

The interment will be in the cemetery attached to the church. The train will return to New York after the conclusion of the services. Most of the relatives will remain at the homestead at New Lebanon.

Private Secretary Smith denied tonight that the will would be read Saturday night. Under the circumstances, he would not give any information on the subject. The house was closed at 9 o'clock tonight. Mounted policemen Reynolds of the New York police were placed on guard over the buildings of the estate.

VARIOUS MEETINGS.

New York, 5.—Irving Hall Executive Committee to-night adopted resolutions on the death of Tilden, and appointed a committee of 24 to attend the funeral.

The County Democracy's Executive Committee took similar action, and deferred the meeting in memory of Robert O. Thompson, on account of Tilden's death.

A meeting of the New York Bar Association has been called by its President for to-morrow to take action in relation to the death of Tilden.

Mayor Grace has written a long communication to the Board of Aldermen which had called a special meeting to take appropriate action in regard to the funeral.

The Mayor pays a glowing tribute to the memory of the dead statesman, but makes no suggestion as to the course proper to be pursued by the municipal authorities.

Augusta, Ga., 5.—Yesterday morning Henry Davis, a colored youth, 19 years of age, was shot to death for assaulting a girl 10 years of age. A party of masked men boarded the train, took the prisoner from the officers and shot him.

Columbus, O., 5.—The Democratic State convention met yesterday, J. P. Richardson, the present State Treasurer was nominated for Governor. The name of General W. L. L. Price, of Chesterfield, was put in nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

Stockton, Cal., 5.—Buell's planing mill, ten houses and a block of lumber belonging to Moore & Smith, were destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss \$50,000, insurance \$85,000.

New York, 5.—Harrison Durfee, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died yesterday at his residence in this city.

Washington, 5.—Washington 0, Chicago 8.

Philadelphia.—St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 1.

New York.—Kansas City 4, New York 5.

Boston.—Boston 8, Detroit 9.

New York, 5.—The trial of the charges made by Mayor Grace against Commissioner of Public Work Squire was continued to-day. The third of the seven charges was taken up, which was for malfeasance in office in evading and failing to comply with certain provisions of the law. Several employees in the Department testified to the methods observed in employing men. The testimony had no sensational features.

Ottawa, Ont., 5.—A train of 13 cars containing the second load of tea direct from Yokohama has arrived at Winnipeg. Eight cars go to Brookville, two to Montreal and three to Chicago. Another train of ten cars is on the way from Victoria to Montreal.

Washington, 6.—The first session of the Forty-ninth Congress, which ended to-day, began on Monday, December 7th, 1885, and covered a period of seven months and twenty-eight days, or 241 days, exclusive of Sundays. Of this time the Senate was in session 164 days and the House 183 days. During that time there were introduced in the two Houses 13,292 measures, of which 10,014 were House bills and 214 House joint resolutions, 2891 bills and 83 joint resolutions of the Senate. The measures proposed for enactment into laws exceed in number by 2949 those introduced at the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress, which set for seven months and four days, or 185 days of actual working time. They covered all sorts of subjects. From the payment of the laborers at the Capitol for extra services, to the complex question of tariff legislation and legislation with respect to National Finance. Of the entire number, comparatively few were of what may be termed National importance. The greater number were measures of a private nature or of merely local importance, such as relief and pension bills, bills for the erection of public buildings, for bridging rivers, for granting right of way to railroads through military or Indian reservations, for the removal of political disabilities, for changing judicial districts, for establishing new Land Offices, for changing names or locations, for increasing the capital stock of National Banks, for printing public documents, etc., etc.

A very small percentage of the whole number of bills introduced, of either general or a private nature, became laws.

A comparatively small number succeeded in getting through the committees to which they were referred, and touching the calendars of their respective Houses. Some secured passage in the House in which they originated, but failed of action in the other branch, and a very large number still remain unconsidered by committees to which they were referred.

The total number of measures that passed both houses was 1,101, being 241 Senate bills and 860 bills which originated in the House. Of this total, 806 became laws with the President's approval, 181 became laws by limitation,

the President failing to either approve or disapprove them within the ten days after they were presented to him.

113 WERE VETOED,

and one failed by reason of the adjournment without action by the President.

Of new laws 745 were House measures and 241 Senate measures. The laws that became such by limitation were, with two exceptions, private pension and relief bills. The exceptions were the bills to authorize the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway to construct a road through the Indian Nation, and that to retire Lieutenant Randall.

Of the measures vetoed by the President, 36 were Senate bills and 77 bills of the House. Twenty-eight of the Senate bills vetoed were private pension bills, three were for the erection of public buildings (at Dayton, Ohio, Sioux City, Iowa, and Zanesville, Ohio,) one was to grant to railroads the right of way through the Indian reservation in Northern Montana, one to make Springfield, Massachusetts, a port of delivery, one to provide that the bodies of paupers, criminals and strangers dying within the District of Columbia unclaimed within a specified time after death, shall be turned over to medical colleges, and one to quiet the title to settlers on the Des Moines River lands, and one to provide for the construction of a bridge over Lake Champlain.

Of the House bills disapproved by the President, 74 were private pension bills, and three for the erection of public buildings. The proposed public buildings were for Asheville, North Carolina; Duluth, Minnesota, and Springfield, Mo.

The number of measures vetoed during the session were four more than have been vetoed from the foundation of the Government to the beginning of the session just closed. While nearly all of the vetoed bills of the Senate were reported back from the committees with the recommendation that they pass notwithstanding the President's objection, and while similar action was taken on some of the House bills, only one, that granting a pension to Jacob Roesler, was passed by the two houses over the veto. The Des Moines river bill passed the Senate over the veto, but failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote in the House. The motion to pass the bill to grant a pension Mary Anderson and Andrew J. Wilson over the President's veto were defeated in the House. The consideration of the other veto messages has been postponed to the next session.

The measures of importance that have been enacted into laws during the session in addition to the consular appropriation bills, are as follows:

BILLS PASSED.

The Presidential session bill; to allow merchant vessels and the owner of any property on board thereof to sue the United States for damages by collision from mismanagement of any Government vessel; accepting the Grant medals and trophies; to provide that the surveyed lands granted to railroads coterminous with the completed portions of such roads and in organized counties, shall not be exempt from local taxation on account of the lien of the United States upon them for the costs of surveying, selection or conveying; it also makes provision for selling such lands on the refusal or neglect of the companies to pay the costs of survey; the oleomargarine bill; the bill for the increase of the Navy; to provide that homestead settlers within railroad limits restricted to less than 160 acres, shall be entitled to have their additional entries patented without any further proof of settlement and cultivation; to reduce the appropriation for the construction of the building for the accommodation of the Congressional Library; providing that after July 1st, 1886, no fees shall be charged to American vessels for measurement of tonnage, issuing licenses, granting certificates of registry, etc., and amending the laws relative to shipping and discharging crews, the liability of owners licensing vessels, etc.; to forfeit the lands granted to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company and restore the same to settlement; to increase to \$12 a month the pensions of widows and dependent relations of deceased soldiers and sailors; declaring forfeited certain land grants made to the States of Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana; to amend Section 3334 of the Revised Statutes, requiring brewers commencing business to give a bond in a sum equal to three times the amount of the tax which they will be liable to pay during any one month, and to execute a new bond whenever required; directing the Secretary of the Treasury to deliver to the proper claimants or owners, silverware, jewelry, etc., captured by the United States Army during the late war; to reduce fees on domestic money orders for sums not exceeding \$5, from eight cents to five cents; to allow steam towing vessels to carry in addition to their crews, as many persons as the supervising inspector may authorize; for the relief of Fitz-John Porter; to provide for the sale of the Cherokee reservation; to enable the National Bankers Association to increase their capital stock and to change their names or locations, etc.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., 6.—United States revenue officers are out to make a raid upon a large number of illicit whisky stills reported to exist in the woods of Manitowoc County. Moonshiners are said to have flourished there for years,

having been enabled to avoid suspicion by representing themselves as farmers. They have raised their own grain for whisky distilling purposes and have readily disposed of it to saloonkeepers. One of the principal secret distilleries is run by an old woman, and she is said to have made a fortune out of it. A. Kauffman, of Manitowoc has been arrested and his still has been demolished by the revenue officers. Other arrests are to follow. It is said that the business has been carried on for years by a large number of so-called farmers.

SAN FRANCISCO, 6.—Chronicle, Tombstone, Arizona special: Advice from Sonora announces that Prefect Tarres of Magdalena, who was reported murdered by Apaches was not killed by them, but by a band of 25 Mexican revolutionists who secreted themselves on the road by which he had to pass. Twenty-two of them have been captured and hanged.

TOPEKA, Kas., 6.—A telegram was received here last evening, stating that a cyclone struck the town of Hartland and demolished twenty houses and did great damage to crops. Sixteen cars were blown from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe tracks and the telegraph wires prostrated for two miles west of the town. The full extent of the damage has not yet been learned. The storm struck other towns in the vicinity of Hartland, but the wires being down its effects cannot be learned.

ST. LOUIS, 6.—The Comercio del Valle, published in this city, prints a letter in its last issue from its correspondent in the City of Mexico to the effect that the presidents and ex-presidents of the Central American republics of Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica and Guatemala are now in that city arranging a plan for the union of those States in one confederacy, with the ultimate view of annexation to Mexico.

DETROIT, Mich., 6.—Dr. O'Reilly this morning cabled to the Treasurer of the Irish Parliamentary fund, \$50,000 to sustain the Parnellites. The following dispatch was sent:

"Parnell, House of Commons, London:

Have this day transmitted to trustees \$50,000. League in America re-luxes no effort—knows no dismay.

O'REILLY, Treasurer."

New York, 6.—A rumor was circulated to-day to the effect that Rollen M. Squire and Maurice B. Flynn, are liable to be arrested at any moment on criminal charges made. The district attorney said that already bench warrants, signed by Judge Cowing, were in the hands of detectives. Judge Cowing refused to speak about these reports, saying it was something he was not at liberty to either affirm or deny.

New York, 6.—Money 2 @ 4; bar silver, 91; 3's 100%; 4's coupon 26%; Pacific 6's 25; Central Pacific, 44%; Burlington, 36; Rio Grande, 29%; Northern Pacific, 28%; Northwestern, 15%; York Central, 11%; Navigation, 9%; Transcontinental, 34%; Pacific Mail, 58%; Panama, 38; Rock Island, 26%; St. Louis & San Fran 27%; St. Paul & Omaha, 40%; Texas Pacific, 14; Union Pacific, 58%; Fargo Express, 28; Western Union, 67%.

HANBURG, 6.—The police last night raided a beer cellar much frequented by Socialists while a Socialist meeting was being held. The meeting was broken up and the cellar searched. The search revealed the fact that it was the rendezvous of Socialists of the most extreme class. Documents were found showing the existence of a secret society which had ramifications throughout Germany, Holland and England and one whose official headquarters in Germany was in the cellar raided. Subscription lists, accounts and letters were found, which, taken together, offered a clue to a large proportion of the membership of the organization. The discoveries made were of such a nature as to warrant the police in arresting eight of the Socialists in the cellar when the officers made the descent.

DENVER, 6.—An El Paso special says the trial of editor Cutting was set for yesterday morning. At that hour the Mexican authorities, the court, the Judge of Letters, Senor Manuel Sabida, his clerk, the official interpreter, Louis Dantike, with the plaintiff, Emidiglo Medina, Consul Brizum and clerk, the prisoner and a few Americans and Mexican citizens and representatives of the El Paso press assembled in the small court room furnished with two tables and a few chairs. At 11 o'clock the prosecuting attorney, J. M. Sierron and Jesus E. Yelaz, attorney for the defense, announced themselves ready for the trial. On opening court, Judge Sabida and the interpreter read all the proceedings and documents in the case. Among them were Medina's affidavits, charging Cutting's failure to carry out the reconciliation demanded by the Mexican court in regard to the publication in the El Centinel and immediately causing to be published in Sunday's Herald, El Paso, a repetition of the offense. Then a second affidavit from Medina, charging that Cutting had circulated over ten copies of that paper in El Paso de Norte, and alleging that his malicious intention was made plain because Cutting's defamatory card appeared both in English and Spanish, while the Herald usually published nothing but English. Then followed the order of the Judge for the recovery of all the copies of the Herald containing the article so circulated. Then the written minutes of the court from day to day were read, embracing from the

time when Cutting first appeared before the court till the day and hour of this sitting. Then came the original charge libelling the Mexican citizen, Medina, in the Sunday Herald, a paper published at El Paso, Texas. Medina had died as evidence against the prisoner the act of conciliation previously signed by both; copies of the Herald, and an interview had with the prisoner by another local paper. One part of the court minutes said cutting at 11 o'clock at night, when he was told he might give a bond, answered that he would not give a bond, that his case was in the hands of his Government and that if the demand for his release was not obeyed at once, United States troops from Fort Davis would at once arrive to liberate him by force.

The minutes go on to state how several parties had been appointed by the court to defend Cutting against his will, how all these declined until Jesus Yzla accepted the task. Then follow the introduction of the laws of the State of Texas applicable in the case as the offense was conceded to have been committed in Texas.

When the reading was finished, Cutting was asked if all was satisfactory to him. He replied that he could not countenance the proceedings, as he considered the court without jurisdiction in the case. The other officials then signified their approval of the contents of the minutes, and argument was declared in order. Jose Maria Sierra, prosecuting attorney, took the floor and delivered his argument stopping only to quote from law books such articles and paragraphs as were referred to in his speech. He said that the case hinged upon the written agreement between Medina and Cutting, called an act of reconciliation, which was broken and made void by the publication made by Cutting in the El Paso Herald, that this breach of contract gave Mexico a perfect right to continue his case against the prisoner, and he quoted article 636 and section 5th, of article 657 of the Mexican code, in support of this view. He said that Cutting was not an ignorant man, but had repeatedly acted in opposition to the acts of reconciliation. The published interviews with the prisoner in the El Paso papers prove that the prisoner merited no clemency, because his crime was worse than if he were ignorant, or had recognized its gravity and sought to make amends instead of constantly reiterating his attacks against Medina. In these interviews the prisoner had made the investigation of the case difficult by refusing to answer the Judge, and this was an aggravating circumstance in the case. The result of his crime has been to terrorize the people or this vicinity disturbing society, causing fear of revolution, and probably war. All these were aggravating circumstances and crimes in themselves. Section one and four of article 186 of the Mexican law govern the court jurisdiction and he characterized the offense as a crime because it was also punishable in Texas, as quoted. The law of Texas specified the punishment by imprisonment from six months to two years or a fine from \$300 to \$2,000. He concluded by calling attention to article 69 of the penal code, defining sentence in such a serious case, and asked the court for a term of two years imprisonment at hard labor against the prisoner. He then asked the court to censure Consul Brigham for his officious interference in the case, and request that the Federal authorities be notified of the consul's act, so that the necessary diplomatic correspondence might be commenced to effect his removal.

Emidiglo Medina, the accusing party, was then given the floor, and testified that Cutting had defamed his character in El Centinel on June 6th. For this he had Cutting cited by the court for the reconciliation. As a result of this Cutting had promised to publish four times in both English and Spanish, a retraction. He had broken his word, as is evident from No. 16 of the Centinel, by having omitted the Spanish version and giving the English in bad faith, omitting capital letters and using small type for capital letters and not satisfied with burlesquing my good faith and his oath, he caused to appear two articles more offensive than the first in the El Paso Sunday Herald of June 26th, one in Spanish and the other in English, reiterating his former charges and claiming he had retracted only because he was forced before a Mexican judge; and that Cutting, not satisfied with the harm done my reputation and my business, has said in an interview with a Tribune reporter, that I am a fraud and dead beat; that this had always been his opinion of me and of my newspaper enterprise, and for this reason had published what he did.

Witness further stated that "It being public and notorious that Cutting has defamed my name, thus making it impossible for me to continue my newspaper enterprise, and my interest having suffered grave damages so that I will be unable longer to continue in business, therefore, I supplicate the Judge to have two persons to fix the damages caused me by said Cutting as the most equitable way of settlement on my part."

At the conclusion of the testimony of the witness, Senor Jesus Yzla, attorney for Cutting, took the floor. He argued that the former action ended the claim of Medina; that he was just as responsible for the conduct of the prisoner since, but he said that Cutting did not voluntarily break any Mexican laws, and that is why he went so far away to republish his card; that if the offense was punishable there

were many circumstances to make it as light as possible.

Mr. Cutting was then offered the floor, but he simply stated that he could not recognize the court; that he was in the hands of his Government.

The Judge then pronounced him guilty, and court adjourned. The Judge has fifteen days to pronounce sentence in.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, 6.—The force of the press of the capital has sensibly moderated in regard to the Cutting affair and Partido, liberal organ of President Diaz, deals with the matter in a reasonable spirit. There is very little excitement noticeable in official circles. Newspapers antagonistic to the administration of President Diaz are carefully selecting and reprinting clippings from the more violent American border papers, with the intention of making a sensation. Considerable uneasiness has been manifested among American residents here interested in property investments, and numerous inquiries as to the status of the case at Washington are made by this class daily at the American legation. The general tone of comment among leading American citizens is very moderate, and it is generally believed, judging from the evidence that has reached here, that Cutting is amenable for offenses committed on both sides of the border.

The Cutting case is still uppermost. A reporter visited some of the American residents to get their views today. Neither Minister Jackson nor Consul General Porch felt at liberty to say anything for publication.

The general superintendent of the Mexican Central Railroad said he was sorry that so much trouble had arisen from a petty quarrel between Cutting and Medina.

The general manager of the Wells, Fargo Express Company, said he considered it a matter of little importance. He thought it highly unjust for the American papers to assert that there was no protection in Mexico for American citizens.

Chas. L. Seger, editor of the Mexican Financier, said: "I do not think that our government or the people at home realize the disagreeable and even dangerous position in which the business interests of Americans living here are placed by the conduct of an adventurer on the border, who tries to use the American flag to protect him in order to obtain a little notoriety."

Several other gentlemen declared they did not consider it a fit subject for diplomatic interference. Cutting was not denied any of the legal protection guaranteed to Mexicans under similar circumstances, and by his refusal to recognize the authority of the court, he himself prevented the due consideration of the question of jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, 6.—A late dispatch says: The President, Secretary Endicott and Secretary Lamont left to-day for New York to attend the funeral of Tilden.

SARANAC, 6.—The pleasure yacht Granger was caught in a storm Sunday night and wrecked on Lake Huron. She had a crew of six young men, all of whom were drowned. The yacht has come ashore at Port Franke with the bodies of Hope McKenzie, Fleming McKenzie and T. A. Teber, flashed to it. The bodies of W. J. Sinclair, Wm. Vidal and Walker C. Morrison have not yet been recovered. All the young men belong to the first families of this vicinity and held prominent business positions.

DETROIT, 6.—A special says: A fire originating in the Mancelona House, at Mancelona, Michigan, swept over the entire town destroying the business portion. Twenty-five buildings were burned, including the postoffice, bank and two newspaper offices. The loss is not given, but it will be very heavy. The fire was uncontrollable from the start, owing to the inadequate water supply.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 6.—The state of affairs in Burmah is, and has been ever since the British occupation, one of political discord and social confusion. In consequence of this the British government in India has decided to intrust the supreme command in Burmah to major General Sir Herbert, Macpherson, commander-in-chief in Madras. Five thousand troops will be sent into the country as soon as the cold season commences, to scour it and drive out and subdue insurgents and one thousand additional police will be sent to India to maintain order.

LONDON, 6.—Matthew Arnold, who is in America, publishes a letter in the London Times, in which he says: "I suppose there is no country in the world where Gladstone's favor is stronger than in the United States, yet even here, if you weigh instead of count opinions the balance opposes his Irish policy. The main motive Americans have for sympathy with Gladstone is the temptation to please the Irish. Weighty opinion is not that of the general public, who yield to this temptation, but that of men who resist and look deeply. If these serious people's opinion is against Gladstone, nevertheless Americans, one and all, sincerely believe that the Irish ought to have control of their own local affairs. Salisbury must recognize this. If he merely tries to keep order and let things drift, he will lose a great opportunity. If he produces a good scheme of local government, he will probably secure Gladstone's support for it."