SENATOR SHERMAN FOR A GOLD BASIS.

He Makes an Eloquent Plea for the Single Standard and Opposes Free Coinage.

VALUES BEYOND POWER OF LAW.

Messrs. Gray and McConnell Favor Silver and Messrs. Aldrich and Allison Oppose It.

NEARING THE FINAL VOTE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1891.

The Senate to-day resumed the consideration of the Financial bill and was addressed by Mr. Sherman.

The pending amendment for the free coinage of silver, he said, was a radical proposition which changed the whole character of the bill and excited his feelings somewhat. It would be perceived that the amendment was a proposition that the United States should pay $1 29 for every ounce of bullion that might be offered from any part of the world. The United States was not at liberty to pay for that bullion in silver coin or silver dollars, of which it had $300,000,000 in the Treasury; but the option was entirely with the holder of the bullion to demand coin or bars or Treasury notes. There was no option left to the Treasurer. The price was fixed and the holder of the bullion would take the most valuable mode of payment, which probably was Treasury notes. These notes were promises to pay money and were legal tender for all debts, public and private. They were made the highest standard of value.

To-day the value of silver in the markets of the world was something about $1 05 an ounce. There was an offer to pay twenty-four cents an ounce more than the market price. There was another feature of this proposition which was that the silver was to be formed into coin or bars, at the option of the owner, without charge. There could be no deduction made in the Mint for the expense of fitting the silver for coinage.

LIMITS TO THE POWER OF LAW.

The government was strong, but not strong enough to fix the value of a bushel of wheat. It could not fix the value of an ounce of silver bullion. When it proposed to pay $1 29 an ounce for silver worth $1 05 it would undoubtedly advance the value of silver. Silver might reach a parity with gold. How long would it remain there? Only so long as the government paid that price. Market value was the judgment of the world, not of any nation. It was the want of the people that regulated the market, not the laws of man. If one metal was allowed to be coined which was cheaper than the other metal the cheaper metal would take the whole volume of circulation and the dearer metal would either be hoarded or exported to other countries where it was in demand.

Mr. Gray inquired whether, if the United States were on a silver basis, there would be any temptation to the holders of foreign silver bullion to bring it to our mints.

Mr. Sherman replied that if the Senator looked complacently upon a single silver standard he had nothing to say. What he was trying to show was that the logical and necessary effect of free coinage was to bring the country to a silver standard. He did not mean to say that the people of the United States would be ruined by that standard.

Mr. Gray—The United States having come to a silver standard, will there be any temptation to the foreign holders of silver to exchange silver bullion for 412½ grains silver dollars?

Mr. Sherman—I think there would, because I think we would still be paying more for silver than anybody else.

Continuing, Mr. Sherman said he was ashamed that a great nation like ours should be content to lower its standard of value to join China, Japan and the South American States, and to leave the great company of commercial nations which now hopefully stood by the best standard of value.

After speaking for about four hours Mr. Sherman resumed his seat amid considerable applause.

MR. ALLISON FOR THE BILL.

Mr. Allison said that the bill was reported not as a finality, but in order to bridge over a temporary depression in the money market. The last section of the bill he regarded as a vital one. It authorized the President, when a sufficient number of commercial nations had agreed upon a common ratio, to make proclamation to that effect and to open our mints to free coinage. That was a statement to the nations of the world that the United States was ready when they were to use silver as money. The amendment of the Senator from Nevada was a proposition to issue Treasury notes for every 412½ grains of standard silver that might be presented at the mint.

MR. ALDRICH AGAINST THE AMENDMENT.

Mr. Aldrich said that as he believed that Mr. Stewart's amendment would be, if enacted into law, disastrous to the great interests of the country, he felt that he ought, as a member of the Finance Committee, to express very briefly, but with the utmost candor, the reasons which led him to that conclusion. He was quite willing to agree at the outset that the present condition of silver was owing to legislation. He denied, however, that the pending amendment was a proposition for the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Evarts said that just as long as Congress sat just so long there would be an effort to make this government a bank not only of issue and deposit but also of discount. He knew of no more paltry legislation than that which turned the members of the two houses of Congress into a board of bank directors or into managers of a clearing house.

Mr. McConnell referred to the commercial and agricultural distress which prevailed in the country, attributing this condition of affairs to the scarcity of money, which enabled the few to control what there was to the detriment of the many. The remedy was the making of more money. He then proceeded to argue in favor of the free coinage of silver.

The hour then being late various suggestions were made as to an extension of general debate, and it was finally decided that Senators Jones, of Nevada; Ingalls, Gibson and Hiscock should be allowed to address the Senate *in extenso* (beginning at ten o'clock), after which the ten minute debate shall be entered upon.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE CONSIDERS THE APPEAL IN THE JUGIGO CASE.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary had under consideration to-day the bill introduced by Senator Vest yesterday repealing the act under which Murderer Jugigo expects to take an unlimited number of appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States. An entirely new phase was put upon the question in committee when Senator Edmunds said he had reliable information that there was a misapprehension of the conditions under which the second appeal had been taken to the Supreme Court.

He said this appeal was taken not under a similar condition of facts existing when the first appeal was taken and an unimportant change of detail but that, in fact, advantage had been taken of a flaw of the proceedings of the court which sentenced Jugigo the second time. He explained that pending the receipt of a mandate from the Supreme Court of their decision in the first appeal, the State of New York had resentenced Jugigo, while the record of the State court showed the case to be pending before the Supreme Court.

This explanation by Senator Edmunds stopped further proceedings in committee. Senator Edmunds will write to Judge Lacombe and obtain a certified copy of the record under which he delivered his famous decision and the bill will then be taken up in committee again when this is received.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The report on the House Apportionment bill was presented to the Senate to-day by Mr. Hale, from the Committee on the Census.

Secretary Windom has written a letter to Messrs. Merrick and Moore, the gentlemen with the silver brick, refusing to receive it for coinage.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day referred to a sub-committee for consideration and report the resolution introduced by Representative Quinn, of New York, to prohibit the employment of Pinkerton detectives by railroad companies.

A few minutes before eight o'clock this evening a false alarm from box 157, located in the White House, brought out the entire Fire Department. None of the attachés of the White House, however, have any knowledge of how the alarm came to be sounded.

Representative McKinley, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to-day reported to the House the bill providing that the commercial reciprocity treaty with the King of the Hawaiian Islands shall not be impaired by the Tariff act of October last.

KINGS COUNTY VICTORIOUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1891.—The case of the State of New York, appellant, against the county of Kings, was dismissed by the Court of Appeals to-day. The case was an appeal from an award of the Board of Claims. The State sought to obtain an award of $95,991 85, with interest from May 1, 1874. The matter was an involved one, including an illegal imposition of taxes in 1872, which subsequent acts sought to remedy. Kings county resisted the claims made against it, and was finally victorious when the case was brought before the Board of Claims, which rejected the claim of the State on the ground that it was barred by the statute of limitations.

OBITUARY.

DR. EDWARD C. HARWOOD.

Dr. Edward C. Harwood died suddenly at his residence, No. 44 West Forty-ninth street, last night. He had been out during the afternoon and was apparently as well as he had been for some time. He was preparing to go to bed when heart failure overcame him. Dr Harwood was born in Bennington, Vt., in 1839. He received his degree of M. D. from the Bellevue Medical College. He was also a graduate of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital and School. He studied for some time in Europe, and in 1875 was a delegate from the American Medical Association to the International Medical Congress held in Brussels, Belgium. He was made honorary president of the Congress, being the only American who had ever attained that honor. In 1876 he was a member of the Centennial Medical Congress held in Philadelphia. Dr. Harwood was visiting physician of the New York State Hospital for Nervous and Mental Diseases, and was the founder of the New York Society of Medical Jurisprudence. He was also a member of many scientific societies and the author of a number of valuable treatises. Dr. Harwood at the time of his death was Eminent Commander of Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 36, Knights Templar, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. At one time he was associated with Professor W. A. Hammond, ex-Surgeon General of the United States army, and Dr. E. C. Spitzka in the asylum reform movement. Dr. Harwood was always a hard worker, and it was his close devotion to his profession that caused his death.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH B. THOMAS.

Captain Joseph B. Thomas died suddenly yesterday at his home in the Charlestown district, Boston. He was born in Pittston, Me., in September, 1811, and began his business life as a sailor in the merchant service. The savings from his wages for a few years enabled him to buy a controlling interest in a vessel, which he navigated with intelligence and profit. When the rush of gold seekers to California began in 1849 he loaded his bark with mining utensils and started round the Horn for the Golden Gate, which he entered when crews were deserting their vessels to wash the river sands for yellow nuggets, and it was not easy to find help to unload arriving cargoes. He at once leased large wharf properties, and made money very fast by investing in cargoes which could not be quickly landed. This venture was followed by judicious purchases of real estate in San Francisco, a large amount of which he held at the time of his death. He was also a director of the Bank of California. Returning to New England twenty years ago, he bought a fine estate in Charlestown for a residence, and has spent large sums in beautifying and improving it. He was the owner of the Standard Sugar Refinery, a director of the Sugar Trust and largely interested in Boston street railroads. He leaves a widow and two sons.

R. C. TOWNSEND.

Mr. Benjamin Coles Townsend, one of the oldest founders of Bay Ridge, died at that town yesterday morning of heart failure. He was born in Augusta, Ga., in 1817, during a winter visit of his parents to that city. He was a member of the Townsend family of Oyster Bay, L. I., and when quite young entered the dry goods business and soon after became a partner in the firm of Johnson Brothers, of Reade street, New York. This firm dissolved in 1866, when Mr. Townsend became an officer of the Continental Fire Insurance Company, with which he was associated up to three years ago. He was an ardent horticulturist, and was for many years president of the Horticultural Society of New York and a leading member of the American Institute. In 1847 he made his home in Bay Ridge and was the chief organizer of Christ Episcopal Church there and its junior warden for many years. He was a stanch republican, but never an active politician excepting in local affairs. Though past seventy years he was hale and hearty up to the time of his last illness. He leaves three sons and a daughter. The funeral will take place from Christ Church Friday at two P. M. and the interment at Greenwood.

MRS. SEI FUJII.

Mrs. Sei Fujii, wife of Japanese Consul Saburo Fujii, died Monday night at Wylie's hospital in Forty-third street, after an illness of two months. Mrs. Fujii came to this country six years ago, when her husband was appointed Consul at San Francisco. Two years ago he was sent to this city and they have since resided here. Mrs. Fujii has many friends among fashionable people in New York. She and her husband lived at No. 260 West Twenty-third street. The Rev. Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, conducted simple funeral services at the house of Mrs. Muri, No. 114 Waverley place. The body will be sent to Tokio, where it will be interred according to the funeral services of the Buddhists.

JOSEPH LAFON.

Mr. Joseph Lafon, formerly of Newark, died in Butte City, Montana, on Monday. He was about thirty-eight years old and was educated in the Newark Academy. He took to sketching and caricaturing, and was so successful that he readily found employment, and for a long time was on the staff of the New York *Graphic*. He was widely known among Eastern newspaper men. He was also a good musician and could play any instrument in an orchestra, and he won fame as an amateur athlete and rowed in several regattas as a member of the Mystic Boat Club, of Newark. He went West nine years ago and had not since been East.

J. K. P. MILLER.

Mr. J. K. P. Miller, of Deadwood, S. D., aged about forty-eight years, died at Santa Barbara, Cal., Monday night. Mr. Miller was president of the Deadwood Central Railway and of the Deadwood and Delaware Smelter Company, and was largely interested in mining enterprises. It was due mainly to his individual efforts that the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad and the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley railroads were induced to build to Deadwood.

COLONEL J. M. EDDY.

Colonel J. M. Eddy, general manager and receiver of the International and Great Northern Railroad, died in Pasadena, Cal., Monday of hemorrhage of the lungs. Colonel Eddy arrived there December 17 for the benefit of his health. The body will be taken to Omaha for interment via the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Union Pacific Railroad. He was forty-seven years old.

OBITUARY NOTES.

A cable despatch from Madrid states that Señor M. A. Martinez, President of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, is dead.

Mrs. Sarah Chubb died at Hardwick, Vt., Monday, aged 100 years, 6 months and 10 days. She was the oldest woman in that section.

Cable advices from Colon report the death there of Captain Robert Watson, of the British steamship Carribean, of the India and Pacific Mail line, *en route* from Liverpool for New Orleans.

Mrs. Ann Townsend died recently at Washingtonville, Orange county, N. Y., at the age of ninety-one years. She was the mother of the widow of Alden Goldsmith, the famous Orange county horseman, and died at her daughter's home.

Mr. John Deveraux, for nearly thirty-five years a well known resident of Lockport, N. Y., died Monday evening at the age of ninety-two years. He was a native of Albany and a shrewd and successful business man. In spite of a physical infirmity of many years standing his mental vigor was fully retained until quite recently.

NO HOPE FOR SENATOR HEARST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1891.—A consultation of Senator Hearst's physicians was held to-day and, it is said, a decision was reached that the Senator is suffering from cancer of colon or large intestine and that there is absolutely no hope of his recovery. While his physicians are extremely reticent on the subject of the Senator's condition it is learned from intimate friends of the family that while there has been no alarming change within the last few days death may come at any moment or it may be delayed for days, weeks or even months.

SPLENDID MAN FOR THE PLACE.

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.

Peter Sheridan, chairman of the Democratic City Central Committee, of Rochester, said, when I asked for his views on Mr. Dana's candidacy for the Senate:—"I want to see McNaughton elected. Dana is a splendid man for the place, there's no getting around that fact, but I am for McNaughton."

SCARLET FEVER IN CHICAGO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 13, 1891.—Health Commissioner Wickersham said to-day that scarlet fever and diphtheria were prevalent all over the city. The diseases are well scattered. The complaint books in the Health office were well supplied to-day with scarlet cards ready to be sent to infected houses.

TO MAKE NEW LAWS AND TINKER OLD ONES.

Speaker Sheehan's Committees Appointed and the Legislature Ready for Work.

NEW STATE ENUMERATION PROPOSED.

The Necessary Bill Introduced and Provision Made for an Investigation of Porter's Census Methods.

REVIVAL OF THE CABLE STEAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1891.—Speaker Sheehan announced his list of standing committees at the session of the Assembly to-night. He has avoided the Husted custom of putting backwoodsmen on committees dealing with the affairs of cities. As a whole the Governor and Sheehan have done as well as they could. McClelland, of Westchester, as was expected, is leader; Blumenthal, of New York, gets the chairmanship of the Committee on Cities, and three other New York men are with him. Practically there are five of them out of the eleven, for Fish, of Putnam, is the first republican name on the committee, and he is practically a New Yorker. The Ways and Means, Judiciary, General Laws and Insurance are the strongest, and the chairmanships have been wisely bestowed. The Committee on Public Lands and Forestry is a particularly strong one and its complexion bodes no good to the Adirondacks conspirators. The Committee on Gas and Electricity is generally regarded as the promised land of "strikers." Only three appear to be on it and its chairman, Dempsey, of Oneida, can be relied upon to keep its record clean. The influence of certain railroads which year after year is seen in the makeup of the Railroad Committee, is fainter this year than usual, but is still discernible. Counties controlled by railroad corporations have landed their representatives on the committee as of yore. Sheehan has tried to offset the pressure that beset him in this respect by putting at the head of the committee Dr. Bush, of Chemung, who will know all that is going on and is devoted enough to Sheehan to prevent any scandal arising from the committee's work if man can do it. The make up of the Excise Committee forbids any hope of remedial legislation on that subject. Seven of the eleven members are from cities. The Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment is fair, but light for the weighty matters which it will be called upon to consider. Buffalo has captured the Canal Committee, and the enemies of the great water highway will not encounter much opposition to their plans, so far as furthering the interests of the elevator ring is concerned.

LIST OF THE COMMITTEES.

The full list of the committees follows:—

WAYS AND MEANS—Messrs. McClelland, Westchester; Blumenthal, New York; Bush, Chemung; Demerest, Rockland; Earl, Kings; Riley, Rensselaer; Smith, Erie; Husted, Westchester; Acker, Steuben; Fish, Putnam, and Malby, St. Lawrence.

JUDICIARY—Messrs. Hitt, Albany; Bush, Ulster; McMahon, New York; Sulzer, New York; Cooney, Kings; Kane, Orange; Cameron, Warren; Acker, Steuben; Husted, Westchester; Johnson, Wyoming, and Hildreth, New York.

GENERAL LAWS—Messrs. Bush, Ulster; Farquhar, New York; Davis, Delaware; Southwork, New York; Lawrence, New York; Quigley, Kings; Judd, Niagara; Whipple, Cattaraugus; Gardinier, Columbia; Peck, Cortland, and Varney, Saratoga.

REVISION—Messrs. Lane, Otsego; Clarke, New York; Martin, New York; Stein, New York; Creak, Richmond; Taylor, Orange; Quigley, Kings; Peck, Cortland; Ward, Albany; Johnson, Oneida, and Woodbury, Chautauqua.

CODES—Messrs. Shields, Kings; Stein, New York; McMahon, New York; Davis, Delaware; Taylor, Orange; Martin, New York; Holcomb, New York; Dey, Broome; Woodbury, Chautauqua; Stranahan, Oswego, and Kennedy, Onondaga.

TAXATION AND RETRENCHMENT—Messrs. Demorest, Rockland; Dempsey, Oneida; Sutherland, Kings; Gillette, Niagara; Ryan, Westchester; Foley, New York; Beakes, Sullivan; Keeler, St Lawrence; Aspinall, Kings; Stevenson, Washington, and Kennedy, Onondaga.

CANALS—Messrs. Guenther, Erie; Gorman, Albany; Duffy, New York; Haley, Oneida; Rice, Ulster; Gould, Lewis; Judd, Niagara; Gallagher, Erie; Johnson, Washington; Parsons, Monroe, and Groat, Wayne.

CITIES—Messrs. Blumenthal, New York; Guenther, Erie; Hitt, Albany; Shields, Kings; Dinkelspiel, New York; Cooney, Kings; Webster, New York; Fish, Putnam; White, Onondaga; Brodsky, New York, and Ward, Albany.

RAILROADS—Messrs. Bush, Chemung; Townsend, Queens; Holcomb, New York; O'Connor, Kings; Gould, Lewis; McKnight, Rensselaer; Byrne, New York; Mase, Dutchess; Johnson, Oneida; Sawmiller, Onondaga, and Chamberlain, Ontario.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—Messrs. Sullivan, New York; Byrnes, Kings; Kerrigan, New York; Kelly, Kings; Endres, Erie; Rice, Ulster; Nolan, Albany; Mase, Dutchess; Gallagher, Erie; Mott, Madison, and Parsons, Monroe.

INSURANCE—Messrs. Connolly, New York; Sage, Greene; Sohmer, New York; Quackenbush, Schenectady; Roche, New York; McKenna, Queens; Cahill, Kings; Husted, Westchester; Aspinall, Kings; Noyes, Cayuga, and Pierson, Suffolk.

BANKS—Messrs. Gorman, Albany; Osborne, Dutchess; Schaaf, Kings; Foley, New York; Norris, Wayne; Martin, New York; Farquhar, New York; Bradford, St. Lawrence; L'Hommedieu, Orleans; Brundage, Steuben, and Guibord, Clinton.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY—Messrs. Dempsey, Oneida; Lane, Otsego; Kelly, Kings; Mullaney, New York; Webster, New York; Gorman, Albany; Osborne, Dutchess; Stranahan, Oswego; Johnson, Wyoming; Gallagher, Erie, and Jones, Monroe.

INTERNAL APPRAISEMENTS—Messrs. Townsend, Queens; Sage, Greene; Quigley, Kings; Ryan, Westchester; Dunham, Seneca; Judd, Niagara; Norris, Wayne; Christie, Fulton and Hamilton; Miller, Genessee; Stevens, Tompkins, and Brink, Ulster.

LANDS AND INDUSTRY.—Messrs. Endres, Erie; Haley, Oneida; Drypolcher, New York; Clark, New York; Byrnes, Kings; Duffy, New York; Nolan, Albany; Sawmiller, Onondaga; Davis, Livingston; Truesdell, Chenango, and Christie, Fulton and Hamilton.

EXCISE.—Messrs. Earl, Kings; Endres, Erie; Schaaff, Kings; Demorest, Rockland; Drypolcher, New York; Foley, New York; Norris, Wayne; L'Hommedieu, Orleans; Ward, Albany; Brown, Yates, and Dennisten, Monroe.

AFFAIRS OF VILLAGES.—Messrs. Osborne, Dutchess; Hunting, Schoharie; Croak, Richmond; Dunham, Seneca; Gillette, Niagara; Taylor, Orange; Ryan, Westchester; Bradford, St. Lawrence; Stevens, Tompkins; Mitchell, Jefferson, and Green, Herkimer.

PUBLIC PRINTING.—Messrs. Nolan, Albany; Riley, Rensselaer; Sutherland, Kings; Roche, New York; Dinkelspiel, New York; Cameron, Warren; Drypolcher, New York; White, Onondaga; Mitchell, Jefferson; Lewis, Cattaraugus, and Brown, Otsego.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—Messrs. Duffy, New York; Bush, Chemung; Beakes, Sullivan; Lawrence, New York; Cahill, Kings; Byrne, New York; Drypolcher, New York; Green, Herkimer; Deyo, Broome; Lane, Jefferson, and Willis, Schuyler.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.—Messrs. Lawrence, New York; Sutherland, Kings; Blumenthal, New York; Hunting, Schoharie; Lane, Otsego; Sohmer, New York; Beakes, Sullivan; Peck, Cortland; Werdan, Rensselaer; Keeler, St. Lawrence, and Chamberlain, Ontario.

PUBLIC LANDS AND FORESTRY.—Messrs. Ryan, Westchester; Connolly, New York; Davis, Delaware; Hitt, Albany; Cameron, Warren; Dempsey, Oneida; Bush, Ulster; Lane, Jefferson; Dickinson, Cayuga; Brown, Otsego, and Gifford, Chautauqua.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Messrs. Sulzer, New York; Farquhar, New York; Quackenbush, Schenectady; Schaaff, Kings; McKenna, Queens; Kerrigan, New York; Sutherland, Kings; Fish, Putnam; Bradford, St. Lawrence; Gardinier, Columbia, and Pierson, Suffolk.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.—Messrs. Sage, Greene; Earl, Kings; McClelland, Westchester; Roche, New York; Haley, Oneida; McMahon, New York; Nolan, Albany; Thompson, Allegany; Dunlap, Montgomery; Palmer, Essex, and Sheffer, Saratoga.

SOLDIERS' HOME.—Messrs. McMahon, New York; Bush, Chemung; Holcomb, New York; Connolly, New York; Duffy, New York; Cooney, Kings; Taylor, Orange; Brown, Yates; Brundage, Steuben; Dennisten, Monroe, and Palmer, Essex.

COMMITTEES OF NINE.

CLAIMS.—Messrs. Kerrigan, New York; Mullaney, New York; King, Orange; McKnight, Rensselaer; Quackenbush, Schenectady; Guenther, Erie; Willis, Schuyler; Whipple, Cattaraugus, and Truesdell, Chenango.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.—Messrs. Sohmer, New York; Farquhar, New York; Shields, Kings; Guenther, Erie; Quackenbush, Schenectady; Stein, New York; Brink, Ulster; Clinton, Tioga, and Lewis, Cattaraugus.

CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.—Messrs. Stein, New York; Sullivan, New York; Foley, New York; McBride, Kings; Hunting, Schoharie; Sliker, New York; Hildreth, New York; Miller, Genesee, and Selleck, Oswego.

STATE PRISONS.—Messrs. Rice, Ulster; Demorest, Rockland; Guenther, Erie; McBride, Kings; Mullaney, New York; Byrnes, Kings; Noyes, Cayuga; Stevens, Tompkins, and Brundage, Steuben.

FISHERIES AND GAME.—Messrs. Gould, Lewis; Creak, Richmond; Townsend, Queens; O'Connor, Kings; Byrne, New York; Smith, Erie; Stephens, Franklin; Gardiner, Columbia, and Selleck, Oswego.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.—Messrs. Schaaf, Kings; McBride, Kings; Roche, New York; Norris, Wayne; Southworth, New York; Clark, New York; Dickinson, Cayuga; Croak, Wayne, and Johnson, Washington.

AGRICULTURE.—Messrs. Dunham, Seneca; Hunting, Schoharie; Gillette, Niagara; Beakes, Sullivan; Lane, Otsego; Sage, Greene; Green, Herkimer; Gifford, Chautauqua, and Thompson, Allegany.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—Messrs. Smith, Erie; McKnight, Rensselaer; Kerrigan, New York; Kelly, Kings; McKenna, Queens; Kane, Orange; Jones, Monroe; Deyo, Broome, and Clinton, Tioga.

RULES.—Messrs. the Speaker; Blumenthal, New York; McClelland, Westchester; Bush, Ulster; Husted, Westchester, and Acker, Steuben.

PRINTING AND ENGROSSED BILLS.—Messrs. Dinkelspiel, New York; Sullivan, New York; Cahill, Kings; Varney, Saratoga, and Stevenson, Washington.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.—Messrs. Clarke, New York; Byrnes, Kings; Haley, Oneida; Brodsky, New York, and Dunlap, Montgomery.

WHAT TAMMANY SECURED.

Tammany seems to have "held the Speaker up" on chairmanships. The Wigwam got in ten in all, including Cities, Commerce and Navigation, Insurance, Public Health, Public Education, Public Institutions, Soldiers' Home, Claims, and Charitable and Religious Societies. To this must be added the chairmanship of the Committee on Contested Seats, which was given to Colonel Webster. This makes twelve chairmanships in all captured by New York, for that "lone" County Democrat, Mose Dinkelspiel, is landed as chairman of that very important but unappreciated Committee on Printing and Engrossed Bills. The Voorhis democracy was appropriately given the chairmanship of Claims.

Kings county captured only three chairmanships—Codes, Excise, and Trade and Manufactures. It seems that Boss McLaughlin had his weather eye on the clerkship and pickings, while Boss Croker fixed his on the committees.

Beyond the announcement of the committees nothing was done in the Assembly. There were many broken hearts after the reading of the list, and the rival members gave vent to their disappointment in strong language. It was the unanimous verdict that Speaker Sheehan had located these gentlemen where they could do the least harm.

REVIVAL OF THE CABLE RAILROAD BILL.

"Johnny" Brodsky, the republican "business" man from New York, made a very bad beginning from every standpoint but his own by introducing the infamous and played out steal, the Cable Railroad bill. The anti-Pinkerton bills were introduced, the old Harvey claim popped up, and Rice, of Ulster, sought to extend the Weekly Payment law to steam railroads.

The Senate spent its time introducing bills. Laughlin, of Erie, had one amending the Constitution to divorce State from national elections and municipal elections from them both. It extends the terms of all State offices to four years, Senators to four years and Assemblymen to two years.

Senator Chase, who was nearly hidden by roses, put in a bill giving the State Comptroller jurisdiction over Cortland trust funds.

ENUMERATION OF THE STATE.

The bill to provide for an enumeration of the inhabitants of this state, as foretold weeks ago by the HERALD, was introduced to-night in the Assembly by Mr. Blumenthal, of New York. It provides for a count of the people, to be begun on the first Monday of next May, under the supervision of the county clerks of the several counties. They are to appoint one or more enumerators for each town and ward in their counties, the Secretary of State determining the number of additional enumerators where more than one is desired. Each enumerator is to ascertain simply the sex, age, citizenship or alienage and occupation of the inhabitants in his district. The compensation of enumerators shall be $3 a day for the time they are actually at work, the expense to be made a county charge. In the city of New York the rate of compensation shall be fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Ten thousand dollars is appropriated to provide for the schedules and the tabulation of the returns in the office of the Secretary of State.

Persons who refuse to answer questions or who wilfully give false information are liable to a penalty of $50, which will go to the benefit of the common schools of the county.

After the returns are made up in the several counties duplicates are to be sent to the Secretary of State, who shall prepare and report to the Legislature a general account of the enumeration, by towns, wards, cities and counties, with a full recapitulation of the whole.

NOT A PARTISAN MEASURE.

This Enumeration bill cannot be said to be a partisan one. The placing of the appointments of the enumerators in the hands of the county clerks gives the republicans two-thirds of the appointments outside of New York and Brooklyn and robs of all force the charge that Governor Hill is seeking to build up a political machine of his own by placing a political agent in each district of the State. The only place where there could be ground for that charge is in a clause allowing the Secretary of State to apportion additional enumerators in towns or wards where more than one is deemed necessary. In the large cities, particularly New York and Brooklyn, many additional enumerators would be necessary, and they would be democrats anyway. Moreover, it is not likely that Secretary of State Frank Rice, who is a Cleveland man, would lend himself to the furthering of Governor Hill's schemes.

REPUBLICANS WILL OPPOSE.

This bill, fair as it is, and imperative as is the duty to pass it, will meet with determined republican opposition. They will bring up the old argument that it would be illegal to take a State census before 1895. The basis for this is that the constitution directed the taking of a State census in 1855 and every ten years thereafter. No census having been taken in 1885, the republicans claim they must wait until another decade has passed. This is merely a subterfuge, because it is always in order to perform a constitutional duty.

TO INVESTIGATE PORTER'S METHODS.

The democrats will offer to submit the question of constitutionality to the Court of Appeals.

There will be so much discussion as to the method of taking the census and its scope that a carefully prepared resolution will be introduced in the Assembly appointing a special committee to investigate the whole subject. This committee will be given power to sit anywhere in the State and to send for persons and papers. It will be the committee announced some time since by the HERALD as the "Porter Investigating Committee," and one of its functions will be to summon Mr. Porter before it to obtain the benefit of his great experience in the matter of census taking.

Good lawyers hold that, being appointed to draft necessary legislation, the committee will have the power to make Mr. Porter appear and answer its questions, providing he is found in the State. If he refuses he will be arrested, and only a decision of the Court on habeas corpus proceedings can save him from punishment for contempt of the Legislature. His infamous outrage against the cities of New York and Brooklyn is going to be looked into. Percival Farquhar, the new Assemblyman from the Third district of the city, will probably be given an opportunity to earn his spurs by being made chairman of the committee.

STILL WAITING ON HILL.

WONDERMENT AS TO WHETHER WEED, MURPHY OR PARKER WILL BE SENATOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1891.—Dark clouds still overhang the Senatorship position. The coming man has not yet shown his face. David refuses to blow away the clouds. It is said to-night that behind them stands Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy. Men from the north are whispering Weed, but it is only a whisper. They expected to be shouting by this time, but I am told that David has been advised by Tammany and Kings county that they will stand anybody but Weed. Murphy, it is said, is the choice of both those powerful organizations, and now that Hill, like Cæsar, has pushed the crown from him, Murphy's friends are trying to fit it to his head. They say the head is swelling rapidly.

Orders are alleged to have been received from Boss Croker across the sea that the Tammany men, if Hill rejects the crown, are to seize it, and for Murphy's use. Boss McLaughlin, too, is with them, so rumor runs. With McLaughlin's help and the two democrats from his home county, Rensselaer, Murphy may grasp the prize. With these votes he would be able to control the caucus.

But Hill's friends say that the Murphy conspiracy, as they term it, shall never be allowed to succeed. They hint that the Governor has a candidate in Judge Parker, who is as close to him as anybody on earth. As a matter of fact no one knows any more about the situation than was known a week ago, but Murphy and Parker alarms have been sounded to-night, and sound to the Weed men like McCabe's three sixes with the call for all the ambulances.

There is a deep undercurrent now—sluggish, it is true, but giving promise of rising to a flood—that may sweep out of Hill's hand the power to appoint the Senator. He can still have the position himself, but it is getting to be a question whether he can trifle much longer with the democracy of the State and still be able to give it to any one he chooses. I have met many stanch democrats to-day who say they are growing tired. The role of soldiers on waiting orders is not to their taste. Unless some indications of the Governor's intention crops out before next Monday afternoon, when the democratic Senatorial caucus meets, there is likely to be some strong expressions of resentment from these gentlemen at the manner in which they have been treated.

NEW YORK STATE FINANCES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, Jan. 13, 1891.—State Treasurer Danforth's annual report to the Legislature for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, shows the receipts of the different funds under the supervision of the State Treasurer to have been $18,212,399. The balance on hand October 1, 1889, was $5,426,009, making the total for the year $23,639,008. The payments from the funds for the year were $17,446,854.

The amount of the State tax collected from the various corporations in the State during the fiscal year was $1,158,978.

The amount collected under the Collateral Inheritance Tax law during the year was $1,117,637 70, and under the Organization Corporation Tax law, $220,719.

The following shows the condition of the treasury on the morning of January 1, 1891:—

Balance in the treasury October 1, 1890		$6,192,153 84
Receipts during October, 1890	344,094 14	
November, 1890	377,405 30	
December, 1890	272,701 97	
Total		$7,186,443 25
Payments during October, 1890	$865,204 05	
November, 1890	954,710 63	
December, 1890	1,011,004 62	
		2,840,919 30
Balance in the treasury January 1, 1891		$4,345,525 95

TO SHOUT FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

At a meeting of the Harlem Democratic Club last Wednesday evening a resolution was adopted calling upon the various clubs of Harlem for co-operation in calling a mass meeting to take up the matter of rapid transit.

In response to this call a meeting was held last night at the Harlem Democratic Club house, No. 15 East 125th street, at which delegates from the Massasoit, Hamilton Republican Club and Lexington (Voorhees) Democratic Club were present. After considerable talk it was decided on the resolution of D. N. Carvalho that the mass meeting be held on Saturday evening, January 24, at the club rooms, No. 17 East 125th street.

TWO NUTMEG GOVERNORS GRATING ONE ANOTHER.

Which Is the Wooden One and Which Is the Grater Entitled to Rule Over the Commonwealth of Connecticut?

GOVERNOR MORRIS SWORN IN, GOVERNOR BULKELEY HOLDS ON.

Formal Oaths Administered in the Senate Chamber to All the Democratic Officers Elect, but Their Demands for Possession Refused.

REPUBLICAN THREATS OF FORCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 13, 1891.—This ancient and conservative Commonwealth of Connecticut has at last followed in the footsteps of some of its more erratic fellows of the West and starts out with a dual State government.

This had been anticipated as the natural outcome of the contest over the State offices. The democratic candidates were declared by the State Board of Canvassers to have clear majorities. The democratic Senate promptly declared their election. The House refused, and appointed an investigating committee to go behind the returns.

Here two factions were hopelessly deadlocked.

When the action of the House was announced the democrats favored immediate progress in what they argue is the constitutional line by the inauguration of the democratic candidates. This was on Thursday last.

Conservative counsels prevailed, Judge Morris himself urging avoidance of unseemly haste, but the intentions of the republicans as to the work of their investigating committee became known, and it was concluded that the Senate should to-day proceed with its work and inaugurate the officials. This brief explanation brings the situation down to this afternoon, when the Senate resumed its sessions.

It was in the air that some important move was to be made.

PRELIMINARIES.

The galleries and all the vacant standing room of the Senate Chamber was packed with spectators. In the Lieutenant Governor's room were the democratic State officers in consultation with the legal advisers of the party, and prominent Senators hurried in and out of the room, evidently arranging the final details of their plans.

The earlier routine proceedings of the Senate were dull. Finally Senator Pierce (dem.) sent up to the clerk's desk a resolution, but before it could be read there was a hurried consultation and the paper was laid aside.

Senator Shumway (rep), who had been conversing with one of the democratic advisers, Judge Stoddard, of New Haven, had made a startling proposition. The democratic managers went into conference again and Shumway's proposition was stated.

He said that his party was prepared to concede the election and assent to the inauguration of all the democratic candidates excepting Judge Morris for Governor. This was discussed for full fifteen minutes and it was concluded to reject the offer. Mr. Shumway's authority to make such a proposition on behalf of his party was questionable, and to abandon the Governor would be a virtual abandonment of the democratic position that all the candidates, having received majorities, were fairly elected.

A RECALCITRANT.

Another hitch occurred at this point. Senator Cleveland (dem.), of the Hartford district, objected to any project of swearing in the democratic candidates and any attempt to secure possession of the State offices except by the action of the two Houses.

The Senate could not act alone, or as he quaintly phrased it, "The eagle can't flap with only one wing."

He not only declined to act with the other sixteen democratic Senators, but threatened to rise in his seat and make a sharp attack on the whole plan.

The veteran Hartford editor and politician, Alfred E. Burr, who was believed to be the only man