name and address and the names of the articles inclosed.

Matter of the second, third, and fourth classes containing any writing or printing not authorized is made liable to letter-rate postage. Any attempt to inclose matter of a higher class in that of a lower is punishable by a fine of $10. The Postmaster-General is directed to furnish for public use double or return-paid postal-cards, and a double or return-paid letter-envelope, on which stamps of the denominations now in use may be placed.

SHERMAN SATISFIED.

HIS OPINIONS ON THE NEW ARMY BILL.

Washington Post, Dec. 17.

A representative of the *Post* called on Gen. Sherman at his rooms in the Ebbitt House last night for the purpose of obtaining his views on the pending bill for the reorganization of the army. Though courteous, as usual, Gen. Sherman preferred not to commit himself to any detailed expression of opinion on the new Army bill, because it affected the interests of so many of his old fellow-officers, but he felt certain that the Committee had acted in a spirit of fairness to the army at large.

"Have you examined the bill, General?" said the *Post*.

"That is just what I am doing now," said the General, pointing to the huge document lying open on the table before him. "I find," continued he, "that the first part of the bill provides for the reorganization on a basis of 25,000 men and thirty regiments, in lieu of the present forty. It affects the staff departments and bureaus more than it does the line of the army. This part of the bill is comparatively short and condensed, and is all embraced in the first seventeen pages. The whole of the remainder of the bill, which has 204 pages of printed matter, enacts a law substantially made up heretofore of regulations, embracing the articles of war. On the whole, I am pleased with the bill, because it makes clear and distinct many things which heretofore have been uncertain or dependent on *usage and custom*."

"I observe," said the *Post*, "that one of the newspapers this morning charges that the bill legislates Gen. Drum out of office to make way for a relative of yours!"

"So I have been told," replied the General, "and have only to say that the writer displayed both his ignorance and his malice in the publication of such stuff. Gen. Drum will not be legislated out of office. He is not affected by it at all. If the bill becomes a law, Adjutant-General Townsend will be mustered out. Gen. Drum is Assistant Adjutant-General, and by reason of seniority will be promoted, unless the President by his own volition selects some one *else*."

"What relative of yours is alluded to in that article?"

"I don't know; I haven't a relative in the army. Gen. Miles is no relative of mine, but a connection by reason of having married my *niece*."

"Has Gen. Miles been mentioned for the place?"

"He has been mentioned by the newspapers, I believe, in connection with the office; but I have never mentioned his name, nor have I heard the President or Secretary of War mention it in that connection. Gen. Miles is, however, *an officer of very high merit, and has been* in active service on the frontier ever since the Civil War."

Gratified with even so small a gleaning of information, the *Post* bowed itself out and left the General to his meditations.

BAUMER.

GERMAN-AMERICANS IN GERMANY—DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE CASE OF JULIUS BAUMER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The President, through the Secretary of State, has replied to the House resolution originated by Representative Brentano calling for all papers and correspondence between this Government and the Government of the German Empire, in relation to the expulsion from the whole territory of the German Empire of Julius Baumer, a naturalized citizen of the United States and a resident of Chicago, while on a visit to his aged parents at Munster, in violation of the Treaty of 1828.

The Secretary of State, in a letter to Minister Bayard Taylor, instructed him to call the attention of the Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs to the facts of the case, and request that proper inquiry be instituted, and, if the facts should be found to be as represented, that measures might be taken to prevent a recurrence of like annoyance to citizens of the United States similarly situated; and Minister Taylor was further instructed to add that it was expected that Mr. Baumer would be reimbursed for any expenses to which he might have been subjected in consequence of those arbitrary proceedings of the Westphalian authorities.

The Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, in response to Minister Taylor, gives the result of the investigation, saying that Baumer, who by descent was of Prussian nationality, sought and obtained his discharge from that nationality in the year 1868, at the age of 21 years; thereupon he emigrated to America, and after having acquired North American citizenship returned *in September, 1877, to Munster, for the purpose* of sojourning there with his parents. After he had remained for several months the Royal Government at Munster, acting on the assumption that it was not Baumer's intention to return to North America, but simply to evade the performance of German military duty, caused him to be notified under date of Dec. 12, 1877, that he must either leave the territory of the German Empire within eight days, or, in case he should remain in Germany, perform his military duty. This notification caused Baumer to address to the Royal Minister of the Interior on the 20th of the same month a request that he might be permitted to make a longer stay in Munster, as, owing to the want of means, he should not be able to enter upon his return *journey to America until February of the* following year. Primarily the expulsion was suspended for the time being, the Minister according Baumer permission to reside at Munster until the middle of February ensuing. Baumer, however, left for America in January, without the use of measures of force or even the existence of a necessity for their use. Baumer did not make the measure of expulsion the occasion of any complaint whatever.

As regards the admissibility of the measure of expulsion itself, the Royal Government at Munster adopted it in the exercise of its constitutional competence. The decision of the Government was especially influenced by the circumstance that in the City of Munster, particularly for some years past, a not inconsiderable number of persons liable to military duty, who had been discharged from Germany and had acquired a foreign and particularly also a North American nationality, had returned to reside permanently. In view of the fact that this false state of things, which had become a general annoyance and a danger to public order, required there a more severe application of the right of expulsion, the Government saw particular reasons for a non-indulgent course toward Baumer also, and consequently decreed his expulsion. The Minister says he will take care that in future, in the treatment of similar cases, the general points of view established by the Imperial Government shall receive full consideration at the hands of the local authorities; but he cannot recognize an obligation to replace the damages incurred, as alleged, by Baumer through the action of the Royal Government at Munster, for this reason, if for no other, that the local tribunal acted within its competence, not exceeding its powers.

A sufficient foundation for such a claim would also be wanting, for the reason that Baumer, at as early a period as November, 1877, before there was any question of his expulsion, had declared, in a communication to the Royal Government at Munster, that it was his intention, as he had a business of his own in Chicago, to visit his parents until the spring only, and also for the reason that he voluntarily made no use of the permission accorded to him for a further sojourn until the middle of February following.

NOTES AND NEWS.

FILLEY'S CRUSADE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—Filley, who was removed as the Postmaster at St. Louis, is waging bitter and unscrupulous war upon the President's nominee for the place. The perfect command he seems to have of all the arts, devices, and questionable methods of machine politicians affords a full vindication of his own removal. The contest is being conducted very quietly, and reflects great discredit upon all concerned.

BANGS.

Judge Bangs left for Chicago this evening. He leaves confident that he is to be retained in office. It is now ascertained that before he left Chicago it had been definitely determined to remove him from office, and that the selection of the name of his successor would have been left to half a dozen of the prominent lawyers of Chicago. Judge Bangs' presence here, however, has had some effect, and he leaves with the assurance that the tenure of his office is secure at least until after the trial of the Custom-House cases. It is very doubtful if he will be retained longer than that.

THE NEW YORK NOMINATIONS.

Conkling to-day arranged matters so that the Committee on Commerce did not meet, and some New York nominations were carried over the recess. This will remove the question of action upon them from the contest for the approaching election for United States Senator.

THE YELLOW-FEVER COMMISSION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 19.—The Hon. Casey Young, Chairman of the House Committee to examine into and report upon the cause of the yellow fever outbreak in the Southern States last summer, has appointed the following Sub-Committees to visit afflicted sections, namely: Garfield, Chittenden, and Morse to visit Memphis and vicinity, and Gibson, Hooker, and Young to visit New Orleans and vicinity. The Sub-Committees of the House and Senate will sit and act jointly during their Southern tour.

THANKS.

A meeting of Senators and Representatives from the Southern States was held at the Capitol this evening for the purpose of giving expression to public sentiment in the region recently afflicted by the yellow fever toward the people of the North for their charity and assistance during the epidemic. Senator Eustis presided, and H. D. Money acted as Secretary.

A committee, composed of the Hon. E. John Ellis, Senators Lamar, Harris, and Garland, and Representatives Casey Young, Jorden E. Cravens, Van H. Manning, and John Goode, reported a series of resolutions expressing the most grateful feeling towards the people of the North for their generous charity and kindness during the prevalence of the fever.

Eloquent speeches were made by Senator Eustis, Representatives Young, Ellis, Manning, and others.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS

partook of slight nourishment to-night, and his attendants reported that he had been sleeping during the evening. His condition remains exceedingly precarious.

MILITARY PRISONERS.

The House Committee on Claims to-day authorized Mr. Henderson to report to the House with favorable recommendation the pending bill authorizing the proper accounting officer of the Treasury to pay the amount due the State of Tennessee for keeping and maintaining United States military prisoners from the 1st of July, 1863, until Dec. 1, 1871.

MRS. GAINES' CLAIM.

The House Committee on Private Land Claims to-day agreed to report to the House with a favorable recommendation a bill granting Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines the title to 5,470 arpents of land in the State of Louisiana. The balance of her claim, 82,000 arpents, was disallowed.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Collectors of Internal Revenue—James S. Wolfe, District of Colorado; John L. Pennington, District of Dakota.

Indian Agents—Henry J. King, Lach Lake Agency, Minn.; Samuel A. Russell, Gescalero, Apache Agency, New Mexico; Philemon B. Hunt, Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Indian Territory; L. H. Kellogg, Los Pinos Agency, Arizona.

Postmasters—Ohio: John H. Greene, Medina; Thomas C. Thomson, Cardington; Thomas H. Blake, Lebanon; L. Weirick, Tiffin. Wisconsin: B. M. Bebee, Broadhead. Missouri: I. A. Woodmancy, Pleasant Hill. Iowa: P. St. Clair, Hamburg; Orland Michis, Afton; George Phillips, Brooklyn; Anthony Lorenz, Clarinda; James Ruth, Lansing. Illinois: Mrs. Mary E. Harlan, Winchester; J. W. Coventry, Edwardsville; James H. McClure, Gibson City; R. N. Hinman, Mt. Vernon; H. R. Crenshaw, Marengo; Patrick A. Bebins, Corning; Mrs. Emily L. Dilman, Toledo; Zina A. Wellman, Cherokee; Joseph Edgington, Eldoro. Michigan: William Verbeck, Holland. Missouri: John J. Heisel, Brunswick.

BONDS CALLED IN.

The following are the descriptions of the balance of the outstanding bonds of 1865, called yesterday, interest to cease on the 18th of March, 1879: Coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1865, namely: $100, No. 147,001 to No. 148,720, both inclusive; $500, No. 105,001 to 106,995, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 201,001 to 210,542. Total coupons, $2,439,250. Registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st of July, 1870, as follows: $50, No. 2,494 to No. 2,503, both inclusive; $100, No. 19,280 to 19,297, both inclusive; $500, No. 11,327 to 11,337, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 39,305 to 39,316, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 12,705 to 12,722, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 25,701 to 25,898, both inclusive. Total registered, $3,550,850.

WASHINGTON TAXPAYERS CORNERED AT LAST.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The Supreme Court of the United States rendered an opinion, in which all the Judges concurred, establishing the legality of taxes imposed by the late Board of Public Works of Washington for the magnificent improvements which were planned and carried out by ex-Gov. Shepherd. William W. Corcoran, Columbus Alexander, and other non-progressive property-holders resisted the assessment, refused to pay their taxes, and have gone from court to court during the last eight years, trying to obtain a decree against the legality of the Shepherd Government and taxes assessed by it. They have exhausted human power. This final decree means that Corcoran, Alexander, and others must pay their taxes or lose their property. The decree is worth several hundred thousand dollars to the District of Columbia, as many of the wealthiest property-owners have paid no taxes for eight years.

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY.

The rumor is revived that Senator Christiancy will be tendered a foreign mission, so that his seat in the Senate may be vacated for ex-Senator Chandler. Christiancy's health is very poor, and he is suffering under the pressure of Senatorial duties.

EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHT PATENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Edison's patent for a divisible electric light would have been issued to-day, as it has reached the last stage, its issue having been ordered, and only needing the payment of the final fee. Until that is paid the Commissioner of Patents withholds his signature. Edison's delay in this matter is due to the fact that the condition of his application for patents in Europe are so situated that publicity might hinder their issue. By delaying the payment of the final fee (and this delay can be continued six months), the patent remains secret, while ready for issue at any moment.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

PINCHING THE PRAYER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—Eden, of Illinois, looks lonesome since his defeat for reelection. It is noticed that he is in less favor than ever with Congressmen, who dislike his eternal "I object." Eden is a very poor imitation of Holman. It is a curious fact that both of those petulant objectors have been beaten. The ambition to be called Watchdog of the Treasury is very great. It is a very easy way to be called a statesman in the rural districts to be known as the great objector to all jobs. But it happens, as a practical fact, that it is not always the jobs that are objected to. "I object" is a short and easy speech for a man to learn, who, either from want of education, or inexperience, is not able to make a better one. But the speech is quite as likely to be spoken when the Chaplain rises as at any other time. "I object" before the prayer, you know, might save the Chaplain's salary. Who knows that the crown of virtue might not be given to the Democratic demagogue, even if he should show his zeal for retrenchment by commencing with the prayer?

GENEVA AWARD.

The attorneys of the New York Insurance Companies are very much gratified at the speech of Bicknell, of Indiana, in favor of their bill to send the Geneva award to the Court of Claims. Appropos of the Geneva award, the following story, told by a local wag, will be amusing. Its pertinence will be seen when it is heard that Genevieve Ward appears next week at the National Theatre:

"What do you think of the Geneva award?" asked a reporter of a Congressman slightly inebriated.

"Think of her? Never saw her."

"Saw who? I'm talking about the Geneva award."

"So am I. Geneva Ward, old fellow—50 years old—going to see her at National."

"And I'm asking you about the Ge-ne-va A-ward," shouted the pen-driver. "Don't you understand?"

"*My friend*," said the obfusticated Solon, solemnly, "you've been drinking. Better go home and sleep-or off—sleeperoff, old fel, sleeperoff."

SENATORIAL COURTESY.

Newspaper-correspondents generally, in commenting upon the speech of Blaine in the Senate, referred to the fact that Conkling was busy most of the time with writing and reading, and that Senator Edmunds was reading a book. The result of these comments shows a noticeable sensitiveness, both to public criticism and to the demands of Senatorial etiquette. Senator Edmunds has made haste to say that the book he had in his hands was a book of authorities upon some of the very points under discussion, and that he was not reading it, except in connection with the debate. Conkling, too, is unwilling that his apparent discourtesy should be considered as an intentional affront to his old opponent, Blaine, and gives out that he was busy in preparing the brief in a law-case that had to be immediately finished. The Senate and the United States Supreme Court are places where etiquette still has some influence. Non constat, a United States Senator may still put his feet upon the desk, and pare his nails during speeches.

TOM HENDRICKS.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, intends to spend the winter here after the holidays. Supreme-Court business is assigned as the reason, but the knowing ones say that he proposes to work up his campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Mr. Hendricks will keep a close watch upon Thurman, who is his most formidable Western rival, and will not be slow to take advantage of any slips that Thurman may make. Gov. Hendricks will also have an opportunity of meeting all the political managers, and can make up his slate for 1880. He will find it a difficult task to conciliate the Ohio men, who idolize Thurman, and who claim that Hendricks cannot carry Ohio in the Presidential year.

DEMOCRATIC "INS" AND "OUTS."

Democrats cannot come to any harmonious conclusion as to the advisability of an extra session of Congress, or of the Senate. The great army of "outs" want one, for the reason that it would give the Democrats control of the Senate, and would make room for a great many hungry office-seekers. The pressure upon Democratic Senators for these places is already very considerable. On the other hand, employes of the House are opposed to an extra session. They can hold their places, if there is no extra session, until December next; and nearly all of these places, after March 4, will be practical sinecures. These employes know, however, that it is not certain that the Democrats can organize the next House, or, if they can, that their friends will be on top. Accordingly, the Democratic "ins" in the House are against an extra session. The Democratic "outs" everywhere are for it. The Republican "ins" in the Senate, of course, are opposed to an extra session, and will pool their issues with their Democratic colleagues in the House.

PERSONAL.

Senator Patterson, of South Carolina,—"Honest John," of the Indian Committee,—gained twenty-one pounds during the recess. His trip to the Indian Territory benefited him. He seems to have recovered his old buoyancy, which he lost with the troubles of last spring. His son "Silas," who served an apprenticeship at the Treasury branch of the Government Printing-Office, has gone to California to enter upon journalism in some capacity.

Congressman Schleicher, who never loses sight of the Rio Grande, has caused to be officially printed the report of Minister Foster upon the commercial relations between the United States and Mexico. THE TRIBUNE was the first newspaper in the United States to print this. A New York paper to which it was offered refused to give it space,—for the reason, doubtless, that a plain statement of the truth might interfere with its Mexican circulation.

The Independents from the South who have been elected to the next Congress are very much courted here. Both parties are trying to make much of them; and it is fair to say that these Independents seem to enjoy it, and will try to leave their position equivocal as long as it will be of advantage to them.

Gen. Banks is very glad to avail himself of the opportunity of lecturing in the West, as he is a poor man, has an expensive family, and greatly needs money. It is now expected that he will be appointed United States Marshal of Massachusetts upon the expiration of his Congressional term next March. Roland G. Usher, present occupant of that office, has been a strong Butler man, worked against the Republicans last year, and is not likely to be reappointed.

Senator George E. Spencer, of Alabama and Deadwood, comes back to the Senate from his summer in the mines with a chin-beard, which greatly changes his appearance.

Senator Oglesby—our Dick—highly appreciates the compliments THE TRIBUNE recently paid him in its editorial, and says it is worth something to have such encomiums, even it the goal in the distance shall not be reached.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., occupies here the fine old house which was the homestead of the rich Samuel Hooper during his Congressional life. Mr. Hooper was the father of Senator Sumner's wife's first husband, and took part with Sumner against the wife in their old quarrel. The ex-wife, since the death of Sumner, has lived mainly in Europe, and has a comfortable income from the property left her by her father-in-law and by Mr. Sumner.

Miss Porter, of Indianapolis, daughter of A. G. Porter, First Comptroller of the Treasury, is a beautiful blonde, and will be one of the most attractive debutantes of the winter.

Grace Greenwood has abandoned Washington journalism for a time, and is educating her daughter in music in Europe.

McDonald, the sculptor, is here, urging an appropriation for a monument to Gen. Custer at West Point.

Secretary Evarts will be obliged to vacate his fine house Jan. 1, as his lease expires, and the owner of the house—Huntington, of the Alaska Fur Seal Company—wishes to occupy it himself.

The strange story is told of Newton Baker, short-hand secretary of Gov. Pound, of the Texas Pacific Road, that he can take down in short-hand with one hand and transcribe in long-hand simultaneously with the other.

Col. Mosby sails for his Consulate at Hong Kong Jan. 1. He has been drawing his salary with regularity since July last. He succeeded in getting his original appointment changed from a ship-town, where people live only in boats, to Hong Kong, a much more agreeable place of residence. Col. Mosby still awaits confirmation from the Senate.

Senator Sargent has been in broken health a long time. Recently he has been very seriously ill with malarial fever,—one of the scourges of this climate,—and will sail shortly for the Bermuda Islands, in hope of regaining his strength.

Ben Butler will no longer need to have a mortgage on Senator Jones' furniture to secure his rent of $10,000 annually for the granite house occupied by the Nevada Senator. Senator Jones' profits from Sierra-Nevada stock are said to have been $1,500,000.

Senator Chaffee looks very comfortable with his daily income from the new mine of $6,000. He positively declines to be a candidate for reelection to the Senate, but he would probably give his income if he could be sure of perfect health. He has been a great sufferer for the last year, and his health is by no means fully reestablished.

Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, who recently had so severe an attack of vertigo, appears to be subject to that trouble. This particular attack was caused by a change in the kind of mineral water he is accustomed to drink before breakfast in the morning. He changed to a water that was more saline than he had been accustomed to take, and, as the modern Secretaries of the Navy have a natural repugnance to saline or marine matters, it would have been easy to have predicted that a change would be injurious.

Representative Elam, of Louisiana, goes about on two crutches. He was recently thrown from a stage in New Orleans, and had both legs broken.

Acklen has been exonerated some more. The wicked call the decision a pardon; the Committeemen say it is a verdict. E. B. W.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—A communication was received from Davenport, the United States Supervisor of Elections at New York, suggesting amendments in the Naturalization laws. Referred.

Mr. Christiancy reported a substitute for the bill of Mr. Black to repeal certain sections of the Revised Statutes. The substitute provides for the repeal of Sec. 820, providing a test-oath for jurors. Ordered printed and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Beck gave notice that he would call up the bill for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Dorsey, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably on the bill to provide for the deficiency in the transportation of mails by railroad.

Mr. McDonald introduced a bill to reimburse several States for interest on the war loan and for other purposes. Referred.

The House bill appropriating $450,000 for the transportation of mails by railroads was passed.

The Vice-President appointed as a Conference Committee on the part of the Senate, on the Fortification Appropriation bill, Messrs. Windom, Allison, and Withers, and on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill Messrs. Windom, Dorsey, and Wallace (Pa.).

Mr. Davis (W. Va.) introduced a bill making an appropriation to improve the Little Kanawha River in West Virginia. Referred.

The Senate took up the bill to amend the Patent laws.

Several amendments were offered and rejected, and, pending discussion, the bill was laid aside informally.

Mr. Burnside took the floor to explain the provision of the bill recently reported from the Joint Committee for the reorganization of the army. He said the officers of the army were law-abiding men, and, while they might disagree as to regulations and customs, always obeyed the law. Nearly all the troubles between the staff and line had arisen from uncertainty as to the regulations of the service, and it was for the purpose of turning them into a law that the Committee had ingrafted numerous army regulations in the bill. The Committee tried to keep in view both the efficiency and economy of the service. He quoted at length from the bill, and said it was most likely that in a few years hence some of the cavalry regiments might be changed to infantry regiments, and thus the expense of the service be decreased.

Referring to the provision forbidding the further manufacture of arms by the Ordnance Department, he said he thought it was calculated to stimulate the invention of arms throughout the country. It had been said by the opponents of the bill that it curtailed the powers of the Secretary of War. He denied that such was the case. In no way did it abridge the powers of that officer. The General-in-Chief had no power to appoint staff officers. The bill provided that they should be appointed by the President upon recommendation of the commanding General, and he (Burnside) knew of no one better fitted to recommend appointments than the commanding General of the army. In the earliest days of the Government the Secretary of War was not considered a part of the army. He had always been considered a civil officer. In conclusion, Mr. Burnside said he was satisfied that some system of reform was necessary, and should be made at this time.

The bill reorganizing the army was then laid aside.

Mr. Dorsey then called up the House bill to amend the act of June 20, 1878, and to fix the rate of interest on bonds authorized by said act to be issued by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The bill passed—28 to 16.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to amend the statutes in relation to patents, and Mr. Windom gave notice that he would hereafter submit the following as an additional section: In any suit brought in any court now having jurisdiction in patent cases, for an alleged infringement of any patented article, device, process, invention, or discovery, where it shall appear that defendant purchased the same from the manufacturer thereof, or from the person or firm engaged in the operation, sale, or practical application thereof, or that he manufactured or applied the same for and to his own use, and not for sale, nor for making a product for the sale, if plaintiff shall recover a judgment for merely nominal damages, the Court shall adjudge that he pay all the costs of the suit, and if the plaintiff shall not recover the sum of $50 or over the Court shall adjudge him to pay his own costs, unless it shall also appear that the defendant, at the time of such purchase, manufacture, or practical application, had knowledge or actual notice of the existence of such patent, and that such purchase, manufacture, or practical application was an infringement of the rights of plaintiff.

Laid over to be submitted hereafter.

Mr. Davis (Ill.) said the bill now before the Senate was calculated in many respects to effect improvements in the Patent laws. He spoke of the present imperfections in the Patent laws, and the difficulties which the inventors, as well as consumers, were subjected to. He submitted an amendment to the first section of the bill, "that if, in any suit instituted in any one Circuit Court of the United States, the validity of the patent shall be determined upon a final hearing, any other Circuit Court may recognize said decision, and in its discretion grant injunctions based thereon, to continue pending an appeal to the Supreme Court of the first suit, and if the validity of any such patent has been decreed against in a suit instituted in any one Circuit Court any other Circuit Court may, in its discretion, grant a stay of proceedings in any United States suit brought under said patent pending an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in said first suit."

Pending discussion, the Vice-President announced as the Select Committee to inquire whether the constitutional rights of citizens were violated in the recent elections, in accordance with the resolution of Mr. Blaine, adopted on Tuesday, Messrs. Teller, Cameron (Wis.), Kirkwood, Mitchell, Plumb, Bayard, Wallace, Bailey, and Garland.

Mr. Mitchell asked to be excused, and said, in justice to himself and constituents, he could not serve on the Committee; besides, he could not serve on account of sickness in his family. He was in full sympathy with the investigation, however.

Mr. Plumb said it was impossible for him to serve, and asked to be excused.

Both Senators were excused, but no appointments were made to fill the vacancies.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Patent bill, and Mr. Christiancy spoke at length of the imperfections in our Patent laws, but was unable to conclude his remarks to-day.

On motion of Mr. Wadleigh, further consideration of the Patent bill was postponed until Tuesday, Jan. 7.

The Vice President appointed Mr. Hoar a member of the Select Committee under the Blaine resolution in place of Mr. Mitchell, declined, and Mr. McMillan a member in place of Mr. Plumb, declined.

Mr. Teller, Chairman of the Select Committee, submitted a resolution authorizing the Committee to employ such clerks and stenographers as may be necessary.

Mr. Voorhees submitted a resolution instructing the Census Committee to inquire into the advisability of including in the next census the total number of pensioners of Indian blood in the Indian Territory; the number of mixed bloods, number of white members of tribes by marriage relation, amount of property owned, the extent of agriculture, the number of schools in that Territory, children attending, etc. Agreed to.

The House joint resolution extending the time for the Joint Committee on the transfer of the Indian Bureau to report was passed.

After executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

J. G. Young took the seat made vacant by the death of J. J. Leonard, of the Fifth Louisiana District.

Mr. Cabell asked leave to offer a resolution reciting the charges made against Alexander Rives, the Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Virginia, in regard to his action in issuing writs of habeas corpus for bringing before him two prisoners, now in custody, under a charge of murder, and *directing the Judiciary* Committee to inquire into the facts connected with his action, and what action should be taken in relation thereto.

Messrs. White and Hale objected.

Mr. Cabell hoped the objectors would be noted.

Mr. Townsend (N. Y.) inquired if the members were to be menaced in the discharge of their duties. He understood the gentleman from Virginia to call it in a menacing manner that he wanted it noted who objected, and that was a breach of privilege.

The Speaker—The reporters are bound to note objections.

Mr. White—Oh, it did not alarm anybody.

Mr. Cabell—I neither menaced anybody nor intended to menace anybody, and when I intend to do so I will make a demonstration the gentleman (Townsend) will not mistake. I merely wanted to put on record who objected to a simple resolution of inquiry.

The Speaker—The minority have a right to object, and they avail themselves of that right very frequently.

By this time there was a great deal of confusion in the hall, and Mr. Acklen suggested that the riot act should be read.

Mr. Townsend (N.Y.) remarked that that should have been read during the late election in Louisiana, to which Acklen retorted that the same thing might be said of New York.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Throckmorton offered an amendment providing that no Indians living outside of the Indian Territory shall be moved into that Territory, unless authorized by act of Congress.

After discussion, Mr. Atkins moved as a substitute for the amendment an amendment limiting the prohibition to Indians of Arizona and New Mexico. Adopted.

Mr. Scales moved to strike out the clause appropriating $15,000 for the expenses of Indian Commissioners. After a long discussion, the motion to strike out was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Scales, the number of Indian police was reduced to 400 privates and fifty officers.

Mr. Throckmorton offered as a new section an amendment for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, but subsequently withdrew it.

The Committee rose, and reported the bill to the House.

A separate vote was demanded on the amendment (agreed to in Committee) prohibiting the removal of the Indians of Arizona and New Mexico to the Indian Territory, and it was adopted—yeas, 97; nays, 94.

The bill then passed.

Mr. Harrison, Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service, submitted the report of the Committee in reference to the investigation made by it into the charges made against certain members of the House receiving money and aiding in the passage of the bill providing for the payment of interest on the 3.65 District bonds. The report states that there is not a particle of testimony showing that any money had been used, or any corrupt influence brought to bear in passing the bill, and that the publication in the Washington *Post* of an article making such charges was a wanton and wholly unjustifiable attack on members of this House, and concludes with a resolution discharging the Committee from further considering the matter.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Durham, Clymer, and Smith (Pa.), and Baker (Ind.), Clymer, and Singleton as conferees on the part of the House on the Military Academy and Fortification Appropriation bills, respectively.

Adjourned.

IT IS A WEARY WAY.

The Overwhelming Nature of the Woes which Hurried Charles Adams to His Grave.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—Charles Adams, an Englishman 43 years of age, dropped dead in the Friendly Inn, No. 22e Broadway, at 11 o'clock this morning. The circumstances surrounding this case are of more than ordinary interest to the public. Deceased was President of the St. Louis Temperance Reform Society, and a faithful and hard-working advocate of temperance. Eighteen months ago he came to this country. Just before leaving England he had lost all of his property, which consisted of large paper-mills, an elegant residence, and a warehouse. The flood also carried away his wife and two children, and the loss of them was what induced him to turn his back on the scene of his troubles. He arrived in America in a disabled condition, and what money he had left was soon spent in procuring medical attention, nurses, etc. For the past three months he has been in a very feeble condition. Dr. Lardlaw has been attending him, and he states that the patient's pulse was at times down to thirty, a lower pulsation than he had ever seen a patient have and live before. His pulse never went higher than forty. This fact has attracted the attention of the medical faculty, and they intend holding an autopsy on the body after the Coroner has held an inquest. Not only was Adams once a rich man, but he had served with distinction in the Crimean war, and bore evidences of his good conduct in the shape of war medals.

HAMPTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 19.—There has been little change in Gov. Hampton's condition, but his friends think he is slowly improving. The past two days have not developed any unfavorable tendencies about his wound, and this gives hope that he will recover.

FOREIGN.

Loss of a Steamship by Collision in the Mediterranean.

One Hundred and Fifty Persons Supposed to Have Perished.

Sudden Death of Bayard Taylor at Berlin Yesterday.

Only Fourteen of Those on Board Known to Have Been Saved.

Views of the London Times on the Financial Situation in England.

Much Distress Among the Striking Operatives of Oldham.

A Turkish Commission Appointed to Settle the Greek Frontier Question.

DISASTER.

STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A telegram dated Galata (a suburb of Constantinople) at 3:30 p. m. today reports that the steamer Byzantine, from Marseilles for Constantinople, was sunk in a collision. One hundred and fifty lives are supposed to be lost.

CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The report that 150 lives were lost by the disaster to the steamer Byzantine is confirmed. Fourteen persons only were saved from the steamer.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

DEATH OF OUR MINISTER TO BERLIN.

By Cable to New York Herald.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Bayard Taylor, American Minister to Germany, died in this Capital at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He passed away from life as though sinking into sleep. Until recently a decided improvement in his condition has been perceptible, and the tidings of his sudden death will arouse universal grief and sorrow, because the deceased gentleman, although only accredited a short time, was a universal favorite. The Emperor William, the Crown Prince, and Prince Bismarck greatly esteemed Mr. Taylor, whose appointment as Minister to this Court was extremely welcome to them. Mrs. Taylor and her daughter devotedly nursed the deceased during his long illness, and their bereavement is indescribably sad.

To the Western Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Bayard Taylor, Minister of the United States, died at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The fatal symptoms came on suddenly. He had been out of bed, and was transacting business with the officials of the American Legation yesterday. His death was peaceful and painless.

REMINISCENCES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 19.—In conversation with the *Leader* reporter this evening, Col. John Hay gave some very interesting reminiscences of Minister Taylor. Col. Hay for many years enjoyed the intimate personal friendship of Taylor, and had not heard of his death till announced by the reporter. He was much shocked, but, after recovering, said: "I had expected as much, sooner or later." His disease was dropsy of the worst kind. He had two operations last winter, and fifteen pints of water were drawn from him. He would not give up, he had always been so vigorous. He has been connected with the New York *Tribune* for twenty-five years. He was city editor for a long time. Have heard him tell of that day of small things. He did city work, wrote editorials, and everything else, a good deal of the time. He was worked to death, nearly, but retained his freshness by always reading or writing something solid before going to bed at night. He made all his trips of travel in the interest of the *Tribune*. He was never engaged, being called traveler always, and went with an object, and not as other travelers go. His literary feats, some of them were very remarkable. He would write sometimes a whole page of the *Tribune* in a single day, and it was fine literary matter, too, and that which required much study. His greatest achievement in this line was that of writing nearly a page of the *Tribune* in twenty-four hours on the volume of Victor Hugo's poems. The remarkable thing about this was that the book arrived in New York one morning, and the next the review appeared with several columns of metrical translations of the poems, retaining their original vigor and strength.

He went to the Icelandic Millennial for the *Tribune*, and just before landing it was suggested that a poem should be written for the occasion. Seating himself, surrounded as he was by his friends, he wrote that gem, "Iceland's Thousand Years." In response to a toast at the celebration, he spoke in the native language, and astonished all present. He has been at work for years on his life of Goethe, but has only gathered the material thus far, and not written a word. His appointment as Minister was the crowning glory and honor of his life, and has been the cause of his death. The change in his mode of life was very great, and too much for him.

AFGHANISTAN.

DENIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A correspondent at Paris denies on the most trustworthy authority that Russia has yet recalled her Afghan Mission.

AN EXPEDITION.

A dispatch from Peshawur states that the expedition against the Zukkur Khels started Thursday. The tribe musters 700 warriors. It is expected if cornered they will fight until exterminated.

THE AMEER'S GRAND COUNCIL TO FIGHT THE BRITISH.

Special to London Times.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—Shortly before the outbreak of the Anglo-Afghan war Shere Ali called an assembly of the Afghan Chiefs to Cabul. Two hundred and fifty Chiefs appeared. On the day assigned for the meeting Shere Ali entered the hall at the head of a large and brilliant suite, and made a speech on the relations between Russia, England, and Afghanistan. Russia, he said, having always been friendly to Afghan traders at the fairs at Orenburg, etc., he—Shere Ali—had thought it his duty to give respectful reception to the Embassy the Czar had sent him. He relied upon the friendship of Russia, whose power, greatness, and right would be explained to them by the Keeper of the Great Seal. After this the dignitary mentioned read a *lengthy memorial on the riches and military* strength of the Russian Empire. He then complained of injuries received at the hands of the British Government, closing his speech with these words, "Return to your brethren, sharpen your swords, and saddle your horses. Be ready when I call you to make war against the enemies of our countries." After this the assembly held two more sittings to discuss military resources and tactics.

TURKEY.

ROMER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 19.—The American Consul, Gen. Heap, will not release Romer, the alleged American citizen imprisoned in Constantinople, as the Grand Vizier has informed him that *proofs exist of his (Romer's) guilt.*

THE GREEK QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 19.—The Porte, subject to the Sultan's approval, has nominated Mouktar Pasha, Abeddin Pasha, and Vahan Effendi Commissioners for the settlement of the Greek frontier question, and intends to invest them with relatively extensive powers.

NOT RETURNED.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A correspondent at Vienna denies that the Roumelian Commission has returned to Constantinople.

WILL BE EXPELLED.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A Constantinople dispatch says Romer will be expelled from Turkey with the consent of the American Legation.

AN UNPRECEDENTED GALE

prostrated a large number of houses, and it is feared many lives were lost.

BULGARIA.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A correspondent at Berlin states that, notwithstanding the denial by the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, it is known in authoritative circles here that negotiations are still pending relative to the method of starting a proposal for the joint occupation of the Bulgarian districts, in the event of disturbances, after the Russian evacuation. It is believed that Russia would refuse to assist, but this would not prevent other Powers from acting.

TURKEY WANTS MORE BRITISH MONEY.

Special to London Times.

PESTH, Dec. 4.—Important negotiations said to be going on between the British Ambassador and the Porte, or rather the Sultan, form the subject at present of town talk in Constantinople. For some time past a rumor has been current that the great barracks at Scutari and Haydar Pasha are being swept and prepared for the reception of British troops. According to the on dits, the discovery of a Mahomedan conspiracy was to serve as a pretext for this measure, which was devised for the purpose of meeting the possible emergency of difficulties arising about the withdrawal of the Russian troops. It is scarcely necessary to point out the futility of these conjectures, based on the fact of the Scutari barracks being put in order. The two regiments which could be quartered in those barracks would hardly count much either in case of a Mahomedan rising in the Capital or as a means of pressure on the Russians. These reports, however, indicate the general feeling on the part of the Turks that England is carefully guarding against all possible eventualities, and that negotiations in view of certain contingencies are in course. That the Turks themselves are not altogether reassured about the future is proved by the activity with which they have set to work to complete the defenses of the Tchataladja and Bulair lines and to arm them, for which purpose the siege guns brought down from the Quadrilateral are mainly used. It may be one indication that the negotiations between England and Turkey, of whatever nature they be, are progressing favorably, that a Turkish loan of $125,000,000 under English guarantee is being talked of. As security for this loan the tribute of Egypt, the revenues of Cyprus, and a portion of the revenues of Syria would be pledged. The first, however, being already pledged for the guaranteed loans of 1854-1855, and 1871, a portion of the loan would be employed towards redeeming this pledge by a sinking fund, the rest being applied to withdrawing the paper money, to paying the first installment of the indemnity to Russia, and the first costs of the reforms to be introduced in Asia. In this direction, again, conjecture may be far outstripping fact. The leading idea, however,—namely, that a disposition exists on the part of the English Government to lend a helping hand to enable Turkey to take the first step out of her financial difficulties,—may be quite correct. It would only show that it had been considered advisable to demonstrate to Turkey, not only the eventual, but also the actual, advantages of British protection.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE OLDHAM STRIKE.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A number of Oldham mills, principally of limited companies, have commenced running part of their machinery at the reduction. "Piecers" are engaged in "minders'" places, and do the work satisfactorily. The employers hope to dispense with the "minders" altogether. One or two mills have resumed in consequence of large and profitable orders. The reduction of wages will be a condition of the resumption of labor, and, probably, short time. The strike has entered upon the fourth week, and there has been lost, in wages alone, £60,000. There is great distress, and appeals are making for the relief of the laboring classes.

GLADSTONE.

Gladstone's willingness to contest Edinburghshire for the House of Commons is conditioned on the assurances by the Liberal committees that they can secure his return. The object is to win that important seat, the present member being a Conservative.

BEACONSFIELD COMPLIMENTED.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Lord Beaconsfield to-day, receiving a testimonial from the British residents of California, said that on his return from Berlin he was much gratified at the recognition his efforts received from the colonies, but this testimonial from the British residents of a great country like the United States was especially pleasing. The Treaty of Berlin, he believed, would tend to the pacification of Europe. In that belief it was made, and though there might be those desiring its failure, that was not the feeling of the signatory Powers, who are determined to see the treaty executed. All the conditions under which Cyprus had been secured and to enable the Sultan to carry out the regeneration of the most important part of his dominions, have been fulfilled. As a station, Cyprus was not second in value to Malta.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The *Times* in its financial article says: "There is a good demand for money maintained at the Bank of England. Seven per centum has been charged for advances. It is quite possible that, in spite of the influx of gold from abroad, the Bank return will show further reduction of the reserve. It is important in the present circumstances that too much should not be made of this circumstance. It is due almost entirely to the unprecedented expansion of the note circulation at a most inconvenient season of the year. At the present moment the banks, in London more particularly, have very large unemployed balances, and, through their disinclination to afford the usual accommodation, the *demand is thrown upon the Bank of* England. Simultaneously with this pressure securities have been realized to a large extent, and the proceeds sent into the provinces. It should be impressed upon those who do not absolutely need money that they only tend to aggravate the *temporary stringency by hoarding* up unnecessary supplies. There is no commercial demand worth speaking of, and there can consequently be no cause for the existing tightness after the turn of the year, provided fresh financial difficulties do not arise to create further distrust."

IMPROVING.

Mr. Welsh, the American Minister, is improving.

RESUMED.

The slate quarrymen at Bangor, Wales, resume work on the masters' terms.

ITALY.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

ROME, Dec. 19.—The *Bersaglieri* newspaper remarks that the new Ministry includes none of Signor Nicotera's adherents. Its opponents, if they unite, will consequently have a majority.

DISSATISFIED.

ROME, Dec. 19.—Nearly all the journals are unfavorable to the new Cabinet, which is considered merely transitional. Count Corti will resume the post of Ambassador to Constantinople.

GERMANY.

CLOSED BY ICE.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The harbor of Konigsburg, Prussia, is closed by ice.

THE TOBACCO DUTY.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The Government Committee of Inquiry rejected Prince Bismarck's tobacco-monopoly scheme, and favors a duty according to weight, as advocated by the National Liberals. It is believed that Bismarck will not accept the decision.

SUPPRESSED.

The Socialist newspaper *Zukunft* has been suppressed.

FRANCE.

POLITICAL.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The Senators of the Left have addressed a manifesto to the Senatorial electors, pointing out the prosperity secured by the Republic and the latent divisions among the Strictionists.

BUDGET ADOPTED.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 19.—The Senate adopted the budget of revenue.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

NEW LOAN.

PESTH, Dec. 19.—The Hungarian Diet, by a vote of 179 to 125, has authorized the Government to issue 40,000,000 florins in gold rentes to redeem the Treasury bonds.

MASSACRE IN MEXICO.

THE GOVERNOR OF JALISCO HAS A MEETING OF CITIZENS FIRED UPON—FIVE PROMINENT MERCHANTS OF GUADALAJARA MURDERED.

Correspondence New York Herald.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 7.—I am just in receipt of a dispatch from Guadalajara, State of Jalisco, containing the most startling news. Cold-blooded assassination has apparently been resorted to by the agents of the present Government to check the expression of opinion. The newly-elected Governor of the State of Jalisco, Senor Riestra, a firm partisan of Vallarte, has decreed an extraordinary tax of 1 per cent on all real estate and capital. That is to say, if a man owns land that the Assessors see fit to estimate as worth $100,000 (probably twice its value if brought to market) he must at once pay $1,000. This, in addition to the regular onerous taxes. A merchant who may be unfortunate enough to have $500,000 worth of stock *on hand (on which same stock, within the last* two years, he may have paid a heavy *prestamo*) must again hand over $5,000 cash.

Convinced of the injustice and hardship of this tax, the merchants of Guadalajara and other towns in the State telegraphed to President Diaz a protest, and asked for protection from the General Government. No answer to this *appeal was received, however, and when this tax* was being collected all who protested against it were at once imprisoned by order of Gov. Riestra. The merchants who had signed the telegram to the President were all imprisoned without delay.

On the evening of the 3d inst. the people of Guadalajara held a mass-meeting on the public square of that city to protest against these *outrageous proceedings*. The intolerant Governor, to convince the people of Guadalajara that they had no right whatever, either to hold mass-meetings or to protest against any act of his, ordered a detachment of troops out of the Government palace. These troops drew up in line, and, without the slightest warning, fired on the peaceable crowd, killing in pure wantonness five of Guadalajara's prominent merchants. I am anxiously awaiting names and details. It is reported that one of the slain was an English citizen. Such is the boasted security of life and property of which the Mexican Minister Zamacona has been boasting to the merchants of Chicago.

CASUALTIES.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 19.—Charles Colbert, an employe of the Joliet Rolling Mills, was run over last night by a switch engine on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, between the city and the mills, and instantly killed. Deceased had lived here about six weeks, and was a comparative stranger. An inquest was held.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 19.—The train out on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, three miles north of Plainwell, struck a sleigh crossing the track at that point. The sleigh contained a man named John McIntyre and wife and three children. Mr. McIntyre and one child were instantly killed. Mrs. McIntyre and the other children *were badly injured*, with slight hopes of recovery. McIntyre was a farmer living near Plainwell.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 19.—Shortly before 6 o'clock this evening a locomotive on the Northern Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway wrecked a sleigh and killed the occupant at the crossing near the *Driving Park* grounds, beyond the city limits. Deceased was a laborer named Peter Broasch, residing near the corner of Fond du Lac avenue and North street. He leaves a family.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 19.—Dr. George W. Ainger, the well-known veterinary surgeon, died this evening from the effects of a pistol-shot received early Wednesday morning. Deceased and an old friend, John B. Rice, were visiting together, when Rice drew a revolver to show Ainger. The weapon was in some way discharged, and the ball entered Ainger's abdomen. Rice was arrested, but claims that the shooting was accidental. He will be examined Saturday. The two men were old friends. Rice is a well-to-do farmer in Ashtabula County.

POOR WHISKY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 19.—James Gallagher, a farmer of Muscatine County, came to town yesterday with a load of corn, which having sold he imbibed a quantity of liquor and started for home. This morning his dead body was found frozen stiff in an unoccupied house where he had formerly lived. His horses were found in the field near by, *and the wagon in a ditch* several miles back. Gallagher was a widower, 40 years of age.

SPORTING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Dec. 19.—While out hunting to-day, Val Mendel, of the Albia *Union*, had a gun burst in his hands, he receiving injuries about the head and face that may result in the loss of an eye.

BURNED TO DEATH.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Dec. 19.—At Treichlers, Pa., to-day, the clothing of a child of Mrs. Minich was accidentally set on fire, and in the attempt to extinguish the flames the mother and child burned to death.

FATALLY BURNED.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 19.—A Duluth special to the *Pioneer-Press* says that Mrs. Funk, wife of a brewer there, was probably fatally burned by her clothing taking fire from a stove while sleeping near it.

FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH.

COHOES, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Patrick Rourke and family of five children, residing at the corner of Elm street and Bowery, were all burned to death by fire in their home last night.

CHARTER OAK.

Testimony of Halsey Stevens, Secretary of the Company.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 18.—The event of the Charter Oak conspiracy trial to-day was the evidence of Halsey Stevens, Secretary of the Company now and for several years, including the period of the Furber management. This witness was on the stand five hours. His most important evidence related to the signing of the famous Furber contract, under which assets represented to be worth $500,000 were contributed, and it appeared in evidence that he knew nothing of Furber and Wiggin, nor of the exact terms of the contract, until called to affix his signature as Secretary. All the preliminaries were arranged by President Walkeley and Vice-President White, and on the day of signing the contract Stevens was called into the Directors' room, where Furber read the contract. He had understood from Walkeley that the Directors had approved the measure, and, therefore, regarded it as a duty to give his signature. Furber remarked that he wanted the witness to consider the contract carefully, for, if he did not approve it fully, he (Furber) would have nothing more to do with the affair. Furber asked if the witness observed anything objectionable, and when the witness suggested that he did not quite like having no limit to the extra compensation that might be voted Furber for extra service and risks incurred, Furber satisfied his doubts by an explanation that this compensation would be passed upon by the Board of Directors, a majority always to be residents of Hartford. Furber also questioned the witness whether there were any other plan that set forth in the contract by which the impairment of capital could be made good, and a suggestion discussed was to shut off new business, and in time the Company would improve its condition by the recuperation incidental to the system. Evidently the witness concluded that the contract plan was best, and not only signed the document, but gave his full approval of the plan. During the examination the witness also read at length extracts from the record of the Directors' meetings under the Furber regime, showing the authorization of various real estate and loan transactions. The prosecution made a gain in getting in evidence the annual statement for 1875, the ruling-out of which heretofore has placed them at a disadvantage. It was admitted to-day in the form of an original document, the signatures proving to be according to the State law. The only other witness was W. D. Thurman, Surveyor, who examined the Company's West Virginia property, and testified that the Company had overvalued it in their assets.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 19.—This afternoon William Holbrook, of base-ball notoriety, and a member of last year's local League nine, took unto himself as wife Miss Mary O'Connor, a daughter of Detective Jere O'Connor, of the Milwaukee police force. The ceremony was performed at St. Gall's Church by the Rev. Father Lalumiere. The couple will settle down to housekeeping at once. Holbrook has gone into business here, with the intention of becoming a permanent resident.