQUOR DEALT OUT.

The German and French Sailors Yet Allowed Cognac, Wine, and Schnapps—What the Officers and Men Say—Coffee in Rum's Place.

Twice a day for more than forty years all hands before the mast in the Cunard Steamship Company's service were piped up by the boatswain's mate to get their allowance of grog. In 1840, when that company sent its first transatlantic steamer to sea, it introduced on board the custom which had prevailed from time immemorial on the old British merchant ships of dealing out liquor as part of the seamen's rations. The seamen in those days called it their grog, and by that name it has always been called on shipboard wherever the English tongue was spoken. On the Cunarders at noon and at 8 o'clock in the evening when at sea, and at 11 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon when lying at the wharf, the men answered the call of the boatswain's mate and received their Jamaica rum and water from a big copper can. The grog was mixed so as to take the edge off the rum and give the men a "longer" drink than a dram of clear liquor would be. The men marched to the bar in the after part of the vessel, and each in his turn took the tot—a small copper cup—from its hook on the side of the big can, received his portion, drank it off, and passed on.

The seamen of the old East India traders are said to have been the first to give this name to the half-pint drinking cups. The Australian sailors call them nobblers. While the barkeeper poured out the grog and the seamen drank his flock" being perhaps the best of all. This *aria* was taken a trifle faster than usual, and gained by the change. Miss Winant is one of the few singers who have the breath sufficiently under control to take the long Handelian running passages without breaking them.

Mr. Werrenrath was an unfortunate choice for the tenor, whether his voice, his manner of using it, or his idea of the music be under consideration.

Like Miss Winant, Mr. Winch was fully equal to all the demands made upon him by the music allotted to him; and, also like her, he did justice to Handel's long runs by singing them in one breath without any signs of effort or distress.

The chorus sang finely throughout, and were much more fully represented than is common at an afternoon rehearsal. The attack was always precise and firm, everything was in perfect tune, the runs were clean and taken exactly together, and the articulation clear and correct. Better chorus singing for music of this school it would be difficult to imagine. As especially bright spots in the general excellence may be mentioned "All we, like sheep," the short *largo* movement which finishes it being beautifully sung and with a gradual and effective *diminuendo;* "Behold the Lamb of God," a noble piece of singing, and the final "Amen" chorus, about which more will be said anon. It is unnecessary to say the "Hallelujah" went well—that always carries itself.

It is difficult to speak without an appearance of exaggeration of the orchestra. For the first time within our remembrance the accompaniments and symphonies were perfectly played. Rich, pure tone, smooth phrasing, all the effects which Thomas knows so well how to obtain from an orchestra were here brought appropriately into play. The overture was a revelation, the *pastorale* a tone picture, and the orchestral finish to the chorus "Glory to God in the Highest," portrayed distinctly to the ear the upward flight and final disappearance into heaven of the angelic messengers who brought the news to the shepherds. The duet for the first and second violins in the "Amen" chorus, which usually sounds so ignoble and thin, was proved to be correct and in place when properly played.

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Linda at the Academy.

Mr. Mapleson's winter season of opera passes away, swanlike, without one dissonant chord, in unbroken melody. It ends—as subscribers and public would have gladly seen it begin—with a flash of artistic brilliancy and excellence which atones for past shortcoming, and presages well for the spring season.

The sweet and pathetic music of Donizetti's "Linda" was given last night by a quartet of artists which, taken for all in all, has not been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the memory of our younger generation of opera-goers. With Patti as *Linda*, Scalchi as *Pierotto*, Galassi as *Antonio*, and Ravelli as *Carlo*, the work received an interpretation so bright, finished, earnest, and complete as to leave no loophole for cavil or doubt—anything, indeed, but keen enjoyment and approval. Mme. Patti, as on Wednesday, seemed to sing with a fresh energy and inspiration which it is easy to refer to the stimulus of her colleague and sister artist Scalchi. Time was, the old rule held that one and one make two, but in the harmonious rivalry of these two splendid artists the axiom fails, and in their beautiful blending and contrast the public finds a multiple gain. Each, it is plain—to fuse a popular expression—"gets more out of" the other than either could possibly achieve alone.

From old habit and practice the two singers have come to a fine fusion of styles and a mutual understanding productive of the happiest results. In duets such as that in the second act last night, they sing as if moved by one impulse and guided by one irreprangible taste. This finish extends into the minutest detail, and in such brilliant cadenzas as abound in the duetsof "Semiramide," for instance, the two voices keep company in the diamond-like notes of the runs like the rapid *punctato* of a well-trained orchestra.

Mme. Patti, however, had the lion's share of the honors last night. The role of *Pierotto* is too slight and purely lyric for Mme. Scalchi's splendid dramatic and vocal proportions. Her voice is almost too strong and resonant for the light music of the score, and it is easy to fancy that she has to restrain its almost masculine severity and anxiously temper it to the need of the situation. Galassi was, as always, nobly dramatic as *Antonio*, and at the close of the fine imprecation scene in the second act the house broke out in one of those wild storms of applause of which the Academy auditorium seems lately to have lost the fashion, with salvos of applause, bouquets, cheers, and recalls too numerous to recount.

Ravelli, though he sang a little tholdly in the first act, warmed up later and sang his best, and Corsini gave in the part of the *Burchese* one of those capital bits of buffo work, discreet yet humorous and picturesque, of which he seems to have the especial secret.

Help Wanted to Measure the Bridge.

Gen. John Newton and Thomas Lincoln Casey, the examining engineers appointed by the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn in the investigation of the Brooklyn Bridge, have sent to the Mayors a preliminary report saying:

We understand the duty we are to perform to be purely professional and to be concerned only with an accurate determination of the strength of the structure. As soon as the necessary permissions will permit, and, secondly, as close a calculation of the quantities of materials, stone, brick, sand, lumber, cement, iron, and steel in the bridge, as measurements of the structure, the study of the working drawings, and other credible sources of information will afford. We understand the results of our examinations are to be embodied in a report to you in detail. Considering the magnitude of the subject, and the large amount of careful calculation demanded, we estimate that for the determination of the materials in the bridge and appropriations we shall require the services of faithful assistant engineers or computers for a period of six months at least, whose work will be supervised and directed by us as it is progressed. We estimate the cost of the services of the assistants needed not far from $4,000. We desire further to state that the best that can be hoped from the most careful calculations, from the working drawings and measurements of the exterior surfaces of the structure, will be approximate quantities. While the determination of the strength to make the materials sound, an approximation also, we are confident the calculation of that branch of the subject will be as close as will be required.

Young, middle-aged, or old men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, should send two stamps for large treatise, giving successful treatment. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

take their deprivation, and suggested that in the event of trouble, the result might be the employment of Lascars in their stead. None of the officers of English vessels whom the reporters saw believed that it would become necessary to seek seamen among the Lascars.

In the darkness of the evening the reporter boarded the schooner Joseph Farewell, which hails from Rockland, Me., and is lying at Pier 3, East River.

"What would an American sailor do if his allowance of grog was cut off?" he asked.

"He has no regular allowance of grog," was the reply.

AMUSEMENTS.

Brooklyn Philharmonic Rehearsal.

In spite of the rain and the generally disagreeable weather, the Brooklyn Academy of Music was filled yesterday afternoon. Every seat was occupied, and many were sitting upon the steps or standing against the walls. The occasion was the public rehearsal of the "Messiah" by the Brooklyn Philharmonic orchestra and chorus, preparatory to its production at the third concert of the season to-night.

The soloists were Mrs. Osgood, Miss Winant, Mr. Werrenrath, and Mr. John Winch.

Mrs. Osgood delivered the opening recitative, "There were shepherds," with such just phrasing and purity of style that she raised high hopes for the rest of her work; but she did not equal this first effort at any time afterward. "Rejoice greatly" was sung in a manner which can only be called "pretty," while "I know that my Redeemer liveth" was spoiled by an exaggeration of effect at the end. Mrs. Osgood's voice is not broad enough for oratorio, and the painful signs of wear which it now shows in the upper medium tones make her singing at some moments absolutely unpleasant.

Miss Winant was, as usual, thoroughly satisfactory in her various numbers. "He shall feed his flock" being perhaps the best of all. This *aria* was taken a trifle faster than usual, and gained by the change. Miss Winant is one of the few singers who have the breath sufficiently under control to take the long Handelian running passages without breaking them.

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MORE THAN 100 LAWSUITS.

TWO MEN SPENDING TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS IN LITIGATION.

The Long Legal Battle Ending Only with the Mental and Financial Wreck of One of the Principals—Actions in which 60 or 70 Lawyers and More than 90 Judges Figured.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 21.—The recent death of Josiah A. Noonan recalls to mind one of the most remarkable series of lawsuits of which there is any record in this country. The parties to this litigation were Mr. Noonan and John J. Orton. Both were conspicuous in the business and political world thirty years ago; both were high-spirited men, easily aroused, and both were good haters. So well were their respective bumps of combativeness developed that it was a question in 1855 which had the more of the quality. They "fit, and fit, and fit," until people began to wonder whether the trouble ever would end, and what it was all about, for the original dispute was lost sight of in the multiplicity of suits growing out of collateral branches of the great quarrel. To this day, while every man, woman, and child in the State of Wisconsin has heard of the case of Orton agt. Noonan, or Noonan agt. Orton, not one in ten thousand knows what caused the long legal battle, which ended only with the physical, mental, and financial wreck of one of the principals.

The firm of Wolcott, Dousman & Cotton owned the Humboldt water power, near this city. In 1851 they gave to the paper mill firm of Cameron & McNab a lot of land abutting on the water, with a lease to run three years, and renewable at the end of that time, on notice, for ninety-nine years. It was stipulated in the original lease that there was to be a certain amount of water per hour, and the price to be paid for the privilege was $100 a year. Before the paper mill was completed Cameron died, and Noonan, who had been engaged before this time principally in politics, having been the Democratic boss of the State, succeeded him, the style of the firm then being Noonan & McNab. They finished the mill and put it in operation. About a year later, in 1852, John J. Orton, who had loaned to the firm of Wolcott, Dousman & Cotton the sum of $5,000, became the owner of the water power by purchase and by foreclosure proceedings to perfect his title. As the time for the expiration of the three-year lease approached, a disagreement arose between Noonan and Orton. Of course Orton was held by the contract of his predecessor to extend the three-year lease to ninety-nine years if Noonan so demanded, and Noonan made the demand. Here the quarrel began.

Orton, who is still living, although a very old man, says he was willing to extend the lease, and that he offered to sell the whole water power to Noonan on twenty years' time, but that Noonan determined to intimidate and harass him into selling at a much less price than he was willing to take. He wanted to drive me away from my property and rob me," says Orton. Noonan's side of the story was, from his standpoint, equally plausible. He believed that Orton was trying to get the best of him in many ways not specified in the contract, which account anyway, and that, having a contract in black and white, he could gain by the law what Orton denied him in private negotiation. Both men were in a rage. Noonan was a man who never did anything by halves. So in 1853 he commenced in one day fifteen suits against Orton. The principal one was to compel a specific performance of the contract to extend the water-power lease ninety-nine years. The others were for damages in not having furnished as much water as the contract called for, for trespass, &c. Orton answered the paper suit, and Noonan had him arrested for perjury for swearing to matters which the answer contained. Mr. Orton now says that these suits were commenced in accordance with the advice of a leading lawyer, who told Noonan to sue and sue and sue.

Noonan was so desperately in earnest that Orton was surrounded at this point by men in Noonan's interest, and also friends of his own, including his brother Harlow S. Orton, now a Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, who advised him to surrender, take Noonan's price, or give the water power away rather than fight, for Noonan would crush and ruin him. Orton was not that kind of a man. He was mad, too, and he determined to fight. He brought suit for $5,000, principally for the more water used by Noonan than his contract called for, and for trespass. At one stage of the proceedings a commission of experts was appointed. After a laborious investigation they reported that Noonan had had as much water as his contract called for. The end was talk of a compromise, but, under the advice of his owner and Matt Carpenter, Noonan determined to go ahead. More suits were brought on both sides, and the main suits were pressed energetically. The years passed. Lawyers died and new ones were retained, while Orton, who had at the beginning and study up, Judge succeeded Judge, but the new records as well as the old bore the names Orton-Noonan and Noonan-Orton. Between sixty and seventy different lawyers at many times appeared for the principals figured in the more than a hundred decisions which marked the long litigation. Of these cases a sufficient number went to the Supreme Court to make a very considerable portion of the contents of thirty-six volumes of the Wisconsin reports.

The battle has finally ended in the triumph of Orton. He was the victor in the majority of the suits which ever came to an end. He is still alive. He is tolerably well off in the matter of earthly possessions. Noonan, who spent thousands of dollars annually for the twenty-seven years of litigation, had reverses in business. He tried first one thing and then another, but lost money invariably. In 1874 he went through bankruptcy, but the lawsuits went on. In 1880, broken in health and fortune, he returned to this city from Washington, where he had been employed temporarily in one of the departments. The legal battle was closed. He had got past the fighting period, and his old friends could see it. In a short time his mind gave way, and, becoming violently insane, he was confined in the asylum just west of the city, where he died. He was a man of great ability, and but for the unfortunate quarrel which consumed the best years of his life and destroyed his fortune he would have had a very different termination of his earthly career.

Orton had another antagonist whom he survives—Russell Wheeler, who was found dead in bed last week. "I was prepared to hear of Noonan's death," he said. "He was liable to a fatal stroke of paralysis at any time. I had no vindictive feelings toward him. When I saw him two years ago he was vindictive, penniless, and in tears in his lawyer's office. my resentments ceased, and they were buried from that day. He passed away. Then the other death occurred—unexpectedly, like a lightning shock. I felt it, not as if friends had died, but I looked around and these two men were gone. I felt alone. It was a solemn sensation, one of overwhelming solitude and forlornness. My feeling was not one of bereavement, but as for the loss of an aim in life, an occupation."

ST. NICK IN THE FIVE POINTS.

Christmas Gifts Distributed at the Chimney Corner to Five Hundred Children.

The 500 children of the Five Points Mission received their Christmas gifts yesterday. In the afternoon 250 children had their turn and went on their way rejoicing. In the evening the other 250 were gathered in the large schoolroom, Superintendent Ferguson presiding. The girls were on one side, the boys on the other side, and a number of interested visitors were scattered here and there. The pillars were wreathed in flags and greens, and flags hung from the walls and were draped about a large chimney piece at the head of the room. This chimney piece had an open hearth, with a broad mantel. Lighted candles were on the mantel, and plethoric stockings hung in the chimney. The broad platform was covered with boxes, in which were bundles of all sizes and shapes. Near by were sleds and dolls and all manner of toys. To the left of the platform were several barrels filled with paper bags containing oranges, cakes, and candy. The children were cleanly dressed, and their faces were bright and happy. There was a snapping of whips, a jingle of bells, and a commotion in the chimney. A moment later Santa Claus emerged. He was clad in white fur and a long white beard flowed down his breast. across his back was slung a big sack of toys, and in his left hand was a brignily painted sled. He emptied his bag and began reading the names on the cards attached to the bundles. The boys tramped up with a heavy laden sled, and received their gifts with manifest delight. The girls came up more quietly. Their presents were generally articles of dress. In an hour all the gifts were distributed and the children had gone home.

Tammany and Irving Hall Primaries.

The Tammany Committee on Organization decided yesterday to hold the primaries for the election of next year's General Committee on Friday evening, Dec. 29. The last meeting of this year's General Committee will be held on Wednesday evening, Dec. 28. The Hon. William Dorsheimer has been invited to address the meeting, and it is said that the nominations for the election of their General Committee for 1883 will be held on Saturday evening, Jan. 13.

The Seamen's Retreat Property Sold.

Comptroller Davenport has sold the Seamen's Fund and Retreat property on Staten Island, under an act of the last legislature, to the Marine society of New York for $102,000.

The picturesque city of Binghamton, N. Y., is the residence of Dr. Kate Waller. Her hand catarrh for ten years until Ely's Cream Balm cured him. It will always cure, and costs only 50 cents.—Adv.

Bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, and all pulmonary complaints, instantly relieved and promptly cured by Kurakuf, the great Cure remedy.—Adv.

PREPARED WITH KNIFE AND GUN.

Events that Preceded Thursday Night's Slaughter in Brooklyn.

Alexander Jefferson, the negro who in jealous rage killed Henry Hicks and Emma Jackson, nearly killed Anna Jackson, and slightly wounded his brother, Celestial Jefferson, on Thursday night at 177 Buffalo avenue, Brooklyn, has not yet been found. His picture in the Rogues' Gallery shows him to be a coal-black young man, with plenty of woolly hair and an expression of stubbornness. He served four years in the Kings county penitentiary for grand larceny, and since his release he has been in the hands of the police several times.

Juliet Jackson, aged 23, who escaped from the room when Jefferson entered, said yesterday that Jefferson had tried in vain to persuade Anna Jackson to return to live with him. Some time ago, when he visited her, and she persisted in her refusal, he struck her. His brother Celestial put him out, and he went away swearing that he would get even with Anna and every one who harbored her. He had a case knife ground down to a point, and he provided himself with a shot gun, which he carefully loaded on Thursday night. He was presented with tickets to a ball by a friend, but he returned the tickets, saying that he had pleasanter business on hand.

The shanty where the murders were committed is one of many that are scattered about Crow Hill. It was kept by Mrs. Emma Jackson, the mother of Anna. Juliet Jackson, who was not related, lived there. Henry Hicks was a boarder. Supper was over, and Henry Hicks and Celestial Jefferson, the murderer's brother, were seated by the window, talking, and Mrs. Jackson was seated. Juliet was washing the dishes, and Anna was moving about the room. They had been talking about Alexander Jefferson, for he had called at the house in the afternoon, under the influence of liquor, and had asked for Anna. On finding that she was not there, he said that if he had found her there he would have killed her. When Juliet tried to appease him he seized her, took up a pair of scissors, and, throwing her head back, asked her whether she would like to have him show her how he would do it. She got away from him, and then he showed her a pocket-book and a pistol, and said that he could take care of himself.

As the company were talking over Juliet's experience in the afternoon, the shot was fired through the window, and Henry Hicks dropped upon the floor dead. Celestial Jefferson darted out of the door, and his brother fired at him, wounding him in the face. A struggle followed, and Celestial got the gun, with which he started for the police station. Then Mrs. Jackson attempted to run out, and Jefferson, meeting her at the door, plunged the sharpened case knife into her neck and threw her upon the ground, where she was soon found dead.

Juliet Jackson escaped by a rear window and ran at full speed through the rain to a friend's house. Jefferson attacked Anna Jackson, and she must have fought him with the desperation of a cornered tigress. She defended herself with her arms, which were badly gashed, and thus warded off many blows at her neck, but Jefferson stabbed her in number of places in the chest and abdomen, and evidently thought he had killed her. Her recovery is doubtful.

INVESTING IN MOONSHINE.

Mrs. Doherty's Venture in Electric Lighting—Charles Foxwell's Arrest.

Mrs. Henrietta Doherty of 199 East Seventeenth street was a complainant yesterday in the Essex Market Police Court against Charles Foxwell, to whom she said she had paid $2,000 for a paper purporting to convey to her a third interest in the Standard Electric Light Company. Foxwell was held for examination.

Mrs. Doherty's story is that he represented to her that he was the President of the company, took her to its office at 211 Centre street, and showed her the machinery, explained that the company's lamp was superior to all others, and sold her the third interest, the deed being signed "Charles Foxwell, President." She afterward found that he lived with his wife and family at the Abbotsford flats, in Sixth avenue. He called upon her often. On one of his visits he told her that the deed she held was likely to make trouble for the company in certain pending litigation. At his request, she says, she took the paper up and took his notes for the $2,000. Although he was always well dressed, she says he seemed to be always out of change, and borrowed twenty-five or fifty cents from her at each visit.

After a while it occurred to her to tell this story to Inspector Byrnes. He remembered that a man named Foxwell had been mentioned in THE SUN, of April 24 last as one of the promoters of the scheme to float in Boston the stock of an alleged branch of Fred Grant's American Electric Light Company of this city. He sent Detective Sergeant Frink to see Foxwell and Maloney to look up the Standard Company and the man. Sergeant Frink last evening gave the following as the result of their inquiry:

The Standard Electric Light Company was incorporated Jan. 23, 1882, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The officers are Charles Foxwell, President, Levi Colburn Treasurer, and the trustees are D. K. Colburn, Alfred J. Works, E. W. Page, and Augustus G. Fisher. Alfred G. Holcomb is the patentee of the lamp. The office is at 211 Centre street. All of the officers of the company denied that Mrs. Doherty has had any interest in the concern. Some of them remember that she once showed a woman through the place by permission, but they were greatly astonished to hear that he had pretended to convey a third interest in the property. Foxwell also represented himself to Mrs. Doherty as President of the American Magnetic Electric Light Company, 39 Broadway, room 29. Col. Brooke Postly, its President, says he had nothing to do with the company.

THE CASTLE GARDEN INQUIRY.

One Commissioner Calls Another a Liar More in Sorrow than in Anger.

At the meeting of the Senate Finance Committee yesterday, Julius Malter, broker, said he would give $5,000 a year for the privilege of the exchange business in Castle Garden. Commissioner Forrest testified that when he went into the Board of Emigration, in 1862, politics were about equally divided. Gov. Dix made it a partisan Board, and he was now the only Democrat in it except Mayor Grace and the Presidents of the two societies, who had no vote. He thought three to five Commissioners would be sufficient, and considered Commissioners Lynch and Hassett of the societies the hardest workers. Judging from the numerous complaints he thought the business and extra expenses were in a bad position. He had introduced a resolution about charging for privileges, but the Commissioners seldom agreed to anything he proposed.

Commissioner Jenkins thought the number of Commissioners not too great at present. Commissioner Stephenson said that prior to the cutting off of field money by a decree of the United States Court the Castle Garden Labor Bureau was the best in the country. Since then the German and Irish societies had taken charge of it. The object was to obtain employment for newly-arrived immigrants. As a matter of fact it was a farce, as out of 1,000 applications received, 900 were, and many of which had been left on discharged for improper conduct. Employers instead of calling upon the bureau for help, sent their agents to the Germans and Irish societies. The Commissioners should be put in charge of Commissioners of Emigration, and a man fee would make it self-sustaining. He believed in taking only one Commissioner with two deputies. He had opened the present Board of Commissioners Stephenson one hour for saying that and "nope." A certain Commissioner has attended this office, but I have never seen him. He never gives his vertiol nor his written words of good. My statement then produced a tilt for a Commissioner which he said Commissioner Lynch had put in his place. He charged the latter with having only one Commissioner with two deputies, and he replied that he had only one deputy, and he was willing to resign if he could get the bill to Mr. Lynch, and the bill was still unresponsive.

Will the Women Set Forth Wine?

The Rev. Drs. Wm. M. Taylor, Howard Crosby, Henry C. Potter, John Hall, W. W. Newell, T. W. Chambers, C. D. W. Bridgman and twenty-five others, many Protestant clergymen of New York city, have signed the following address:

To the Ladies of New York:

In view of the approach of the holiday season and its temptations, we feel impelled to address you. We are convinced it is likely to have an influence, especially among the young, the underpaid, followers of religion and others, to induce them to drink wine, which, we understand, respectably engaged, as they have been, in preparing for the reception of their friends on New Year's day, should put no wine or strong drink upon their table.

We deeply lament to find that in past years there have been very many who have fallen in the last year, and who, we fear, are likely to see in the coming year, a time for serious reflection as well as for joyful congratulation. We, therefore, for ourselves and our families, would like to be able to say that we have not been the instrument of tempting our friends to drink, and that we have not, by our influence and example, their force, and in order that none of them should seem, even in the remotest degree, to encourage that intemperance which is so sinful, in the opinion of us, we hope that our ladies will accede to this suggestion.

Mr. Gebhard's Profits on the Turf.

From the Herald.

Few men have risen to prominence on the turf more rapidly than Mr. Gebhard, who was a stranger to the art of winning sweepstakes, and who continues to pass as the fabulous hero of the laughty, slender, fashioned Englishman, who, when asked what he had spent, he associated himself a year ago with Mr. Arthur Hunter, the gentleman rider, and formed the Pelham Stable, which has achieved such brilliant success last year, the star performer on the occasion was Mr. Hunter's Kentucky colt Eole, or Rose, out of War Song, by Wild Dayrie. At the end of the season Mr. Gebhard purchased Mr. Hunter's interest in the stable, and this year he elected to wear colors for the first time, and successes followed the winds on the turf, and some of the best of the other two horses that carried the "red, white and spots," the half-brother and sister Rose Dawn and the two-year old sister to Eole, Rose Wreath, nothing.

Weak Eyes, Sore Eyes, and Inflamed Eyelids.

Stye, &c., rapidly cured by using Dr. Bye's celebrated Eye Balsam. Sold by all druggists. Depot 10 Bowery.—Adv.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, effective for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation.—Adv.

MAHONE ON ASSESSMENTS.

HE DENIES THAT HE USED THREATS TO GET CASH FROM OFFICIALS.

A Vote on the Pendleton Bill Expected To-day—The House Amends its Action on the Recess—Half its Members Already Gone.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—In the Senate Mr. Bayard's resolution providing that if the tax on tobacco be abolished or reduced dealers shall be allowed a rebate on the stock on hand at the time the law goes into effect was taken up.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) moved to amend it so as to declare that a rebate be allowed only in case ample previous notice be not given at the time the reduction goes into effect. To allow a rebate would give the Internal Revenue Bureau great trouble. The danger which the trade feared was wholly imaginary, as there was no prospect of a reduction below twelve cents a pound.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) thought that a good deal of the clamor about the distress in the tobacco trade was manufactured for the purpose of deterring Congress from reducing the tax. He favored a large reduction in these taxes, but not if it must be made at the expense of refunding taxes already paid.

Mr. Sherman said that the resolution as reported by Mr. Bayard would pledge the Government to refund from twenty to thirty million dollars heretofore paid as taxes on tobacco. This was a very serious proposal.

Mr. Morrill's amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was passed.

The Civil Service bill was then taken up, and Mr. Van Wyck (Rep., Neb.) moved to amend section 2 so as to require absolutely an apportionment of the offices among the States and Territories on the basis of population.

Mr. Allison asked Mr. Pendleton to say whether he thought one of the chief merits of his bill was that it would prevent removals except for cause.

Mr. Pendleton said the bill imposed no limitation upon the constitutional power of the President in this respect.

Mr. Brown's amendment making the term of the first Commissioners one, two and three years respectively, and that of their successors six years, was voted upon and lost.

Mr. Saulsbury (Dem., Del.) offered an amendment, which was adopted, requiring the Commissioners to take an oath to perform their duties impartially and without political bias.

On motion of Mr. Plumb (Rep., Kan.) the salaries of the Commissioners were reduced from $4,500 to $3,500.

Mr. Mahone said that he thought the direct accountability of public officers to the people the safest guarantee of the proper discharge of their duties. If these abuses existed the executive heads were responsible, and reform could not be effected by interposing an irresponsible agency like this Commission between them and their responsibility. Senator Beck of Kentucky had made an open circular letter issued by him (Mahone) as Chairman of the Readjuster State Committee of Virginia the ground of a resolution of inquiry, which was sided investigation. Mr. Mahone assured Mr. Beck that he would support any measure within the bounds of the Constitution to secure fair and free elections, and to prohibit and punish the use of money in connection with them. The circular letter referred to had been sent to 252 of the 1,800 Postmasters in Virginia, and of those only 92 responded. The letter had been sent to 46 of the 270 other Government officers in the State, and only 36 had responded. In the departments in Washington ten circulars had been sent to 92 employes from Virginia, and responses had been received from 49. He then read some remarks made by Mr. Bayard, in which he spoke of the published statements that the decapitation of unfortunate officeholders from Virginia was generally that of those who kept to be filled out with the names of the victims removed because they refused to prostitute their places for political ends. The proprieties and usages of this chamber do not permit me to characterize this statement in the terms it merits," said Mr. Wabash and Pacific preferred, 2; C., B. and Quincy, 1. Declined—Del., Lack. and Western, 5; Del. and Hudson, 2; Michigan Central, 5; Missouri Pacific, 5; Northern Pacific preferred, 2; New Jersey Central, 5; Omaha preferred, 1; Pacific Mail, 5; Reading, 1.

Governments were more active, but at easier figures. State bonds were dull. Railroad bonds were rather slow of sale, and prices were weak, except for Northern Pacific 1sts and Hannibal and St. Joseph 8s.

Money on call, 5@6 ⅌ cent., closing at 6.

Sterling exchange firmer and active: sight drafts, $4.85@$4.86; 60-day bills, $4.81@$4.82.

Receipts of internal revenue to-day, $354,717; customs, $639,893; national bank notes for redemption, $351,000.

Paris advices quote 3 ⅌ cents at 79.50.

The New York and Harlem Railroad reports to the State Engineer for the year ending Sept. 30: Passenger receipts, $531,281.31; total receipts, $627,357.37; total payments during the year, $644,681.49.

The report of the directors of the New Haven and Northampton Railroad Company for the year ended Sept. 30, 1882, shows the earnings to have been $896,270.61, an increase of $144,656.08; operating expenses, $562,754.24, an increase of $109,307.04 over those of the previous year. The sum of $99,516.30 is expended on the northern extension during the past year, making the total cost to Sept. 30 last $1,385,743.40.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company to-day declared a dividend of 2 ⅌ cent., payable Feb. 1. The following statement was presented to the directors, December, 1882, being partly estimated:

	1882.	1881.
Gross earnings	$19,775,000	$17,671,[illegible]
Operating expenses and taxes	11,125,000	11,276,420
Net earnings	7,750,000	6,395,[illegible]
Interest, rentals, and dividends on guaranteed stock	2,150,000	2,[illegible]
Balance	$4,[illegible]	$3,[illegible]
Equals ⅌ share	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dividends 2 ⅌ cent	2,000,000	2,000,000
Surplus	$2,[illegible]	$[illegible]

Operating expenses include the cost of 12,014 tons steel rails, and all other outlay for renewals, maintenance and improvement of the property. Nothing has been charged to construction account this year.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company has also declared a dividend of 2 ⅌ cent., payable Feb. 1 upon the following statement, December being partly estimated:

	1882.	1881.
Gross earnings	$6,[illegible]	$6,[illegible]
Operating exp. and taxes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earnings	$2,[illegible]	$[illegible]
Interest and rentals	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Balance	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Equals ⅌ share	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance for 1882 appropriated as follows:		
Dividend 2 ⅌ cent, Feb., 1883	$[illegible]	
Construction	[illegible]	
Surplus	[illegible]	$[illegible]

Operating expenses include $350,000 paid for steel rails, $15,000 for new locomotives, and $70,000 for new iron bridges. Construction expenditures include $60,000 paid for improved terminal improvements at Detroit, Bay City, and South Bend, $40,000 for new stock yards at Detroit Junction, and about $50,000 for new buildings.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canada Southern Railway Company held to-day the following statement was presented December, 1882, being partly estimated:

	1882.	1881.
Gross earnings	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Operating expenses and taxes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earnings	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Interest and rentals	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Balance	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Equals ⅌ share	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance for 1882 appropriated as follows:		
Dividend 2 ⅌ cent, Feb., 1883	$[illegible]	
Construction	[illegible]	
Surplus	[illegible]	$[illegible]

Operating expenses include $350,000 paid for steel rails, $15,000 for new locomotives, and $70,000 for new iron bridges. Construction expenditures include $60,000 paid for improved terminal improvements at Detroit, Bay City, and South Bend, $40,000 for new stock yards at Detroit Junction, and about $50,000 for new buildings.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canada Southern Railway Company held to-day the following statement was presented December, 1882, being partly estimated:

	1882.	1881.
Gross earnings	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Operating expenses and taxes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earnings	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Interest and rentals	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Balance	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Equals ⅌ share	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance for 1882 appropriated as follows:		
Dividend 2 ⅌ cent, Feb., 1883	$[illegible]	
Construction	[illegible]	
Surplus	[illegible]	$[illegible]

Operating expenses include $350,000 paid for steel rails, $15,000 for new locomotives, and $70,000 for new iron bridges. Construction expenditures include $60,000 paid for improved terminal improvements at Detroit, Bay City, and South Bend, $40,000 for new stock yards at Detroit Junction, and about $50,000 for new buildings.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales Dec. 23.

UNITED STATES, STATE, AND CITY BONDS (IN $1,000).

50 U. S. 4s, r	114½	6 Tenn. comp	40
10 U. S. 4½s, c	112½	1 Tenn. 6s, old	45½
6 Va. 6s, old	35¾