WAITING THE WORD TO MARCH FORWARD.

General Miles Is About Ready to Order the Advance of His Forces and Crush the Sioux.

RED CLOUD WILL BE GIVEN A CHANCE

Many Red Braves Were Killed and Wounded in Tuesday's Fight with the Cavalrymen.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE HOSTILES.

Nearly a Thousand Young Warriors, Fully Armed, Have Left Standing Rock for the Bad Lands.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 3, 1891.—That some of the forces under Genera Carr have been in battle with the hostile Indians there is every reason to believe, but as yet definite news of the fight and its result has not been received here. At the most, the army officers here believe, it has been simply a skirmish, in which but a few men on either side were engaged.

An Indian scout brings in the report that the engagement took place on Grass Creek, a little stream which rises about eight miles north of here and empties into the White River, about twenty miles north of Wounded Knee, where Monday's battle between the Seventh cavalry and Big Foot's band occurred. A band of Cheyenne hostiles, he says, charged the camp of some of General Carr's Indian scouts, and after a sharp fight drove them in, killing several of them. Regulars came up, however, and the hostiles were driven back with some loss.

It is regarded as strange here that General Miles has received no official report of the fight.

Reports of trouble and dissension in the camp of the hostiles continue to come in here from the spies and scouts. Red Cloud and his men are said to be still in the mind to come back to the agency, and Kicking Bear and the other hostile chiefs threaten to shoot down the first man who attempts to leave the camp. How much truth there is in these reports is problematical.

PREPARING FOR DEFENCE.

Detachments of troops from various points east and south of here are arriving, and the agency is now sufficiently garrisoned to withstand an attack from the hostiles should one be attempted. Companies of infantry have fortified themselves east, west, north and south of the agency on hills commanding a good view of the surrounding country, and it would be impossible for the hostiles to approach without being discovered. Rifle pits and board shelters are being built for this picket line.

It is understood that there will be no forward movement of the military forces until Sunday night or Monday, or until Red Cloud and his followers are given an opportunity to break away from the hostile camp and return here.

Chief Hump and another Indian came in to-day from Cheyenne Agency to render the government all assistance possible during the present crisis. Black Heart visited the hostile camp last night and returned with four Indian children whom he rescued from the hostiles. Black Heart was sent out by Major Burke.

THE WOUNDED DOING WELL.

The wounded in the fight last Monday and Tuesday are doing well and in the morning three wounded officers and eighteen wounded soldiers will be removed to Fort Riley, Kan., for treatment.

Conflicting reports were received here as to the number of Indians killed and wounded in the skirmish north of the agency Tuesday, one report saying that the Indians did not have a man wounded or killed. Indians who were in the hostile camp since the fight tell a different story and say the Indians suffered severely in both killed and wounded.

One old squaw, who escaped from there yesterday, says there were "a heap dead" and that nearly every other tepee has a wounded warrior in it. This story bears out what the cavalry officers and cavalrymen said of the loss on the Indian side. According to what the officers say who were in the battle Tuesday the Indians had about twenty-three killed, but the exact number of wounded is not known.

Lieutenant Taylor, of the Ninth cavalry, who is in command of the Indian scouts, is doing good work with his men, and their usefulness in the present campaign cannot be overestimated. The principal difficulty that the lieutenant has to contend with lies in the fact that in a fight it is a hard matter to prevent the white soldiers from shooting his scouts, as many of the hostiles have obtained blue clothes. It is not known where they secured the blue clothing, but they undoubtedly wear them for the purpose of perplexing the soldiers during a battle.

INDIAN SCOUTS SHOULD BE MARKED.

These facts show the necessity of providing these loyal scouts with some distinguishing mark that cannot be counterfeited by the hostiles. Lieutenant Taylor is an experienced officer and the excellent discipline of scouts during the brief period since he began training them speaks highly of his ability as an officer and a soldier.

One of the sad incidents of the campaign was a postal card received at the Post Office here yesterday from the father of Hospital Steward Pollock, who was killed in the Wounded Knee battle Monday. The postal reads:—"If you have not written particulars of the battle write us quickly how you are." The postal was written Tuesday before the writer learned that his son was among the slain.

FATHER CRAFTS DOING WELL.

I called on Father Crafts last evening and found him sitting up in a chair and able to converse quite freely, although not to any great length. He now seems to be out of danger, very much to the surprise of even his physicians. He is in the Catholic school house here at the agency, and is receiving all the attention necessary.

The body of Miller, one of the government herders here, who has been missing for some three days past, has been found several miles west of the agency riddled with bullets.

A small detachment of troops has been sent to the scene of Monday's battle on Wounded Knee, where many bodies of the Indians slain remain yet. These will be either buried on the ground or brought to the agency.

General Miles has recommended that Agent Royer be removed, and Captain Dougherty, of the First infantry, placed in charge. He has also asked the President to remove the agents at the Cheyenne, Standing Rock and Rosebud agencies. Captain E. B. Ewens, of the Fifth; Captain J. M. Lee, of the Ninth, and Captain T. F. Pierce, of the First, are recommended for these places respectively. General Miles thinks this will restore peace and harmony. The Indians are slowly starving to death, but an army officer could soon supply food. Twenty horses were stolen from Sumner's command last night by hostiles.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR HOSTILES.

NEARLY A THOUSAND YOUNG BRAVES HAVE LEFT THE STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

FORT YATES, N. D., Jan. 3, 1891.—A large number of the young warriors of the Standing Rock Agency have gone south to join the hostiles in the Bad Lands. The discovery was made on issuing rations that many did not come to the agency, and one of the friendlies stated that they had armed themselves and gone to join the bands in revolt.

How many have gone is only conjectured, but the indications point to at least one thousand desertions.

The Grand River Sioux have been fomenting trouble ever since the killing of Sitting Bull, and they have not been slow in manifesting their intense anger to Agent McLaughlin. Most of them regard the taking off of the old medicine man as murder outright, and it has been common talk for three weeks that the reds would accept the first opportunity offered to massacre the whites.

The despatches sent out from this point that the Indians were glad Sitting Bull was removed were untrue.

The detachment of the Eighth cavalry, under Captain Fountain, will move rapidly southward, and Company I of the Twenty-second infantry, now near New England City, will come to this point and move thence southward to aid in quelling the uprising. Troops are also in readiness to take the field from Fort Lincoln, and the detachment of the Twenty-fifth infantry at Fort Keogh is expected to march in a southeasterly direction to-morrow. Every hour increases the number of the hostiless and General Miles proposes putting men enough in the field to crush the recalcitrant savages quickly.

NEBRASKA MILITIA ON GUARD.

OMAHA, Jan. 3, 1891.—Three companies of militia from the interior towns were sent this morning to defend the towns near the Sioux reservation.

A band of Indians, it is rumored, passed Hay Spring station last night coming south. People continue to flock into the towns. Eight companies of infantry from Fort Douglas reached Fort Robinson this morning.

HOPES TO AVOID A FIGHT.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD DOES NOT BELIEVE BATTLE WITH THE HOSTILES NECESSARY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3, 1891.—General Schofield this morning received the following telegram from General Miles dated Pine Ridge, January 2:—

"There is a report from the Indian camp this morning that Red Cloud and Little Wound are determined to come in with their following. Their lives have been threatened by the hostiles, who are determined to go to war. There is also a report from the same source of an engagement between the Indians and the cavalry, in which quite a number of soldiers were killed and some Indians. If this is correct it is probably on the line of the White River. General Brooke now has command of that line and will give the necessary directions."

General Schofield said after this telegram had been given out that nothing additional had been received up to the present time. "I think that this despatch throws a favorable light on the situation. We are still encouraging General Miles and he is encouraging us, and I still have hope that we shall yet be able to get the Indians into camp without a fight."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received from Indian Agent Royer the following telegram dated Pine Ridge Agency, January 2:—"Number two and three day school buildings and Episcopal Church, all located on White Clay Creek, a distance from the agency, burned by hostile Indians. Isaac Miller, a white man and former irregular employé on beef herd, was killed by hostile Indians yesterday ten miles north of agency. About 3,000 men, women and children, camped near the mouth of Grass Creek, fifteen miles northeast of agency, who are hostile and refuse to come into the agency as requested by the military, are committing all kinds of depredations and living off our agency beef herd. Little Wound, Big Road, Red Cloud and their people are among them, and it is reported they want to come into the agency, but Two Strike, Short Bull, Kicking Bear and their people object, and say they will kill the first one that starts to the agency."

PROBLEMS OF NEGRO EDUCATION.

INTERESTING ADDRESS ISSUED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATORS OF COLORED YOUTH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 3, 1891.—The American Association of Educators of Colored Youth publishes an interesting appeal to the public reviewing the work done among colored children. It says in part:—In twenty years the number of pupils in attendance at the public schools has increased from 250,000 to 1,250,000. The efficiency of the schools has been increased perhaps in a still greater ratio. The equipment and efficiency, as well as the attendance of the mission schools established all over the South has also increased in a very encouraging manner.

Yet while we are highly gratified at the progress made, we cannot close our eyes against some painful facts. Although the school houses are multiplying and teachers are making their way into the remote districts of every State in the Union, still there are vast numbers who are receiving no instruction whatever. Last year there were 1,103,000 persons of school age who attended no school. The number of illiterates is increasing rather than decreasing. Children are being born faster than they can be educated.

Large numbers of teachers have but a meagre knowledge of the branches they are attempting to teach and do not understand even the first principles of giving instruction.

Again, there is such a scarcity of skilled laborers along the colored people and such a demand for skilled labor as to assure us that much yet remains to be done before our work is fairly established.

In view of these appalling facts we appeal to the public for more certain and hearty support in the prosecution of the education of this portion of the American youth.

As a measure of protection against the evils of an illiterate and degraded citizenship, we believe it the duty of Congress to provide national aid for the public schools of the States to, be applied in proportion of the illiteracy in those States.

We would renew the expression of our confidence in the work of the higher education of the negro now going on in the various schools established for that purpose.

Of the needs of the schools it says:—"A form of endowment that is greatly needed and that will yield speedy and abundant fruit, is of scholarships. There are many young men and women who are almost up to the standard of self-support, who would be greatly helped by a scholarship of small income.

"We emphasize the importance of industrial training schools for the colored youth, and are doing all that is possible with the facilities provided for its promotion.

"We have watched with unabated interest the advancing provisions made by some of the Southern States for the common schools within their borders. But with all the advances made many States are still far below the ideal standard. In this connection we desire to impress the fundamental principle underlying the American public school system, namely, that the property of the State must educate the children of the State, and any discrimination against any class on the basis of either religion or race is revolutionary and subversive of the principle on which the system is founded. We insist that no basis of division of funds is equitable except that which regards numbers alone.

"We appeal to the public for justice in behalf of our rising young men and women, who have shown themselves competent to fill stations of trust and honor. We ask that such persons be not discriminated against on the score of color when other conditions are equal."

SHE TOOK THE WHITE VEIL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1891.—In the chapel of the Georgetown Convent of the Visitation this morning Miss Mary Abell, daughter of the late A. S. Abell, of Baltimore, took the white veil. The chapel was elaborately decorated.

There were a number of distinguished clergymen present including His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, Dr. P. L. Chappelle, Rev. P. J. Donahue, chancellor of the archdiocese; Rev. Father Whelan, secretary to His Eminence; Rev. Father Ferdinand Litz, provincial of the Redemptorists; Father Bartlett, Father Lyman, of Govanstown; Rev. Boerhoff, C. S. R.; Rev. Albert Frank, C. S. R., of Philadelphia; Fathers Mackall and Wight, of Baltimore; Rev. Father Richards, S. J.; Rev. Father Brady, S. J., and Fathers Ryan and Mackin, of this city. The ceremonies, which lasted about two hours, were conducted by Cardinal Gibbons assisted by Bishop Curtis, of the Wilmington diocese, and Rev. Albert Frank, the spiritual adviser of Miss Abell, who will hereafter be known as "Sister Mary Joseph." The ceremonies were followed by a breakfast at which Cardinal Gibbons presided.

A CHURCH FIGHT IN COURT.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Jan. 3, 1891.—The fight in the Iowa Conference of the Evangelical Association that has been going on for some time between several of the churches and Bishops Bowman, Dubs and Escher, culminated in a temporary injunction issued from the District Court restraining the trustees of the Evangelical Emanuel Church from excluding the Rev. George Bradstetter from the church and pulpit and also restraining the Rev. William Jones from exercising the duties of pastor. Bradstetter is the preacher appointed by the bishops, while the church members all stand by Jones, who was deposed by the bishops.

The conference has also brought suit to compel the trustees to turn over its property, including the church and all belongings.

A MAGAZINE GUN FOR GIANTS.

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 3, 1891.—J. N. Archbold, of Ridge Farm, has invented a magazine gun. The weapon has six four-foot rifle barrels and is fed by a chain belt. The number of shots that can be fired in succession is practically unlimited.

NOTES OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1891.—Assistant Surgeon A. M. McCormick has been ordered to the receiving ship Minnesota; Assistant Paymaster J. A. Mudd to the receiving ship Vermont. Assistant Surgeon G. McC. Pickerel has been detached from the receiving ship Minnesota and placed on waiting orders.

The United States steamship Kearsarge arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard this morning.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1891.—Captain Rogers Birnie, Jr., Ordnance Department, will proceed from this city to the Frankford arsenal, Philadelphia, on public business in connection with the manufacture of fuses and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. Leave of absence for four months is granted First Lieutenant Henry O. S. Heisland, Eleventh infantry. Leave of absence for two months is granted First Lieutenant Lyman W. V. Kennan, Sixth infantry.

SEAL CORRESPONDENCE STILL HELD BACK.

Mr. Harrison Gives No Intimation of When He Will Lay It Before Congress.

SIR GEORGE BADEN-POWELL'S REPORT.

He Favors Regulation of the Fishery for the Benefit of All Nations.

MR. TUPPER COMING TO NEW YORK

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1891.

I was assured at the State Department on Monday last that the Behring Sea correspondence was ready to be sent to the Capitol, and in all probability would be laid before Congress the next day. If it was delayed one day it would at least go in this week.

So far as the public knows, the correspondence may not be published for weeks. It will be five weeks next Monday since the President disclosed in his message that "the difference between the two governments touching the fur seal question in the Behring Sea is not quite adjusted, as will be seen by the correspondence, which will soon be laid before Congress."

Readers of the HERALD know that seven months ago there was filed at the State Department a threat from the British government of such tenor that President Harrison was compelled to order another member of his Cabinet to revoke orders issued for guidance of the revenue vessels in patrolling the waters of Alaska, or involve the nation in public humiliation or war. When this became known through the exclusive publication in the HERALD of all the facts a report suddenly became current in Washington in official and diplomatic channels that the reason for the blunder and its consequences were due to President Harrison's interference with the Behring Sea negotiations, for he had taken them out of Mr. Blaine's hands.

It was not only gossip of the clubs and legations, but was printed, widely circulated and undenied until President Harrison vehemently branded it as a falsehood maliciously invented to injure his administration. By whom he did not appear to care to know. At that time the President also took occasion to say that unless Congress did something at this session he would see to it that the interests of the United States in Behring Sea were fully protected in 1891, let the consequences be what they may. There is much anxiety to know the tenor of the correspondence promised Congress.

I called at the White House this afternoon to get some explanation of the cause of the delay. In conformity with the requirements made of those desiring audience of the President, I stated the purpose of my errand to Private Secretary Halford. Mr. Halford expressed the completest innocence of any knowledge whatever of any forthcoming Behring Sea correspondence and disclaimed cognizance of the existence of any such documents.

"The President does not care to talk upon this matter at present," said Mr. Halford, "and I am sure he will withhold any expression of opinion until he communicates officially with Congress."

Mr. Halford said he had no idea of the probable time when the President would make such a communication to Congress. I called to his attention the statement made by the President in his annual message five weeks ago that the correspondence would "soon be laid before Congress."

"Well," replied Mr. Halford, "'soon' does not put any limit of time upon the President's action nor does it confine him to immediate fulfilment of the promise. But I cannot say for I do not know when he will do so."

A REPORT ON THE ROOKERIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 3, 1891.—The report which Sir George Baden-Powell has submitted to Lord Salisbury on the Behring Sea seal fishery more than confirms all that has been contended for by this government. Sir George finds that seal life in Behring Sea has not diminished since Canadian vessels began to engage regularly in the seal fishery, and that the methods of marine sealing thus far pursued are not in themselves wasteful nor dangerous to the perpetuity of the industry.

He deems it important, however, as a measure of precaution that some international regulation of the fur seal fishery should be effected. This regulation he would not confine to Behring Sea, but would extend to all the public waters where the fur seal congregates or through which it passes to its propagating or hibernating grounds.

He takes issue broadly with Mr. Blaine's assertions that the nature and habits of the seal and the inseparable concomitants of marine sealing necessitate a restriction of seal killing to operations conducted at the rookeries. He declares the seal fishery to be an industry of too great a value, and the right of all nations to participate in it under proper regulation to be too clearly established to justify a surrender to Mr. Blaine's extraordinary and unsupported demands.

He intimates that an abandonment by the British government of the right of Her Majesty's subjects to engage in the fishery would simply result in leaving a wide open door for the fishermen of other nations whose governments might not be found so complaisant as our own.

HON. C. H. TUPPER COMING TO NEW YORK.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 3, 1891.—Hon. C. H. Tupper has gone to New York. His departure caused a surprise and the object of his visit is a matter of conjecture. As Mr. Tupper is the Minister specially charged with the Behring Sea negotiations his visits to the United States have always been connected with that subject, and it was stated that Mr. Tupper was *en route* to Washington to confer with Sir Julian Pauncefote respecting the Behring Sea ultimatum. Sir John Thompson says, however, that this is not so and that Mr. Tupper had gone to New York simply on a holiday.

WASHINGTON.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS TO TRY TO PASS THE FORCE BILL BY HOLDING NIGHT SESSIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1891.

The call which has been sent by the republican managers in the Senate for the immediate return to Washington of those members of the Senatorial body who are now absent is a very urgent one. They will be wanted next week to carry out a plan which has been agreed upon in regard to the consideration of the Force bill, but notice was served upon them several days in advance, in accordance with the agreement made when leave of absence was granted them.

It is proposed by the radical republicans in the Senate to hold night and day sessions next week for the consideration of the Force bill, and in order to do this they must have a quorum present, necessitating a full attendance of republicans. Senators Ingalls, Moody, Pettigrew and Farwell are expected to return early in the week.

MR. CARLISLE REPLIES TO CANADIAN CRITICISMS OF HIS RECIPROCITY RESOLUTION.

Senator Carlisle said to-day, with reference to a recently published criticism of Sir John Thompson, Canadian Minister of Justice, upon his reciprocity resolution:—

"I think he misapprehends its scope and purpose in one respect. The resolution introduced by me does not contemplate the appointment of a diplomatic commission, in any proper sense of the term. It will be simply an advisory body, and its sole function will be to inquire to what extent and in what manner the questions in controversy between the United States and the Dominion of Canada can be adjusted, and the trade relations between the two countries can be improved by reciprocity legislation—not by treaty, for it is well known that the treaty making power does not belong to the Dominion. The commission can settle nothing finally, but after a full investigation of the matters in dispute and of the trade relations of the two countries it can make recommendations to both, which they can adopt or not as they may choose.

"Even if my resolution goes too far the Canadian Parliament knows the extent of its own power in the premises, and if it accepts our invitation it can confine the authority of its commission within proper limits. I am in favor of doing all that can be done, and do not think that a want of power, or supposed want of power, to cover the whole subject is a good excuse for doing nothing."

STATE OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS BEFORE THE HOUSE AND IN COMMITTEE.

The appropriation bills are in a fair state of progress in the House, though only two bills—providing for expenditure on account of pensions and of fortifications—have actually passed that body. Four other appropriation bills are on the calendar and, as soon as the Shipping bill is out of the way, will be brought before the House and, it is believed, passed without much delay. These four bills are those for the District of Columbia, the army, the Military Academy and the navy. One other bill—the Legislative, Executive and Judicial—has almost been finished in sub-committee and will be reported to the House before that body is ready to act on it.

This leaves only the Sundry Civil and Deficiency appropriation bills to be reported by the regular Appropriations Committee, and all the estimates are not yet in upon which to base the various items of these measures. The preparation of the Indian, Post Office, Agriculture and Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bills has not yet been commenced by the respective committees. There will be no River and Harbor bill this session.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

L. Sprague has been appointed Postmaster at Borden, N. Y.

The Census Bureau declares the population of Brooklyn to be 804,476 and of Boston 448,477.

FIRST RATE, OF COURSE.

Never print a paid advertisement as news matter. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement—no sailing under false colors.—*Charles A. Dana's Address to the Wisconsin Editorial Association, Milwaukee, July 24, 1888.*

"What sort of a Senator do I think that Charles A. Dana would make?" said Alderman Murphy. "Why, I think that he would make a first class Senator, of course. I have not heard of anybody whose opinion is worth anything who doesn't think the same thing. He is a man whose ability everybody concedes. He knows all about public affairs and lots of other things that most men don't know anything about. He is a man who will stick to his principles through thick and thin and say what he thinks. If that sort of man won't make a first rate Senator I should like to know who would."

HOUSTON UNDER QUARANTINE.

BUSINESS IS PARALYZED AND HER CITIZENS INDIGNANT AT THE EMBARGO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 3, 1891.—The people of this community are wild with rage and indignation. In face of the report of the Health Department that but thirty cases of smallpox exist, all either in the pest house or isolated, Governor Ross has declared the city in a state of quarantine, Health Officer Rutherford has assumed absolute control and no one is allowed to either leave the city or enter it.

Conductors on all trains have been sworn in as State inspectors, and under penalty must allow no one to leave the city or disembark. Several hundred are in the city anxious to get out, but cannot. Business is paralyzed, and the damage to the business interests cannot be replaced by millions of dollars.

All our physicians declare that there is no cause for such action, and to-morrow a meeting of doctors will condemn the action of the Governor. A mass meeting of the students will also probably be held.

LEFT BY HIS SON TO DIE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 3, 1891.—A case of extreme cruelty, if not patricide, is reported at Mount Freedom, a hamlet about five miles from this place.

John Beach, about seventy years old, has been engaged during the winter in charcoal burning, living, as is the custom of charcoal burners, in a small mud and straw thatched cabin near the burning pits.

About a week ago he returned very weak from the effects of a heavy cold to his son's home in the village, where the old man lives when not charcoal burning.

The son refused to care for the old man and loading him on a hand sled dragged him back to the hovel in the woods.

This morning two gunners in passing the cabin looked in casually, when they saw a shocking spectacle.

The dead body of the old man lay upon his wretched pallet. His face was of a purplish hue and his features horribly distorted.

The body was removed to a farmer's house near by and Coroner Hughson, of this city, was promptly notified.

Much indignation at the inhuman son's actions is expressed by the villagers, who demand that the facts in the case be thoroughly investigated by the authorities.

SENTENCED TO PRISON AT SIXTY.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., Jan. 3, 1891.—An old jailbird known as Captain William Hart, of Philadelphia, was taken from the County Jail of this place to-day to the State Prison at Trenton to serve a term of eight years for burglary. Hart, who is sixty years of age, is well known to the Philadelphia police. He was sentenced yesterday in the Atlantic County Court by Judge Reed.

In August, 1889, he was arrested on suspicion of having boarded the yacht Minnette, owned by Hamilton Disston, while she was lying at Atlantic City, and stolen Senator Fassett's gold watch and chain and a large sum of money.

On board of the yacht were also Senator Matthew S. Quay and ex-Postmaster General Clarkson. Senator Quay had $1,000 in cash in a valise which he used as a pillow while he was sleeping on deck. The thief did not get this money. This robbery could not be fastened on Hart, although there was evidence to show that he was seen near the yacht on the night of the robbery.

Hart is also believed to be one of the burglars who robbed the Farmers' Bank at Newcastle, Del., in October, 1887, and who was shot while making his escape. Hart still bears the mark of the wound.

EVARTS' COUSIN IN A POOR HOUSE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 3, 1891.—Levi Griswold Evarts, who claims to be a cousin of Senator Evarts, was a few days ago removed to the New Haven almshouse. He gave his age as seventy-three and told a pitiful story of his downfall.

For several years he has been living in a little downtown rookery, but lately he became unable to support himself and was a regular applicant to the town for aid.

With the meagre assistance thus obtained he has managed to eke out an existence. Finally his condition became so bad that it was deemed best to send him to the almshouse.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Henry Leaman, a prominent farmer of Strasburg township, Pa., has assigned. Liabilities, $29,000; assets about the same.

Four cars on the Kanawha and Michigan Railway went through a bridge near Dexter, Ohio, into the river yesterday afternoon. No one was injured.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Elwood, Ind., yesterday afternoon, the first lasting thirty seconds, the second fifteen. No damage was done.

A stray bullet from a party of sportsmen shooting at turkeys yesterday, near Shelbyville, Ind., entered a school house and dangerously injured Borie Fix, sixteen years old.

The Worcester (Mass.) Steel Works were petitioned into insolvency yesterday by the Shoe and Leather Bank, of Boston, on a promissory note of $5,000, indorsed by George M. Rice, president of the company.

The Oswego Falls (N. Y.) tannery, owned by D. J. Hamburger, of Syracuse, was burned yesterday afternoon. The loss on the building and stock is estimated at $100,000. Insurance will probably cover the loss.

Mr. Richards, chairman of the English syndicate formed in conjunction with the American Stove and Furnace Company, is in Boston prepared to issue the scrip. The company's affairs are in course of settlement.

Nelson Matson and Nelson Eichenburg were run down by a train on the Elkhorn road near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and are lying in a critical condition at the hospital there. Matson, it is thought, will die. Eichenburg will lose his right leg.

The Chicago Brewing Company, which is the English syndicate that a year ago purchased a majority of the Chicago breweries, has declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen per cent. Its next dividend will probably be twenty per cent.

T. O. Lucas, a young Methodist minister, was killed near Brownsville, Tenn., on Friday, by falling into an old well. His horse, which he was leading, fell in on top of him; and it was several hours before Lucas' body could be recovered.

The jury in the Reed-Rockwell will case at Buffalo, N. Y., have been unable to agree, and were yesterday discharged. This is the third trial of the case. The estate was originally valued at $100,000, but is nearly all consumed in litigation.

Charles Herzog & Brother, wholesale and retail stationers, of Memphis, Tenn., made an assignment yesterday to H. Gronaur for the benefit of preferred creditors to the amount of $13,000. Total liabilities about $30,000, with an excess of assets.

A fire at Aurora, Md., Friday morning burned the Randall brick block of four stories, together with the frame row extending west to Madison avenue and north to Commercial street, besides the Wilson corner across Olive street, south. Total loss $60,000; insurance, $40,000.

The main buildings of the Geneva Worsted Mill, of Providence, R. I., were burned yesterday. The village of Geneva is about three miles from the centre of the city and mill property is situated largely in the town of North Providence. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $66,000.

LEGISLATORS GATHERING AT THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Husted Slated for Leader of the Minority by the Friends of Thomas C. Platt.

HE MAY FIND RIVALS.

Democrats Will Choose Sheehan for Speaker and May Send Hill to the Senate.

SMITH M. WEED'S CHANCES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1891.—"The Bald Eagle, not the Baldheaded Eagle, sir; quite a difference, sir; quite a difference." These were the words that ushered the redoubted General Husted into the Delavan to-night. They nearly took a new member, who had made a slight mistake, off his feet. The corridors were redolent of Salamanca Havanas, Malone regalias and Cortland county "twofors," and the gentlemen behind them put up a job which requires the immediate attention of the Putnam county extinguisher, Ham Fish.

Whipple, of Cattaraugus; Stevens, of Franklin, and Peck, of Cortland, held a caucus for the republican minority and voted "Jimmy" leader on the floor for the session. Then they waited on James and said that the whole country demanded that he be the republican candidate for Speaker, which carries with it the other thing.

James acted as if there was no such man as Tom Platt and no means of communication between that gentleman and Mr. Whipple. It was purely the spontaneous cry. To James this was touching, and he feelingly replied that he might accept. He may and he may not.

Fish has not arrived yet. Husted is the last man on earth that Fish would want for Speaker, and the chances for a bitter Platt and Miller fight right at the start of the Legislature may be loosed for. It has been supposed all along that Acker, of Steuben, would be the minority leader. Husted has declared he did not want it, and Fish had rather somebody else would take it than himself. So Acker was slated.

PLATT FOR HUSTED.

But it seems that Platt wants Husted. Will Fish and Miller and Belden stand it? I hope not without a fight. They may not be able to beat Jimmy in the caucus, but they can make it very uncomfortable for him on the floor if he wins. Jimmy knows that and he don't talk like a man who was hankering after that honor. Nothing but a series of prods from Tom Platt can make him stay in the fight.

The few Fish men are disgusted with the prospect of Husted for leader. They say Jimmy is connected with too many corporations, is a representative of much that should be avoided in republican politics, and that now that the party is down it should select a new, clean, aggressive man to guide its legislative policy. They sigh for the waving plumes of the young man from Putnam.

It would be good policy for Fish to let Jimmy and Platt walk away with the republican leadership, and then refuse to be led in the Assembly. This would tire James exceedingly and make Platt sick. But you might as well expect a good, healthy bull to wear a red rosette as to expect Ham Fish to favor Platt from policy. Oh! no; there is a fight on, for Ham has camped on Platt's trail.

The row in the republican camp tickles the democrats, for their own camp is quiet and serene. Billy Sheehan has put out a box of Tonawanda puffers on his table in his hotel headquarters and whoever stands them is sure of getting a good place on a committee. The other fellows will die.

A number of New York members dropped in to see Sheehan to-day. There were Senator Roesch, Henry Clay Sulzer, Honest John Connolly, Sol Townsend, Charley Sutherland, who overturned a republican majority of three thousand in Brooklyn; Percy Farquhar and a lot of other democratic statesmen.

Billy asks every man his occupation and looks very wise when asked about the committees, but says nothing. Neither does the Governor. Sheehan, however, does not hesitate to say that the Committee on Contested Seats will be appointed as soon as the Assembly is organized. He holds that if a republican is not entitled to his seat he should not be permitted to hold it a minute longer than it takes to prove that somebody else is entitled to it. He says there will be no wholesale turning out of republicans, but that every case will stand on its own merits.

THE SENATORSHIP.

There is very little talk of the United States Senatorship. No one knows anything about it. The general impression is that Hill has left it open, so that, if he is forced at the last minute, he can gracefully take it. As I have said all along, he does not want it, and would like Mr. Flower to consent to be shunted into the place, but Flower won't shunt.

The signs of a movement to compel Hill to go to the Senate are even more marked than they were last night. Democratic members are arriving from all over the State full of that idea. I am told that the Governor refuses to discuss the Senatorial question, saying:—"There is plenty of time for that. Let us first have the House organized without friction or scandal and the committees appointed, then we can talk about the other thing."

I am constrained to say that Smith M. Weed's canvass doesn't seem to be especially promising. He is still in position to bolt the caucus if he can control two or three men and make things interesting. The republicans are perfectly willing to help him in that contingency.

To the everlasting disgrace of New York I am told by a respectable representative from Gotham that several members of the delegation have openly asserted that if anybody besides Hill wants the United States Senatorship they have got to pay for it. Some of the Tammany representatives are using this as an argument to Hill to induce him to take the office and save the party from scandal. It is clear that Tammany is for Hill. All its members now here talk that way.

An interesting piece of gossip is that M. J. Power is in town, but where no one knows. A Tammany man saw him on the 10:30 train from New York. The story is that he will hold Senator Ahearn and Assemblyman Dinkelspiel out of the United States Senate caucus until an agreement is made to give the County Democracy some representation on the next State Committee. It is a death struggle for the Counties, and Pat Keenan, who controls Dinkelspiel, it is said, is holding away from Tammany to perfect the scheme.

The New York members are hot for rapid transit, and the Mayor's bill substantially of last year is ready for introduction. So is the State Enumeration bill and the plan to gridiron Mr. Porter.

About a quarter of the Legislature has arrived. Strange to say the victorious democrats are slow in coming—the republicans on the ground outnumber them three to one. The other fellows are not in a hurry this year.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1891.—Superintendent Andrew S. Draper, of the State Department of Public Instruction, in his thirty-seventh annual report, for the year 1890, states that the number of children of school age (between five and twenty-one years) in the State is 1,844,596, of which number 1,042,160 have attended the public schools during the year just closed; the average daily attendance was 642,984. Number of teachers employed at any time during the past year was 31,703; number employed for the legal school term, 23,865; their salaries aggregated $10,422,171, the average salary in cities being $694 29 and in towns $285 49. In ten years the annual average salary of the teachers of the State has advanced from $375 to $436. Expenditures for the maintenance of the public schools of the State during the past year amounted to $17,392,471.

Students will not hereafter be admitted to the normal schools who do not come with diplomas of other institutions, or who do not pass an examination which is conclusive proof that they have already attained very substantial proficiency in the elementary branches. The elementary English course in the normal schools will be discontinued after the present year altogether. The Legislature is asked to make provision for the organization of a teachers' training class in every city in the State.

RUN DOWN BY A TRAIN.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 3, 1891.—James Henderson, aged thirty-eight years, a married man residing on Thirty-third street, this city; Charles O'Hara, aged fifty-five, also a married man, residing in Philadelphia, and an unknown man were run down by an eastbound passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near the Thirty-third street crossing this afternoon.

The unknown man was instantly killed and Henderson received fatal injuries. O'Hara is seriously hurt, but may recover. The men were walking on the track at the t[illegible] O'Hara refuses to give the h[illegible] street on which he lives in Phil[illegible]

AFFAIRS OF THE [illegible]

WESTERN PRESIDENTS STILL [illegible] DOUBT GOULD'S GOOD [illegible]

[BY TELEGRAPH TO TH[illegible]

CHICAGO, Jan. 3, 1891.—The W[illegible] dents had two protracted se[illegible] last continued until after six o[illegible] clusion a settlement seemed al[illegible] did on Monday. That the presi[illegible] however, is evidenced by the [illegible] cluded to break even railroad [illegible] session on Sunday (to-morrow).

The sentiments of the pre[illegible] gone a marked change since [illegible] time all were perfectly conf[illegible] York meeting next Thursday [illegible] formation of a gilt-edged associ[illegible] satisfactorily take the place of [illegible] railroad associations. At the [illegible] noon's session it was the gener[illegible] St. Paul, Rock Island and Northw[illegible] have to settle their disputes w[illegible] Pacific before the agreement co[illegible] One of the presidents said:—[illegible] discussing the proposed agr[illegible] far have only agreed on the [illegible] We can come together in New Yo[illegible] Gould can assure us that he [illegible] carry out the agreement. It [illegible] sary for him to first settle his qu[illegible] roads."

President Cable, of the Rock I[illegible] York to-night. If the agreemen[illegible] will go to Washington and carry [illegible] by blocking any Congressional [illegible] Pacific. He is loaded with f[illegible] thought will bring Gould to th[illegible] on his connecting lines.

"THE WIZARD" STILL HOL[illegible]

OMAHA, Jan. 3, 1891.—The loc[illegible] cago, Rock Island and Pacific says [illegible] company's contract with the Union [illegible] goes into effect Sunday next, he w[illegible] run the Chicago train over the U[illegible] into this city unless the latt[illegible] switches or takes some other mea[illegible]

On application of the defend[illegible] case growing out of the brid[illegible] this morning continued in the [illegible] Tuesday next. The injunction [illegible] ing in the federal court on Mond[illegible]

The Union Pacific Railroad, p[illegible] pating that the Rock Island might [illegible] train from Beatrice toward Omaha [illegible] Beatrice line and thus force a [illegible] bridge at that point, has put in a [illegible] at the intersection of the two roads [illegible] has placed a constant guard over [illegible]

TO SIT ON THE "SOO"

The freight officials of the lin[illegible] tween Chicago and St. Paul will co[illegible] next week accompanied by Chair[illegible] the Western Freight Association, [illegible] the trunk line representatives wit[illegible] tablishing a more uniform basis of [illegible] seaboard to St. Paul by the different [illegible] meeting is called for next Wednesda[illegible] the rates to St. Paul and Minneapolis f[illegible] points are considerably lower by way [illegible] dian Pacific and "Soo" line than by wa[illegible] The difference is about 15 cents per 10[illegible] first class and six cents on sixth clas[illegible] cago roads want this difference either [illegible] or very much reduced. For