ing to their own affairs. This inhumanity, that cannot be too severely characterized or too widely published to the shame of its perpetrator, caused much unnecessary suffering and many deaths. It is to be regretted that much money is being sent to this man, for those on the ground who know him well have no confidence that he will use it for other than selfish ends. Wealthy Sciotes who are doing business in different parts of the world, as the Rodkonaki, bankers of London, Constantinople and Leghorn, have subscribed to the relief fund in sums varying from £1,000 to £10,000. Should this all go into the hands of Sadik Pacha, it is thought doubtful whether much suffering will be relieved. The International Relief Committee has therefore refused to make him chairman of the organization, and though he may give much trouble in the work, contributors may feel assured their gifts directed to the International or American Committees will not lodge in his pockets.

THE FIRE RECORD.

OIL WORKS DAMAGED IN BROOKLYN.

A fire, the exact origin of which is unknown, broke out shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the Standard Oil Works, at Greenpoint-ave. and Newtown Creek, Brooklyn. Superintendent Vandyke, of the refinery, told a TRIBUNE reporter that the property was uninsured and that the loss in machinery, ironwork and oil (of which 4,000 barrels were consumed) amounted to over $20,000.

AT BROOKSVILLE, VT.—LOSS $50,000.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., May 17.—This morning a fire in Brooksville, near here, destroyed the factory, finishing-shop and barn of the Brooks Edge Tool Company, and the house and barn of James D. Nutt. The loss of the Tool Company is estimated at $50,000 on buildings and machinery. The insurance is $17,000, equally divided between fire associations at Philadelphia and the Newark fire insurance companies. Nutt's loss is $1,200, covered by insurance.

HALF A MILLION LOSS AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 17.—A fire, causing a loss of $500,000, occurred here at 10 o'clock this morning, taking in the Western Union Telegraph office in the Noel block among the first buildings destroyed, and cutting off all communications by wire. The fire began in Warren Brothers' paint house, igniting and consuming Philip Schneider's furniture store; Atwell & Redd, furniture; E. & H. Miller, mattresses; P. Blumenthal, chinaware; Noel block, northwest corner of Church and College-sts., valued at $70,000; *The Union and American* office, partially burned; Cheatham & Pearce, whiskey house; Ryan & Ryan, whiskey house; Pentientiary warerooms; George A. Dickel, whiskey house; M. Shyar, rag house; and a large number of smaller buildings, including one-half of each of four squares. The fire caused grave apprehensions for the safety of the city.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

THE INTERESTS OF THE GOVERNMENT AS CONNECTED WITH THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Mr. Davis (Dem., W. Va.) inquired ironically of Mr. Dawes whether he was not now ready to proceed with the consideration of the resolution for the election of Senate officers.

Mr. Dawes (Rep., Mass.) replied that whatever the majority of the Senate should decide on that resolution he would bow to. He would not be found resisting the will of the Senate itself.

Mr. Dawes moved to go into executive session, and declined to yield to Mr. Burnside to call up his Interoceanic Canal resolution.

Mr. Burnside (Rep., R. I.) thereupon said that he would call it up to-morrow and ask the Senate to dispose of it in one way or another.

The Senate at 12:15 went into executive session.

When the doors were reopened at 4:05, Mr. Saunders (Rep., Neb.) submitted the following preamble and resolution, which was ordered printed:

Whereas, The Auditor of Railroad Accounts, in a letter dated February 14, 1881, and transmitted by the Secretary of the Interior to Congress on February 15, 1881, sets forth that while the amount of the five per cent of net earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad has steadily increased since 1874, that of the Central Pacific has nearly as steadily decreased;

Whereas, in this same connection it is also set forth that this is owing partly to the fact that the Central Pacific has diverted "business from the subsidized roads to the leased lines, which leased lines are principally owned by the owners of the Central Pacific, who are paid high rentals therefor"; and

Whereas, The Commissioner of Railroad Accounts recommends, and the Secretary of the Interior concurs in this recommendation, to wit, "that the Sinking Fund law of May 7, 1878, be changed so far as relates to the amount required from the Central Pacific, so that fifty per cent of the net earnings of that company may be applied to the payment of the debt, instead of twenty-five per cent, as the law now is"; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate be directed to inquire into all these matters, and particularly touching the relations of the Central Pacific Railroad to its leased lines, and other corporations, and especially those lines and corporations in which its stockholders are interested, and report to the Senate at the next regular session what, in their judgment, is proper and necessary most effectually to protect the interests of the United States.

Mr. Bayard (Dem., Del.) offered the following, which was laid on the table for future action:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed by the chair to wait upon the President and inquire if he has any other business to lay before the Senate.

The Senate, at 4:10 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

REPORTS FROM WAR VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Rear-Admiral Clitz, commanding the United States naval forces on the Asiatic station, reports from Shanghai, China, April 9, where he proposed to remain for the present: "The Swatara will remain at Nagaski for the present. The Alert arrived at Yokohama on the 27th. The Monocacy was ready for a trial trip on March 24, which took place on that day. The results were generally satisfactory, and a speed of 10.5 knots was obtained. She will remain at this port for the present. The Ashuelot arrived at Shanghai on the 25th, having on board four cases of smallpox. The sick were removed to the hospital on shore, where one died; the others are believed to be recovering. The Ashuelot remains at this port for the present. The Palos is probably now at Yokahama. With the exception of the four cases of smallpox that occurred on board the Ashuelot the health of the officers and men of the squadron is excellent."

Captain James H. Gillis reports, April 13, the arrival of the United States steamship Lackawanna, under his command, at Arica, Peru, on the 10th from Callao and Mallendo. The United States steamship Nipsic left Castellamare for Gibraltar April 3 with stores for the Quinnebaug. The Trenton was at Castellamare, near Naples, May 1. The health of the squadron was good.

Orders have been given by the Navy Department to fit out the United States steamship Essex at Philadelphia and the United States steamship Juniata at New-York. The latter is now at Philadelphia.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Surgeon E. I. Baily, now awaiting orders, will report to the Commanding General of the Department of California; Surgeon Keeney will await orders at San Francisco, Cal.; Surgeon B. A. Clements will assume the duties of Attending Surgeon in New-York City; Lieutenant Colonel McFarlin will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and assume charge of the medical purveying depot in that city; Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Chandler, deputy quartermaster general, will report to the Quartermaster General, United States Army, for duty in his office; Lieutenant Colonel Hodges will report to the Commanding General Department of Arizona for assignment to duty as chief quartermaster of that department; Captain L. C. Forsyth, assistant quartermaster, is assigned to duty in connection with the Yorktown Centennial celebration; Passed Assistant Surgeon James M. Gassaway of the Marine Hospital Service, now stationed at Philadelphia, has been promoted to be a surgeon, vice E. J. Loering, resigned.

CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Frederick Douglass, to be Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia.

Alexander C. Davis, to be Collector of Customs, Beaufort, N. C.

Edward Backus, United States Consul at Para.

Naval.—Assistant-Engineer Alfred B. Canaris, to be Passed Assistant Engineer; Passed Assistant-Surgeon Andrew M. Moore, to be surgeon; Third-Lieutenant John Wyckoff, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Revenue Service.

Also several postmasters.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 17, 1881.

The President sent the names of several Postmasters to the Senate to-day.

J. H. Hobbs, Chief Clerk of the Pension Office, has resigned on account of ill health.

The notices received from holders of five per cent bonds, informing the Treasury Department of their desire to have the bonds continued at 3½ per cent, together with the number of bonds actually received and continued to date, cover $116,970,150. Two hundred thousand dollars worth of the bonds included in this amount are held in Europe.

The funeral of L. A. Gobright, formerly and for many years Washington agent of the New-York Associated Press, took place this afternoon. The parlors were thronged with friends assembled to pay a last tribute of love and respect to the memory of the dead journalist. The coffin was completely covered with flowers. The Rev. Byron Sunderland, of the First Presbyterian Church, conducted the services.

The Hon. Stanley Matthews, recently appointed an Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, appeared at the office of the clerk of that court this afternoon, accompanied by Chief-Justice Waite, and took the oath of office. The Chief-Justice ordered that the commission of Justice Matthews be entered on the record, together with an order that Justice Bradley be relieved from duty in the Sixth Circuit, and that Justice Matthews be assigned to the Circuit in his stead.

THE CUBA CABLE REPAIRED.

LAKE CITY, Fla., May 17.—The cable between Key West and Havana has been repaired, and communication is restored.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

THE BILL FOR THE PROTECTION OF MINORITY STOCKHOLDERS KILLED—THE GENERAL STREET RAILWAY BILL SHARES THE SAME FATE—THE GOVERNOR'S VETO OF THE BILL ABOLISHING COMPULSORY PILOTAGE AT HELL GATE.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, May 17.—Although the members of the Legislature have their heads full of politics just now they are doing good service for the State in the way of legislation. To-day the chief bill of the session was passed without a moment's debate. This was the Corporation Tax bill, which is in fact a series of amendments of the law of 1880 taxing corporations. Controller Wadsworth is the author of most the amendments. He discovered that agents of several classes of corporations had interpolated amendments exempting the companies from taxation when the bill was under discussion in the Legislature of 1880. Foremost among these exempted corporations were the street railways, the express companies, the railway sleeping car and drawing-room car companies. The bill striking out the exemptions mentioned has had a stormy career in its passage through the Legislature. Repeatedly the agents of the street railways have introduced amendments virtually exempting them from taxation, and repeatedly the watchfulness of either Senators or Assemblymen has prevented the design from being carried out by securing the rejection of the amendments. The express companies have seemed indifferent to the measure. Senator Wagner, the head of the great Wagner Drawing-Room Car Company, showed his acquiescence in the taxation of his class of property by voting for the bill. This bill passed precisely in the form it came from the Assembly, receiving 24 votes in its favor and only 1 against its passage. Controller Wadsworth estimates that if it shall become a law he will obtain from the corporations a revenue of $4,000,000 a year for the State.

Last week the Governor signed a bill directing the Boards of Supervisors in every county to report every six months the names of the corporations within the boundaries of their respective counties. It is expected that this law will bring to the attention of the Controller a vast number of corporations that have hitherto escaped his search. Nearly $1,000,000 has been obtained from the corporations the past six months by the law of 1880.

The bill imposing a yearly tax on liquor-dealers, distillers, and billiard saloons was passed by the Senate to-day. Under this bill an officer to be known as State Revenue Commissioner is to be appointed in each Senatorial District of the State. Senator Halbert and other Conkling Senators argued that the power of appointing these Revenue Commissioners should be given to the Governor. The Administration Senators on the other hand argued that Controller Wadsworth, an Administration man, ought to have the power of appointment, inasmuch as the Revenue Commissioners will be virtually his deputies. After a long debate, by a vote of 11 to 19, the Controller was given the power of appointment. The bill was then passed by a vote of 14 to 17.

Senator Forster subsequently moved that the Senate should reconsider its vote by which the bill taxing Wall-street brokers in all stock operations was passed. The motion was adopted by a unanimous vote. The bill has been lying on the table of the Senate for a week. Senator Forster then moved that the bill of the Governor's Tax Commission on the same subject, which vastly reduces the amount of the tax, should be substituted. This motion was adopted by a large vote. The bill will come up for consideration in a few days. The latest bill of the Governor's Tax Commission on this subject, that imposing a stamp tax on broker's operations, has not yet been reported to the Legislature by the Joint Committee on Taxation.

The bill of Assemblyman Baker for the protection of the minority stockholders of manufacturing corporations led to a long debate in the Senate to-day. Senator Mills assailed the bill in fierce terms. He charged that it was intended to cast manufacturing companies into the hands of receivers by the wholesale. It was his opinion that the administration of these companies ought to be left to the majority of the stockholders. It also seemed to him that there was sufficient power in the Supreme Court to right the wrongs of minority stockholders. The passage of the bill would cause the depreciation of the property of all manufacturing companies. Senator Forster in defence of the bill said that it had been carefully drawn in order that minority stockholders might not recklessly throw a company into the hands of receivers. He then narrated several instances of the oppressive treatment of minority by majority stockholders. His argument was listened to coldly by the Senate and after some further argument the enacting clause of the bill was stricken out by a vote of 8 to 15. This killed the bill.

The bill reviving the charter of the Beach Pneumatic Railroad was passed by the Senate to-day by a vote of 19 to 5.

Senator Astor called back from the Governor to-day his bill appropriating $210,000 for the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New-York, and amended the bill so as to provide that only $60,000 shall be expended. The Governor objected to the larger amount. The bill was then again passed by the Senate.

The General Street Railway bill was considered for the first time in the Committee of the Whole of the Senate this afternoon. Senator Bixby charged that its real purpose was to enable certain capitalists to build railroads through Forty-second-st., Chambers-st., Reade-st. and many other streets of New-York City. These men, he asserted, were attempting to pass the bill through the Legislature by corrupt means, having among other bribes distributed stock of the Forty-second-st. and St. Nicholas-ave. Railway Company. Senator Fowler, the author of the bill, declared that he had no knowledge of corrupt methods having been adopted to secure the passage of the bill. Senator Bixby subsequently moved that the enacting clause should be struck out. The motion was adopted by a standing vote of 13 to 10.

Afterward when the bill was reported to the Senate an attempt to rescue it from destruction was made by Senator Fowler, with a motion to lay the report of the Committee of the Whole on the table. The motion was defeated by a vote of 10 to 14. As it was actually a test vote on the bill it is given in full:

YEAS.

Braman,	Hogan,	Rockwell,
Eidman,	Jacobs,	Strahan,
Fowler,	McCarthy,	Wagner—10.
Hallenbeck,		

NAYS.

Astor,	Lord,	Roebacher,
Bixby,	Mills,	Stevens,
Davenport,	Murtha,	Wendover,
Forster,	Robertson,	Williams—14.
Lounsbery,	Schroeder,	

The enacting clause was then stricken out by a vote of 16 to 6.

The Assembly at its afternoon session, after a long debate, virtually killed Mr. Alvord's bill appropriating $50,000 for the purchase of Webster's unabridged dictionary for distribution among the school districts of the State. The Assembly refused, by a vote of 45 to 50, to order the bill to a third reading. Mr. Turck expressed the hostile sentiment of the majority against the bill when he said: "There is too much profit in this bill to make it a wise act to pass it."

The bill reviving the Beach Pneumatic Railroad was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly.

Governor Cornell vetoed E. A. Carpenter's bill abolishing compulsory pilotage at Hell Gate. The veto message was read to the Assembly in the afternoon, and caused a sensation, as the measure was one that has caused the fiercest contest of the year in the Legislature. The Governor in his veto says that it is desirable that some reasonable modification of the laws regulating Hell Gate pilotage should be made, but that the radical change that the bill provides would throw the pilots who have spent many years in qualifying themselves for their peculiar service suddenly out of employment. If this change was made for the relief of commerce, the hardship to the pilots might be justified, but the bill gives the benefit of the change to the tugboats without benefiting commerce.

The Tax Committee to-night decided to report to the Legislature to-morrow the bill taxing savings banks.

THE CARPENTER BILL AGREED ON.

ALBANY, May 17.—After an hour's talk late to-night the Conference Committee on the New-York Street-Cleaning bills adopted the Carpenter substitute. This gives the power of appointing a Superintendent of Street-Cleaning to the Mayor, with the power of confirmation to the members of the Board of Health. Removal is also to be with the consent of the Board of Health.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad met at the Grand Central Depot yesterday and elected the following directors for the ensuing year: William H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Abraham B. Baylis, James H. Banker, John B. Dutcher, Robert J. Niven, Joseph Harker, Chauncey M. Depew, William H. Leonard, Samuel F. Barger and John E. Burrill.

GENERAL GRANT'S MEXICAN CONTRACT.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 17.—Of three amendments to General Grant's contract, introduced in the Chamber of Deputies last night, one was voted down and two were acceptable to General Grant.

RUMOR OF A POWERFUL SYNDICATE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—A special dispatch from London to-day says: "I have it from the best authority that a powerful syndicate, with £15,000,000 sterling, is being formed in this city to cooperate with Franklin B. Gowen to secure control of the Reading Railroad, and that one of the members of the syndicate is a prominent member of the British Cabinet."

TRANSFER OF A ROAD.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., May 17.—It is stated that the transfer of the Grand Junction Railway to the Grand Trunk Company will take place about June 1. It is also said that the road has been bonded at $900,000, and that the bonds have been purchased by the Grand Trunk at 92½.

A PHYSICIAN'S USE OF CHLOROFORM.

Dr. Hugo Kuenstler, age thirty-four, a German physician, of No. 238 East One-hundred-and-fifth-st., was arrested last evening and locked up in the Eighty-eighth Street Police Station on a charge of having attempted suicide by inhaling chloroform. He went to the drug store of John Pfeiffer, at Eighty-seventh-st. and First-ave., and purchased some chloroform, saying he wanted it for a patient. He then went into a small room in the building and remained there so long

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used the drug, he said, in order to quiet pains in his stomach.

OBITUARY.

SILAS. M. STILLWELL.

Silas M. Stillwell, many years ago a prominent politician in this State, died Monday night at the Barmore, in Fifth-ave., in the eighty-first year of his age. He was born in this city. In early life he was a clerk in a hardware store in Maiden-lane. Subsequently he became a land surveyor and afterward studied law in Virginia. In 1830 he was elected to the Legislature from this city and served four years. He was the author of the act which abolished imprisonment for debt. He served as an Alderman after his retirement from the Legislature. In 1841 he was appointed United States Marshal for this district. The funeral will be held at the Church of the Ascension to-morrow morning.

FRANZ VON DINGELSTEDT.

VIENNA, May 17.—Franz von Dingelstedt, the German poet, is dead.

Franz von Dingelstedt was born at Halsdorf, in Hesse, January 30, 1814. He published popular political poems entitled "Songs of a Cosmopolitan Night Watch" in 1840, and in 1843 he was appointed librarian to the King at Stuttgart. He was made intendent of the Royal Theatre of Munich in 1850, director of the Court Opera at Vienna in 1867, and director of the burg theatre of Vienna in 1871. Among his works are "The House of Barnevelt" (1850), a tragedy, and a poem called "Night and Morning" (1851).

ELI PERRY.

ALBANY, May 17.—Ex-Mayor Eli Perry died to-day.

Mr. Perry was born in Washington County, N. Y., December 25, 1802. He attended the public school until he was fifteen years of age, when he was thrown upon his own resources. At the age of twenty-one years he entered into business at Albany as a dealer in provisions, in which business he continued for twenty-five years. He was an Alderman of Albany for two years and in 1850 was elected to the Assembly. He was also Mayor of Albany from April, 1851, to November, 1853, and from April, 1856, to April, 1860. He was elected to the XLIInd and XLIIIrd Congresses, serving from March 4, 1871, to March 3, 1875, but was defeated for reelection in 1874, when he ran as an Independent Democrat. In 1876 he was a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket.

THE REV. ANDREW HUNT.

The Rev. Andrew Hunt, who died at Rhinebeck, N. Y., last Friday, was born in Amenia, N. Y., in 1824, and was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1849. He joined the New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1850. For two years he was stationed at Hyde Park, N. Y., where he showed remarkable ability as a preacher. In 1852 he was called to the chair of Ancient Languages in Amenia Seminary, of which institution he was soon after made principal. His administration was signally successful, until failing health compelled him to retire. For more than twenty years he bravely resisted disease and continued to be active in the affairs of his church. He leaves a wife and one child. He was the only brother of the Rev. Dr. A. S. Hunt, of the American Bible Society, and cousin of Joel Benton, of Amenia, N. Y.

JUDGE JOHN BURGERINE.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—Judge John Burgerine died to-day. He was born near Harper's Ferry, Va., August 11, 1801. In the year 1813 he came with his parents to Hamilton County, Ohio. During his long residence in Cincinnati he held thirteen commissions from the Governors of Ohio, four of them military. He had been a justice of the peace, was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and a Probate Judge, and for thirty years was president of the National Insurance Company. When called to the Common Pleas bench he received the unanimous vote of the Legislature.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 17.—William Cunningham, a prominent cotton merchant, died this morning at his country residence near Summit, Miss. Mr. Cunningham was president of the Cotton Exchange during the term of 1879-1880, and was the first cotton broker elected to that important position. The Cotton Exchange was closed at 1 o'clock to-day out of respect to his memory.

THE TROUBLES AT CORNELL.

THE VIEWS OF PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH EXPRESSED TO THE STUDENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ITHACA, N. Y., May 17.—Professor Goldwin Smith began a course of lectures on English revolution before the students of Cornell to-day. In his introductory remarks he referred to the condition of the university and its troubles. "My remarks," said he, "need no apology, coming from the last of the original corps of non-resident professors. I am the only remaining leaf upon that noble tree. Our friends tell us a crisis has come in our history, but don't be discouraged. Recollect that Cornell University is yet in her teens. High hopes of a new university are never fully realized at first. They tell us we are decreasing in numbers; from 700 students we have dropped to 400. When the university was first opened it admitted everybody, but now rigid examinations exclude many who apply. We do not want too many students nor too many graduates. Standing with Mr. Cornell, our honored founder, he once remarked that he hoped to see the day when the university should have 5,000 graduates. I remarked that if that should ever be the case the institution would be the bane of the State. It will take time for this university to grow; had it been planted in a social centre its growth would have been rapid. Situated away from such a centre, away even from the village, such a centre will have to grow up around it. The university has met with opposition on account of its religious status. Upon this I prefer to point to the act of the Legislature which established it as unsectarian. In my connection with the university I never heard anything taught that could undermine the religious faith of any student. What Cornell needed at the beginning was to have had few departments and few well paid professors. The attempts at social experiments should have been deferred until a later date. The loss of the services of President White has also been detrimental to the university; he was the soul of the institution. The position of a vice president who takes the place of a president is always difficult. He has not the highest authority; what he says is taken personally, while the president speaks officially. But I can say that no one has worked more earnestly for this university than Professor Russell. Whatever he has done has been for the interests of the university as he saw them, and, though we are experiencing a trial here now, I see no cause for fear for the future. On the contrary I am full of hope."

DECLARED LEARNED IN THE LAW.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Law Department of the University of the City of New-York graduated thirty-seven students with the degree of LL. B. at the Commencement held at the Academy of Music last evening. The Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, presided. Beside him upon the stage were Professor Jacques, a number of lawyers and other residents of this city. An address, entitled "Blackstone, the Pioneer of English and American Law Reforms," was given by Wessels Ryerson, of the graduating class, and another on "Revision and Codification: If One, why not the Other?" by Edward A. Frazer. Dr. Alexander E. MacDonald, who has been pursuing a course of law lectures at the University, was to deliver an address on "Expert Testimony," as well as the valedictory, but was prevented from attending or speaking by a sudden attack of illness. The prize of $250 for the best essay was awarded to Edmund A. Dodge; the prize of $100 for the best oral examination to Wessels Ryerson, with honorable mention of Charles T. Duffy and James Gardner; the prize of $100 for the best written examination to Charles T. Duffy, with honorable mention of Benjamin A. Morrison and Henry V. Rotchild.

Professor Jacques, when called upon by the students for a "speech," gave them some words of advice. The students enthusiastically applauded when he spoke of Dr. Crosby's devotion to the best interests of the institution.

Following is the list of the graduating class:

Beals, O W	Godson, R	Mayforth, F V
Barnard, S G	Gates, C O	Macdonald, A E
Burnham, jr., E L	Gardner, J	Mahaken, C J
Beatty, J S	Horton, E A	Morrison, B A
Bate, P H	Knight, J N	Ogler, F F
Chandler, L A	Klein, J	Pratt, I N
Davis, G R	Leddy, W M	Parker, W
Dodge, E A	Lewis, H W	Ryerson, W
Duffy, C T	Lane, F N	Rothchild, H V
DeLacey, G C	Morgan, W D	Turner, F S
Ely, A H	McKechan, J L	Woodward, J
Furman, J W	Magee, J T	Ward, G F
Frazer, E A		

THE NEW-JERSEY CONSTITUTION.

TRENTON, N. J., May 17.—The Commission to suggest amendments to the Constitution of New-Jersey met at the State House to-day. The Commission was organized by the appointment of H. Newton Congar, of Essex, as president. Messrs. Abbett and Hobart were appointed a committee to prepare rules.

Mr. Abbett offered several amendments, which were laid on the table temporarily:

1. That the real and personal estate of every corporation, foreign and domestic, except that of the municipalities of this State, shall be taxed the same as individuals—all laws establishing a different rule.

2. No law to be passed or contract made by which the power of taxation shall be in any way impaired or abridged.

3. The power of taxation to be completely restored by the condemnation of all rights to exemption from taxation, whether total or partial, and that such condemnation shall be on just compensation, to be paid out of the State Treasury.

The Commission adjourned to meet at the State Capitol on May 25.

THE COURTS.

HOW WESTERN UNION WAS INJURED.

DR. GREEN CONTINUES HIS REVELATIONS IN THE TELEGRAPH SUIT.

Mr. Vanderpoel at the opening of the Superior Court yesterday morning resumed the cross-examination of Dr. Norvin Green, the president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who had been called as a witness on the part of the plaintiff in the Williams suit against the telegraph companies. Dr. Green said that the contracts of the American Union Company with the Pennsylvania Railroad would have given the former company the right to occupy the stations along the road for offices, and would have driven the Western Union Company out of these stations. The so-called railroad contracts were valuable to the Western Union Company, because they gave it free transportation for all its material and the use of offices and operators without charge. The American Union Company was in a situation peculiarly favorable for the making of such railroad contracts, on account of the relation of its managers to great railroad systems. The Western Union Company became involved in a vast amount of expensive litigation against railroads controlled in the interest of Jay Gould, and was cut off from many important points, 3,000 miles of wires having been taken out of its control alone on the Pacific Roads controlled by Mr. Gould. The receipts of the Western Union Company fell off about $804,000 during the six months preceding the consolidation, and about $500,000 during the last three months of that period. The business of the company done for the press amounted to about $1,000,000 a year, or one-twelfth of the whole business. Mr. Sewell, when Mr. Vanderpoel had concluded his cross-examination of Dr. Green, asked: "Was not the business of the company in 1879 much larger than usual on account of the Presidential election, and does not this fact account in a great degree for the falling off of the receipts in 1880?"

"You are a little out of your reckoning, Mr. Sewell, are you not?" said Judge Truax.

Mr. Sewell discovered that he was, and asked what was the effect of a Presidential election on the business of the Western Union Company. Dr. Green said that it had very little effect at all.

The next witness called was Washington E. Conner, who did not testify to anything of importance. Augustus Schell related the history of the first negotiations for a union of the companies substantially as Dr. Green had told it. The supplemental contract of February 3 had been executed by the Executive Committee at the company's office, Twenty-third-st., at a meeting which lasted from 10 in the morning to three in the afternoon. The next witness was Thomas T. Eckert, formerly president of the American Union Company. He said that at the time of the consolidation the American Union Company "about" paid expenses, and that at no time during the previous year had the receipts of the company equalled the expenses.

CIVIL NOTES.

Bethuel C. Wheeler, as administrator of his deceased son George, began an action recently in the Supreme Court against Charles Schlakel, a baker of No. 611 Eighth-ave., to recover $5,000 for the death of the boy, resulting, as it was claimed, from eating lemon meringue pie, from the defendant's bakery. The jury brought in a verdict for Mr. Wheeler for $1,000.

The trial of the suit of Annie Morgan against Dr. Lewis H. Sayre to recover $25,000, for alleged unskillful treatment, was begun yesterday before Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Morgan, while on the stand yesterday, became very nervous. When she was asked how many children she had by Dr. Morgan, she answered persistently, despite the reprimand of the Judge, "I cannot tell."

Brayton Ives, as president of the Stock Exchange, in 1878 sold the seat of Arthur Sewell, who had been expelled from the Exchange on account of certain alleged fraudulent transactions. Mr. Sewell's expulsion had been decided in Court to be illegal previous to the sale of his seat. Mr. Sewell began an action in the Superior Court against Mr. Ives, to recover damages for the sale of his seat. The case was tried before Judge Speir at special Term, who decided yesterday that Mr. Sewell was entitled to recover $1,000 with interest, that being the sum realized on the sale of the seat.

CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Donohue, J.—Court opens at 10 a. m.—Calendar called at 11 a. m.—Nos. 14, 22, 23, 46, 55, 71, 106, 117, 145, 151, 161, 192, 227, 228, 230, 234, 235, 237.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by presiding Justice Barrett and Justices Brady and Donohue.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m.—Nos. 168, 175, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 186, 188, 189, 192, 194, 197, 210, 211, 99, 97, 102, 107, 213, 214.

SPECIAL TERM—Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m.—Adjourned for the term.

CHAMBERS—PART I.—Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m.—Nos. 2401, 2411, 2360, 2018, 2108, 2041, 2043, 1777, 1944, 1929, 1931, 1930, 1932, 2037, 2038, 1912, 2036, 2040, 2042, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048.

PART II.—Van Hoesen, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m.—No calendar.

PART III.—Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Adjourned until the first Monday of June.

SPECIAL TERM—Truax, J.—Court opens at 10 a. m.—Calendar called at 11 a. m.—Cases on Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920,