ACKER FOR LEADER IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Republicans Will Nominate the Steuben County Assemblyman for Speaker.

THE DEMOCRATIC SLATE

No Disposition at Present to Discuss the United States Senatorship.

HILL FIGHTS SHY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1891.—The tall plumes of Putnam county wave over the scene. Fish is here. Vanished is the Platt boom of Husted for republican leader. The first thing Fish did after getting here to-night was to eat a whole beefsteak. There was no use staying in training any longer. When the seven foot leader for Miller and Beldon finished his meal, he exclaimed, in a voice that shook the Delavan House:—"There will be no name mentioned in the caucus but Acker's," and I heard a voice in parlor No. 454 echo, "I'm for Mr. Acker."

Husted was never more brilliant. A Bowery jewelry store window with sixteen electric lights would be Egypt in comparison. Never did the General crack so many jokes, tell so many stories and show so many fellows how he carried Rockland county, as he did to-night. His colored boy, "Sam," forgot, in the happiness of the hour, that the Speaker was next door this time.

"Am I a fool?" exclaimed James when asked if Mr. Whipple had prevailed upon him to be the republican candidate for Speaker. "Well, I guess not; I'm for Acker. I was for Acker right after election. I have always been for Acker. There are some of the boys who want to play horse with me. They have been waiting for years. You may see some of these gentlemen fall out of the buggy now and then, but on the whole I shall take it easy. Why not?"

VERY QUIET.

The members gather slowly. The republicans take great comfort in the general dulness and remark:—"Did you ever see things so quiet when a Speaker and United States Senator are to be chosen? Why, not one of these democrats knows anything about what is going on. When the Governor gets his programme made out they will follow it. You never could see such a state of things in the republican party. We are too independent, we are!"

Now the democrats are congratulating themselves on the harmony and peace that prevails in their ranks. It is true that none of them know what will be done, and strange to say very few seem to care. Both sides caucus to-morrow night. Sheehan and Defreest, of Troy, will be chosen Speaker and Clerk, but who will be deputy clerk or fill the minor offices cannot be told, because the selections have not been decided upon. There is a strange story afloat that men of such bad character are backed for responsible positions by powerful counties that bonds will be required where they never were required before. I am glad to say that Tammany has withdrawn two very bad candidates at the earnest solicitation of "Ed" Murphy, Defreest and Sheehan. Police Commissioner Martin has behaved well in this respect.

GOVERNOR HILL'S ANXIETY.

The Governor is very anxious to have the House organized with most worthy men, so that no possible scandal can result. Owing to the pressure that I have hinted at the task is a hard one. No promises have as yet been made. The only man who seems to have a fairly sure thing is Captain Michael Redmond, a Cleveland veteran from Cohoes, who wants to be Sergeant-at-Arms. This is said to be a deal between Herrick, of Albany, and "Ed" Murphy. The friends of Hassett are boasting that he will be stenographer of the House, instead of Cragin, who comes from Sheehan's home, Erie; but Cragin has not given up.

THE SENATORSHIP.

Thus do we find a few hours before the organization of the Assembly a contest for a stenographer occupying attention, when the United States Senatorship is to be filled. It is strange, but is true, very little being said about the Senatorship. The situation is the same as I left it last night. The choice is Hill, and there is no second choice. Weed has a few friends, but they are making no noise and no canvassing for him or anybody else is being done. The general impression is that Hill, while he does not want to go to the Senate, is leaving the door open so that he can go if, in his judgment, it becomes necessary. He still refuses to talk about it to men with whom he is generally frank and open. He says that the proper organization of the Assembly is of more importance now and that the Senatorship question can best be answered after that is accomplished. The demands of certain counties are embarrassing the Governor greatly.

SOME TOUGH CITIZENS.

There are some pretty tough citizens in the new Assembly. I never heard such brazen announcements in my life. Not only do they come from the "slums," as duck drivers like to call New York and Brooklyn, but from the Christian counties of the interior of the State as well. These men do not hesitate to say that if Hill does not go to the Senate whoever does "will have to put up the stuff." They could not make Hill "put up" very well. I regret having thus to shadow the title of the great unknown, but the statement is news and is exciting a great deal of comment here.

MR. ACKER ARRIVES.

Mr. Acker arrived very late to-night. Before he caught his breath he said he did not want to be the republican leader on the floor. Later, however, Ham Fish said:—"It is all right. Mr. Acker is our candidate. He will be our leader."

"Why, of course he will!" exclaimed Jimmy Husted. "I'm for Acker—Acker, of Steuben. Why, Acker has always been my friend, and I love Steuben."

Perhaps, owing to its great height in the air, Jimmy failed to see the chip on Fish's shoulder. Fish says there are thirty-five votes behind it, or a majority of the caucus.

PROGRAMME OF THE DEMOCRATS.

The democratic caucus, for the first time in years, will be held in the Assembly Chamber. Usually they hold a cheerless meeting in the Assembly parlor. Stoves are being put there and window strips nailed on the windows for the benefit of the republicans to-morrow night. Some interest is being manifested in the choice of leader for the majority. Charles T. McClelland is believed to be the one settled on, but George Bush, of Ulster, and Blumenthal, of New York, are also urged. If Mr. McClelland is selected and accepts it can be put down that no issue between Cleveland and Hill will come up in the Assembly this winter.

PLATT UNITING FACTIONS.

RESULT OF A CONFERENCE OF ANTI-MACHINE REPUBLICANS WITH THE BOSS.

Silver Dollar Smith and Barney Rorke, of the anti-machine republican faction of the Eighth Assembly district, were closeted last night for some time with ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Smith and O'Brien emerged from the conference with smiling faces and adjourned to the Hoffman House for spiritual consolation.

Being pressed for the results of the conference they admitted that hereafter the O'Brienites would change their spots and join the ranks of Platt. Senator Platt, they said, had urged upon them the advantages to be derived for the whole party from a union of the warring factions.

PATTERSON A KICKER.

Ex-Police Justice Jacob Patterson was one of the most strenuous kickers against the coalition so earnestly advocated by Senator Platt, but it is understood that the eloquent citizen of Tioga county won him over by representing how necessary it was, in view of recent democratic victories, that all the factions should become reconciled, especially in New York city.

One of the most important concessions made by Senator Platt was that Assemblyman John E. Brodsky should be admitted to the regular republican caucus at Albany during the coming session of the Legislature.

It will be remembered that "Johnny" has always been one of the "irreconcilables" par excellence of "de alt." Soon after the last election, however, it began to be rumored about that the silver tongue of the Ulysses of the republican machine had fascinated the hitherto impassive "Johnny," and that he had given his word to Senator Platt to forsake his errant ways and return to the true fold.

SAVAGE MR. BRODSKY.

It was my pleasure at this time to interview Mr. Brodsky in reference to his reported change of mind, but he indignantly and even savagely denied the rumor. He declared that he should paddle his own canoe in the future, as he had always done in the past, and that "de alt," as heretofore, would honor and follow the teachings of the lamented O'Brien.

But "Johnny" has, it seems, listened to the voice of the sirens, and henceforth will be reckoned among the henchmen of the quiet boss of republican politics.

MONTANA NEEDS LAWS.

BUT WITH THE PRESENT LEGISLATURE HER CHANCES OF GETTING THEM APPEAR SLIGHT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HELENA, Jan. 4, 1891.—The last of the members of the State Legislature arrived this evening. The situation here is without parallel in the history of any State in the Union. The first Legislature of this State spent ninety days in a most unprofitable and provoking deadlock, and to-day there seems a likelihood that the differences between the two political parties will not be arranged to permit the transaction of public business.

The result of the deadlock was to leave Montana badly in need of laws. As a further result the coop in which three hundred State prisoners were confined has remained in a lamentable condition. The insane patients have been boarded at a private institution, and an enormous claim now stands against the treasury, double the amount which it would have cost to care for the insane by careful legislation.

The new institutions created by the constitution are:—State agricultural college, State university, State reform school, a school of mines and an asylum for the deaf and dumb. These are the most important. None of them were located, and one work for the coming Legislature will be the selection of sites for these important institutions. The general appropriations were not made, and the State Treasurer has kept studiously within the constitution in his disbursement of funds. Perhaps the greatest disadvantage has been compulsory transaction of judicial business under the crude and unsatisfactory laws which sufficed for a Territorial government. The continuance of the deadlock is due to the controversy arising out of precinct 34, in Silver Bow county, which gained such notoriety last winter.

The seating of the republican United States Senators as a result of the throw out of precinct 34 was not accepted by the democrats as having any bearing upon the merits of the controversy. Near the conclusion of the session of 1890 the democrats proposed that the ten "disputed" members from Silver Bow county resign, but this offer the republicans declined and the democrats made the voters of Montana the tribunal for a hearing, and at the last State election the democracy was overwhelmingly triumphant. They not only defeated Congressman Carter, the secretary of the Congressional Campaign Committee and the most prominent republican of the Northwest, but elected five of eight candidates for the State Senate. The Senate now stands ten democrats to six republicans.

It will recognize the democratic House, and the two bodies will pass laws. The republican Supreme Court will reiterate former utterances by declaring unconstitutional all measures so passed. The situation has no promise of legislation at this session. The Governor's message will be read to-morrow in the democratic House and in the Senate.

Caucusing has been going on for a week and the leaders of both parties have been active, but they say they are unable to announce the probability of a compromise.

GOING TO BE A FIGHT.

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.*

I asked State Fish Commissioner William H. Bowman at Rochester to-day what he thought of Mr. Dana's candidacy for the Senatorship.

"I don't want to say," said Mr. Bowman. "Let them fight it out."

"What are Mr. Dana's chances for election?"

"I don't know. It's going to be a good deal of a fight, and where it will end nobody knows at present."

"STEEPED IN VICE AND CRIME."

A COLUMBIA (S. C.) CLERGYMAN MAKES STARTLING STATEMENTS ABOUT THAT TOWN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

COLUMBIA, Jan. 4, 1891.—A sermon preached by Rev. W. T. Folsom, of the Second Baptist Church, created a sensation here to-day. The reverend gentleman unmercifully scored the Columbia Club, the city government and the Young Men's Christian Association. The Columbia Club is the principal social organization in the State. Senators Hampton and Butler and nearly every prominent man in the State are members and ex-Governor Richardson was for years the president. "The city of Columbia is in league with Satan and is doomed to hell unless radical changes are made," said Mr. Folsom. "The Young Men's Christian Association is in league with the same personage. It has allowed the pasting of disreputable posters on its property."

The city, Mr. Folsom charged, overflows with vice and crime. He states that there are forty-five disorderly houses in the city, some of the inmates being girls of twelve and thirteen years. There are, he says, thirty-five white women raising families by negro men and twenty-eight white men with negro wives. In the city there are five regular gambling hells and thirty-three barrooms. The saloons and disreputable houses are frequented by minors, who are also enticed into the handsome bars of the Columbia Club and started in the ways of sin.

The preacher was particularly severe on the city government for allowing vice to have full sway unchecked.

TOMPKINS' CONDITION CRITICAL.

MAYOR BOGARDUS WILL TRY TO BRING HIS ASSAILANTS TO JUSTICE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

KEYPORT, N. J., Jan. 4, 1891.—As yet no arrests have been made in the sandbagging case of Denton Tompkins, the superintendent of Henry Longstreet's brick works at Cliffwood, of which full details were given in to-day's HERALD.

Mr. Tompkins, whose face was so severely battered by the unknown ruffians, who jumped from ambush in front of Cashier Jones' residence last Friday night, was no better when Dr. Johnson called at the Flynn residence, where Tompkins lies in a most critical condition. He told Tompkins that he would probably die.

Tompkins said he would live long enough to tell the proper authorities whom he suspects of committing the assault.

Mr. Tompkins' face is in a terrible condition.

As yet not even the slightest attempt has been made by the authorities to capture the assailants.

The Mayor of the town, Dr. O. C. Bogardus, told me that he will call a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen early to-morrow morning, when a committee will be appointed to ferret out the culprits and bring them to justice. The Mayor also says that he believes that it is now not safe for any man to venture from his home after dark.

The Aldermen will, it is said, lodge several complaints against several young men who, it is alleged, are connected in the case.

State Senator Thomas S. K. Brown, a member of the Board of Aldermen, had his heart set on bringing the assailants to justice.

Councillor Reis W. Dayton has been employed by Mr. Longstreet, Tompkins' employer, to assist in the capture.

THREE YOUNG SKATERS DROWNED.

THEY BROKE THROUGH WEAK ICE ON A POND NEAR KEYPORT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

KEYPORT, N. J., Jan. 4, 1891.—A sad accident occured this afternoon on John E. Kuhn's pond. Edward and Henry Spiers and Harry Stover, aged respectively nineteen, fifteen and twenty, were enjoying themselves skating, but while they were in the centre of the pond the ice gave way and they fell into the water and were drowned.

Their bodies were recovered by two colored men, who took them to their fathers. Dr. Knecht, of Matawan, worked fully half an hour in a vain attempt to restore life to the young men.

Deputy Coroner Conover viewed the bodies and gave the necessary permit for their burial.

KEELY'S RIVAL IS DEAD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 4, 1891.—The death of John L. Gooley, of this city, to-day removes a dangerous rival to Keely and his motor. For the past twenty-five years Gooley has been at work upon his invention, which, he claimed, would propel a vessel across the ocean by perpetual motion. He has spent thousands of dollars upon the machine, and fully expected to announce the discovery of perpetual motion to the world within the next three years.

He was sixty-eight years old and, it is stated, was a first cousin to George Washington. Gooley's work upon his machine was done in a garret in this city and until to-night was visible to no one except a sister and a close friend.

HOUSTON'S QUARANTINE LIFTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 4, 1891.—The quarantine which was yesterday so unexpectedly placed on Houston, San Antonio and other cities, was as promptly removed to-day. Governor Ross wires that his proclamation was desired to have exactly the opposite construction from that which State Health Officer Rutherford placed upon it. Six new cases of smallpox were reported to-day, five of them in one family in a quarantined house and the other a suspect.

All places of amusement, which have been closed for two weeks, will be thrown open to-morrow.

NAVY AND ARMY FACT AND GOSSIP.

Congress Will Probably Vote to Build a Second Coast Defender.

ARMY BILLS TO BE PUSHED.

Father Neptune Welcomes the Essex Into His Equatorial Dominions.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1891.

Although the Naval Appropriation bill as reported by the House Naval Committee provides for only one new war vessel, it by no means follows that the present Congress will not authorize more than that number. The appropriation—$16,500,000 for continuing work on the vessels already authorized—is the largest amount that has been provided at one time since the rehabilitation of the navy began, but both parties in Congress seem to favor going ahead until we have resumed our former prestige on the high seas. Naval officials who know the feeling of the Naval Committee members expect that at least two large ships and probably one or two torpedo boats will be provided for. The understanding is that when the bill reaches the Senate the Naval Committee of that body will recommend an appropriation for a coast defence vessel of an enlarged Puritan type and for one or two torpedo boats. This proposed coast defence vessel is what the Navy Department people have agreed upon as the best type of ship for purely local defence. The swift commerce destroyer recommended by the House committee is a type favored by all naval people. Should the Senate not be willing to authorize more than one vessel the Senate Naval Committee will urge that the coast defence vessel be built instead of the commerce destroyer.

ARMY BILLS TO BE PUSHED.

Chairman Cutcheon, of the House Military Committee, has secured the promise of a night session from the Committee on Rules, and if this is once obtained there will be good reason to anticipate the final passage of several quite important army bills. The bill appropriating $100,000 for explorations in Alaska is one of the first that will be brought forward. The bill confining civilian appointments to the army to members of the National Guard and graduates of State military colleges, as it has already passed the Senate, has pretty good chances of becoming a law. The hard time the soldiers are having with the Indians will be used as an argument in favor of the passage of the bill to increase the pay of the non-commissioned officers who are doing much of the hard work. The Senate bill to revive the grade of lieutenant general will also be called up, but there are signs of opposition. Among other Senate bills to be passed are those increasing the number of college details and to increase the pay of privates of the hospital corps.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

THE FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA STILL DETAINED IN THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The Philadelphia did not leave the Navy Yard yesterday for Hayti, as was expected. The observations made on Friday to determine her metacentric height show that it is about twelve inches. The ship was heeled with all the coal bunkers full and all stores on board. As the lower bunkers are emptied first and as the stores are stowed lower than the centre of gravity the metacentric height, after a cruise of a few weeks, would be decreased to less than is allowed by the coefficient of safety. It is probable that the ship will be heeled again before sailing and the computations carefully gone over. Should no error be discovered several hundred tons of ballast may be put on board, as has been done in some of the newer English ships.

ADMIRAL GHERARDI ATTACKED.

An article which appeared a few days ago in a Baltimore paper, headed "Admiral Walker Victorious," is generally regarded as a direct attack upon the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron by some officer in the service. It may therefore be made the subject of a court of inquiry and possibly of a court martial. Especial indignation is felt by the officers of the squadron because of the sympathy they feel for Admiral Gherardi in the family affliction under which he is suffering.

The story of a change in the command of the home squadron has furnished material for sensational newspaper articles for the past eighteen months. No change has been made yet, and it is not probable that any will be made in the near future unless political "pulls" are used to bring about changes not required by the good of the service.

The grip is making no more headway on board the Philadelphia.

NEPTUNE BOARDS THE ESSEX.

ON CROSSING THE LINE THE CORVETTE IS VISITED BY HIS NAUTICAL MAJESTY.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.]

BAHIA, Brazil, Oct. 21, 1890.—The Essex arrived here on the 2d inst., sixteen days from St. Vincent. On the night of the 23d of September a voice from the deep was heard hailing the ship. The main yard was braced aback, and as the ship slowed her speed Neptune, Amphitrite and the motliest gang imaginable emerged from under the forecastle. Neptune was mounted on a field carriage, which was dragged aft. His triumphant arrival was announced by trumpet, and his way was lighted by green and red lamps. Grotesque figures, which I learned were intended to represent sea bears, gambolled in front of him to clear the way for His Majesty.

Arrived on the quarterdeck he descended from his chariot and was greeted by the Captain. After asking the name of the ship and that of the commanding officer he announced his intention to come on board next day to meet old acquaintances and to greet those who he believed had never before entered his domain. The Captain signified the pleasure the intended visit gave him, Neptune mounted his chariot, and soon lights, sea bears and suite were lost in the darkness of the forecastle.

HIS MAJESTY TAKES CHARGE.

Next day, at ten o'clock A. M., His Majesty came on board. His approach was heralded as before and the Captain met him on the quarterdeck. Neptune wore a tin crown, a flowing hemp beard and a costume of remarkable cut and color. He carried a tin trident, the prongs of which were shoved through a salt mackerel.

Amphitrite appeared as a smooth faced youngster, with hempen locks and an abundant display of ankle. She wore white stockings, which would sag down, and her feet were incased in patent leather pumps. She also wore a tin crown and looked slifter than the rest, because she could not cover her face with a beard.

In Neptune's suite was a doctor, clothed in a suit of seersucker and a derby hat. He had a bag of pills hanging from his belt and a bottle of quinine was under his arm. He was a remarkable looking tough. Then there was the barber, with his large wooden razor. There was also a very large police force attired in marine clothes.

The Captain, after welcoming their majesties, asked them into the cabin and presumably gave them something to drink. Then they all came out on deck and the ship was formally handed over to Neptune, who hoisted his flag at the main and adjourned with his retinue forward where the ceremonies were to be held.

HOW THE GREENHORNS WERE INITIATED.

A large sail had been spread in the starboard gangway half filled with water. At one end of the sail a large table was placed, on which the barber and doctor established themselves. Between them was placed the seat for the uninitiated. The modus operandi of the initiation was this:—The clerk announced the names of those who had never appeared before His Majesty. Each one was forced to mount the table and sit on the stool between the barber and the doctor, with his back to the pool. The barber lathered his face with a vile concoction of slush and soap; the doctor held his wrist to see that his pulse was all right, and forced him to take a pill. Then he drenched him with Florida water and with a sweep of his hand knocked him backward into the pool, where he was received by the sea bears—scrubbed and ducked. When Neptune considered that the initiation had gone far enough, he proclaimed, "I adopt thee a son of the seal"

RAZOR VERSUS TRIDENT.

The recalcitrants had the worst time. The cabin steward, who had crossed the line, was very much worked up. The sailors had told him, as a joke, that they intended to duck him. Well, that darky sat in his pantry all through the performance ready to receive any one who came with a sharp razor.

The ward room officers who had not been across the line had to "pay their footing." The gang trooped aft—a sheepish looking crowd, divested of their disguises—and were asked below, where they were given beer and cigars.

"Will the lady drink?" jocosely asked one Jackie, as he passed a pint of beer to Amphitrite. It is needless to add the lady did—she drained the bottle without drawing breath.

When about to leave Neptune expressed himself as highly satisfied with his visit, which had proved most enjoyable to him and his suite. In conclusion, as he turned the ship over to the commanding officer, he remarked apologetically:—"I am sorry, Captain, that during the sports held in my honor some of the ship's gear has become much worn. I refer particularly to that most important rope, the main brace, which has been stranded; but then, sir, of course you know how to splice it."

At this his whole gang—mermaids, Amphitrite, sea bears and all—chimed in with, "Oh! whiskey for your Johnny."

The Captain took the hint. There was no resisting such an appeal on Jackie's carnival day, though it was necessary to supply a weaker beverage.

EXAMINATIONS AT FORT SHERMAN.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.]

FORT SHERMAN, Idaho, Dec. 18, 1890.—The Board for the examination of officers for promotion will reconvene shortly. First Lieutenant F. A. Edwards, First cavalry, and Second Lieutenant N. O. Hollis, Fourth infantry, are to be examined.

The canteen at Sherman is a decided success. The post traders' building has been rented, the rent being paid from the proceeds of the canteen, and everything is in excellent order. In the billiard room are one pool and three billiard tables, all "first class." The lunch room gives great satisfaction, and as the bar where beer is sold is in a room separate from the others it is not a source of any annoyance to persons not wishing to drink. Good papers and various games are also provided. Captain J. W. Bubb is the officer in charge, and has spared no effort to make this canteen one of the best and most satisfactory.

TROUBLE OVER THE PASTOR.

MEMBERS OF A BALTIMORE CHURCH OBJECT TO THE ASSISTANT PASTOR'S GOING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 4, 1891.—There is trouble in the Brantly Memorial Baptist Church because of its two pastors. The Rev. Dr. H. W. Wharton, the well known revivalist, who is the chief pastor, and who brought the church to its present prominence, has been devoting the greater part of his time the last two years to revival work in Virginia and other Southern States, meanwhile also raising funds to pay for the handsome new church building, which has just been completed.

The Rev. W. J. Coulston was accordingly, with Dr. Wharton's wishes, chosen assistant, and soon became very popular with the congregation, many members of which were growing dissatisfied with Dr. Wharton for not devoting more of his time to home church work.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Deacons, over which Dr. Wharton presided, it was determined that there was no further need of an assistant pastor, and a note was sent to Mr. Coulston intimating that his resignation would be acceptable. Instead of quietly resigning, as the Board expected him to do, he caused a sensation at the service this morning by reading the deacons' confidential note to the congregation and then publicly submitting his resignation and bidding the congregation goodby. Many of the members could hardly restrain themselves, rising in their seats and calling upon Mr. Coulston to remain, declaring that the church body had not asked for his resignation.

After the service the men and women crowded around him and expressed their dissatisfaction at the action of the deacons. The ladies were in tears and some of them said they would never attend the church again if Mr. Coulston left.

The result is an open rupture in the congregation.

CHURCH TROUBLES IN COURT.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 4, 1891.—Judge Horton yesterday had two separate church fights in his court. First came a big split in the membership of the First German Emanuel Church at Thirty-fifth and Dearborn streets. The fight grows out of the conflict over the authority of Bishop J. J. Esher. At present the Rev. Gottlief Fuchs, anti-Esher, holds the fort, but the opposition took the fight into the courts and Judge Horton issued an injunction restraining Fuchs from announcing from the pulpit the calling of a meeting for the purpose of electing a successor to Trustee J. J. Ritter, who has been deposed by Fuchs and his adherents. It is further alleged that the Fuchs party have secretly connived to get the church into debt and have refused to allow the complainants to help support it. All this is done, it is said, in order that the church may be gotten into debt and thereby severed from the Evangelical Alliance.

In the matter of the trouble in the Presbyterian Englewood Church Judge Horton, after disposing of the evangelical conflict, refused to dismiss the bill brought by the Englewood elders against the trustees and pastor, but dissolved the injunction so as to give the trustees full power to control the affairs of the church. It was feared that the new appointee, Rev. John Dewitt, and the old pastor, Rev. Hugh Spencer Williams, would both attempt to preach simultaneously in the church. Judge Horton concluded it best to keep the affair under his control, and in case of any trouble he will pass upon the rights of the parties.

There is war again between the St. Stanislaus Polish Church and its neighbor of the same denomination, the Holy Trinity Church. On the Saturday night before Christmas the Holy Trinity Church was entered and two costly gold chalices from which the holy sacrament is administered and one of the sacred boxes of solid gold were stolen. The two chalices are worth about $1,000. A significant feature of the theft is the fact that the bases on the urns, which are the most valuable part of them, were unscrewed from the bowls and left behind.

As the bowls are held especially sacred, it is evident that the thieves did not steal them on account of their value, but for the purpose of depriving the Holy Trinity altar of its most sacred furniture. The theft has been kept very quiet in the hope that information might leak out which would give a clew to the perpetrators of the sacrilege. The members of the Holy Trinity Church, however, believe that the deed was committed by some one of the opposition church.

FASTIDIOUS EVEN IN DEATH.

A JOURNALIST WHO WANTED GOOD CLOTHES AND A PILLOW IN HIS COFFIN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ELKTON, Md., Jan. 4, 1891.—There has been filed in the office of the Register of Wills of this county a will in which Harry Moss, the testator, provides for a unique disposition to be made of his body. Moss was an eccentric Southerner who during the Centennial Exposition went to Philadelphia as the correspondent of a Southern newspaper. Later he came to Cecil county and located at Chesapeake City, where he established a newspaper which he called the Chesapeake *Chesapike*. He died about six years ago. In his will he says among other things:—

I desire that my body be dressed in reasonable apparel and placed on its back, with a pillow under its head, in a sapling pen sufficiently close to keep out a mink and with a good roof standing but one way, with a bottle of water on each side lightly corked and a door in the pen fastened on the inside with a latch without any strings to it. There I wish to be left for forty days and nights. If after that time any one chooses to bury me he can do so.

'TIS DEATH TO CALL HIM A "SOONER."

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 4, 1891.—A fatal shooting affray took place on the street here yesterday in which Representative L. T. Terrill, of Payne county and C. L. Embree, of the same county, were the participants. The trouble grew out of a contest over Terrill's homestead. Terrill was charged with being a "sooner," and Embree had so testified before the United States Land Office. After leaving the witness stand Embree went upon the street, followed by Terrill, who emptied five chambers of his revolver into Embree's body, killing him almost instantly. Great excitement prevails, and to protect Terrill he has been placed in charge of the soldiers.

MURDERER KILLED BY A SHERIFF.

MISSOULA, Mont., Jan. 4, 1891.—Louis Simons this morning entered a saloon kept by his brother, William Simons, and Charles Cowell. He was partially intoxicated and threatened to shoot both the above. He left the place and went to his room up stairs and commenced to abuse his mistress. Policeman William Houtchens was called and Simons shot him through the abdomen, inflicting perhaps a fatal wound. Simons then returned to the saloon and indiscriminately firing his revolver drove every one from the place. He then took all the money in the till and faro banks. Sheriff Houston was called. He was forthwith made a target for Simons' revolver. The Sheriff returned the fire killing Simons.

HER CORSET SAVED HER LIFE.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 4, 1891.—Frank H. Mandeville stole into the room of Mrs. Millie Shaw, a dressmaker living in the Roberts block, last night. When Mrs. Shaw entered half an hour later he fired three shots at her. Two of the balls struck the corset steels and glanced off. The other ball missed her. Mandeville locked himself in the room and the police broke in the door. Mandeville then placed his pistol in his mouth and fired, killing himself instantly.

Mandeville, who was a representative of the firm of John Allison & Co., advertising agents, of Chicago, had been paying attentions to Mrs. Shaw. About a month ago he threatened to shoot her, and she ordered him not to call on her again.

YOUNG WARREN ACQUITTED.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1891.—On June 13 last, J. Frank Warren was shot and killed by his sixteen-year-old son, Herbert, at their home in this city, about two o'clock in the morning, while the father and mother were quarrelling. The son claimed he fired the shot in defence of his mother. After a trial lasting a week the jury, at a quarter to eleven last night, brought in a verdict of not guilty. The verdict is in accord with public opinion.

CONGRESSMEN READY FOR LIVELY WORK.

Disposition to Force Czar Reed to Allow the Silver Pool Scandal To Be Investigated.

NEW YORK'S FAULTY CENSUS

The Injustice Done the Metropolis Not Likely To Be Remedied by Congress.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1891.

Before the end of this week there will be a lively row in the House over the Congressional silver pool scandal unless Czar Reed condescends to allow the Committee on Rules, of which he is chairman, to report the Dockery resolution ordering an investigation of the alleged scandalous connection of Congressmen with silver speculation and silver legislation. Representative McKinley, who is a member of the Committee on Rules, is wise enough to see that it is better to order an investigation by a republican committee than to allow an opportunity for public debate in open House upon the matter and thus expose the Committee on Rules to the charge of endeavoring to prevent an investigation, and Mr. McKinley has advised Czar Reed to report Mr. Dockery's resolution favorably. If a report either favorable or unfavorable is not forthcoming by the day when a quorum is present in the House some member will move to discharge the Committee on Rules from further consideration of the resolution and to consider it in the House. This motion will lead to an acrimonious debate and a lively time, for which several members are prepared.

CONGRESSIONAL DISREGARD OF NEW YORK'S CALL FOR A JUST ENUMERATION.

In conversation with the democratic members of the House Committee on the Eleventh Census—who are in the minority, of course—I learn that no results are expected from the hearing of the New York city application for a re-enumeration recently made before that committee. It is also doubtful if the republican members will even deign to make a report to the House upon the subject. I am told that if the republican members ever did entertain any idea of making a report to the House they abandoned the idea when the test vote was taken in the House upon the case in the defeat of the amendment proposed to the Reapportionment bill which provided for a re-enumeration. The republican members of the committee claim that this vote was an indication of the sense of the House upon the subject, and they point to the fact that several members of the New York delegation voted against the proposition to give the chief city of their own State a recount of her population. The democratic members of the committee are powerless to compel a report upon the case, the only resource being a motion made in open House by some Representative directing the committee to report within a stipulated time.

I asked Representative Dunnel, of Minnesota, who is chairman of the Census Committee, when he thought a report in New York's case would be forthcoming. "I do not know," he replied. "The committee has not yet considered the case upon the evidence, as we have been waiting to have the testimony which was taken at the hearing printed. As soon as the testimony can be printed and the committee get together we will formally consider the matter."

The injustice perpetrated on New York city by Porter's faulty census will be ventilated in the Senate when the Reapportionment bill comes up for consideration in that body, and another amendment will be voted upon to authorize a recount of the city. The Reapportionment bill is now pending in the Senate Committee of the Eleventh Census and will be brought up immediately after the Force bill is disposed of unless it is made secondary to the consideration of some financial measure.

PROPOSITION FOR ESTABLISHING A PENAL COLONY IN ALASKA.

An effort will be made during the present session of Congress to revive the measure originally introduced by Senator John R. McPherson, of New Jersey, for the establishment of a penal colony in Alaska. Colonel D. E. Townsend, of Kansas City, a member of the Western Prison Reform Association, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, the object of his mission being the revival of the measure in question. He will be joined in a few days by E. G. Bayne, of California, who was an active supporter of Senator McPherson's scheme at the time of its inception. The New Jersey Senator abandoned the idea only after he had received a number of vigorous protests from Knights of Labor and other industrial organizations. Colonel Townsend will draw up a bill and place it in the hands of some Western Senator and Representative for introduction into the Senate and House respectively. In referring to the matter last evening he said his idea was to send all life and long term United States prisoners to a colony established somewhere in the vicinity of Sitka, the men to be employed in developing the mineral resources of the ice bound Territory. He proposes that the colony shall be governed so as to prevent any of the flagrant abuses credited to the Siberian colonies. The guards are to be enlisted for a term of years, the same as soldiers, and the government is to be vested in a superintendent appointed by the President.

"Most of the hardened criminals," Colonel Townsend said, "regard our jails and houses of correction as soft snaps. When they have the icy and snowbound Alaskan colony facing them it will serve to deter many from committing crime. Of course, some sentimental labor agitators will oppose the scheme and try to howl it down as the 'American Siberia,' just as they did when the New Jersey Senator first proposed it; but we are going to press forward, and I believe the best element of our citizens will assist us. Such a colony is necessary, too, owing to the large number of criminals, anarchists, members of the Italian Mafia and others who are daily arriving on our shores, and I think Congress will see it in that light."

THE SUPREME COURT BENCH WILL BE MADE FULL TO DAY.

At noon to-morrow Associate Justice Henry Billings Brown, of Detroit, will be sworn in as the successor of the late Justice Samuel Miller, and the Supreme Court Bench will once more have its full complement of nine members. Justice Brown has not brought his gown with him. No Chief Justice nor Associate Justice does that. One will be lent him for the special occasion of installation until he can have one made in due and ancient form. As a matter of fact the Supreme Court has always a gown on hand in the robing room for the new member to don when occasion requires. The cut and make of Justices' gowns have never been changed since the establishment of that august tribunal nearly a century ago. Justice Brown, as the junior member of the Court, must sit at the bottom of the line which is on the extreme left of the chief. On his immediate right will sit Justice Brewer, his classmate at Yale.

Justice Brewer still remains the youngest member of the tribunal, he being just fifty-three years old. Justice Bradley is the oldest member of the court, having lived seventy-eight years, while Justice Field crowds him close with his seventy-five years. The Chief Justice and Justice Harlan are each fifty-eight; Justice Lamar, sixty-six, and Justice Blatchford, sixty-three. Justices Field and Bradley could retire on full pay, but they prefer to earn it as well as draw it.

MR. BLAINE TO WELCOME DELEGATES TO THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONGRESS.

The International Monetary Conference has been called to meet at the Diplomatic Chamber of the Department of State at twelve o'clock noon Wednesday next, when the Secretary of State will deliver an address of welcome. Subsequent meetings of the conference will be held in the parlors of the Arlington Hotel. Since the publication of the list of delegates a few days ago notice has been received of the appointment of Mr. H. A. P. Carter to represent the Hawaiian Kingdom, Mr. Hannibal Price to represent the Republic of Hayti and Señor Don B. W. Stevens the Republic of Honduras.

CONFERENCE OF DEMOCRATIC LEADERS TO DETERMINE ACTION IN CONGRESS.

An informal conference of democratic leaders was held at Senator Gorman's residence this evening looking to a general plan of action on the political questions pending in Congress, and it is understood that it was agreed to use all legitimate parliamentary means to defeat the Federal Election bill and the proposed republican "closure" scheme. It was impossible, however, to obtain positive information as to the details of the plan of action said to have been determined upon.

FOUR MEN STRUCK BY AN ENGINE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 4, 1891.—The Philadelphia express on the Pennsylvania Railroad last evening struck four men who were walking on the track near Thirty-third street. John Young, of Allegheny City, was instantly killed. Charles O'Hara, Joseph Henderson and D. Martmelma were severely injured, but will recover.

THEY STARVED TO DEATH.

MRS. CLIFTON, A KANSAS WOMAN, AND HER FIVE CHILDREN PERISH FOR LACK OF FOOD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

STOCKTON, Kan., Jan. 4, 1891.—From Farmington, in the northern part of this (Rooks) county, comes a tale of destitution which is unparalleled in this section. Four years ago John Clifton died and left his widow with five children to carry on the fight. Year after year the crops failed and the poor woman was obliged to sell off her stock head after head until at last there was none left.

This year finished the fight, and when the recent blizzard came it found the house with neither fuel nor food. The house was located in the Blue Hills and four miles from the neares tneighbor. A neighbor was passing the place yesterday, and seeing no sign of life entered the house, where he found the dead bodies of Mrs. Clifton and three of her children, while the other two were in the last agonies of death.

They had starved to death. Prompt attention was given to the living, but there is little hope for their recovery.

TERRORIZED BY ITALIAN RUFFIANS.

PEOPLE AT A FESTIVAL DRIVEN OUT AND BEATEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 4