The Sun.

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PREVENTING ORGANIZATION.

NO PROGRESS MADE TOWARD BREAKING THE DEADLOCK IN ALBANY.

A Handful of John Kelly's Followers Obstructing the Organization of the Legislature—Demands that were Unanimously Rejected—Another Caucus to be Called.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—All parties are wary and watchful. Each has summoned its absentees. New members have been warned of the perils of pairing. One hundred and twenty-seven Assemblymen were in their seats to-day. Major Haggerty, who is sick in New York, was the only absentee. His vote would not have affected the result of the balloting. The rumors that the deadlock might be broken to-day proved as delusive as the daily stories of compromise circulated during the long Senatorial fight last summer. There were no surface indications of a break. Each party had its forces well in hand, and the two ballots taken for Speaker showed the lines to be as firm as ever. On the first ballot Alvord got 60 votes, every Republican vote except his own; Patterson 53 votes, every regular Democratic vote except his own; J. J. Costello 5 votes, and J. J. Cullen 1. Another vote was ordered. There was no change except an increase of the vote for Costello by the arrival of Mr. Bogan. When Mr. Benedict's name was called that gentleman made a speech. He predicted a long deadlock, and told his Democratic colleagues that they would have to stand firm and wear it out as the Republicans did last year. His speech is considered of significance, as indicating the purpose of the Democrats not to recede from their position.

Col. M. C. Murphy's resolution fixing the hour for meeting daily at 12 o'clock was carried. Erastus Brooks's motion to proceed to ballot for Speaker immediately after roll call every day was also carried.

In the Senate another ineffectual ballot for Clerk was taken. The three Tammany Senators prevented an election by voting for Holahan. The report of the Dock Department Investigating Committee was presented by Mr. Browning.

Mr. Russell introduced a concurrent resolution proposing to so amend section 11 of article 8 of the Constitution that no county, city, town, or village shall hereafter give any money or property to, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association, or corporation, or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock in or bonds of any association or corporation, nor shall any such county, city, town, or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness, except for county, city, town, or village purposes. All indebtedness in excess of ten per cent. of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city, except such as may now exist, shall be absolutely void, except as herein otherwise provided.

Mr. Russell also introduced a bill providing that the People's Ferry Company, incorporated in 1853, may operate ferries across the East River from a point north of the ferry slip now used by the Company at Broadway, Brooklyn, to the foot of East Twenty-third street, New York. The rates for foot passengers shall not exceed three cents for each person. Boats shall run for each terminus every thirty minutes from 5 A. M. daily until 1 the next morning, except that on Sundays and legal holidays they may run as often as once an hour.

The efforts of Democratic Senators to settle differences with the Tammany Senators have been continued to-day. This morning the demands of the Tammany men, as published in these columns yesterday, were put in writing. The Tammany ambassadors took one copy and Senators Jones and Homer A. Nelson another. It is the first time that an intelligent statement of John Kelly's claims has been made in definite form. He demands that Jacobs shall be set aside; that Holahan shall be Clerk of the Senate; and that Tammany shall name the Journal Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Doorkeeper; that Grady shall be Chairman of the Committee of Cities, and Treat or Browning, and Titus the Buffalo Senator, members of that committee; that Boyd shall be Chairman of the Railroad Committee, and that that committee shall be made up of men who will pass upon and report back any bill that may be referred to them, whether bills, as was the case last year. These propositions were laid before the Democratic Senators by Messrs. Nelson and Jones later in the day, and a long discussion was had over them.

All Democratic Senators took part in the conference, which was held with closed doors in one of the upper rooms in the Kinmore Hotel. After the demand of John Kelly had been read, Mr. Jacobs made a speech, in which he said that he would be governed by the advice of his friends, and that he would withdraw at the request of the caucus. Several of the Senators assured Mr. Jacobs of their desire that he should stay in the field. Others said that the demands of Tammany were beyond all reason, and should be rejected. Two or three Senators, who had privately expressed the opinion that Mr. Jacobs's withdrawal would greatly simplify matters, acquiesced in the view of the majority, and when Mr. Lansing moved that the action of the Democratic caucus be adhered to the motion got a unanimous vote. The conference agreed that a caucus of Democratic Senators should be held on Monday night. It is rumored that Tammany's propositions will then be finally rejected, and that the question of trying to make some arrangement with the Republicans for the organization of the Senate will then be discussed.

The Republican Senators are beginning to take more interest in the work of organization. Five Senators, in the belief that by some form of events their side will yet control the Senate, have been working hard to get up a list of committees. They took this list to Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins to-day, and suggested that he keep it in readiness in case a motion that he appoint the committees should be suddenly sprung. Mr. Hoskins expressed great surprise that the Senators should come to him on such an errand. It was an infringement on the prerogative of his office that he could not tolerate.

"It is my prerogative to make up the committees of the Senate," he said, "and turning to one of the Senators, who is a new member, if you had been here as long as I have, Senator, you would see the impropriety of your action."

"But," said the Senator, "I think I have more interest in the matter than you have. I shall stay here longer than you will."

This ended the interview. One of the Senators carries the list in his coat-tail pocket, but he resolutely refuses to let his friends see it.

No Democrats have yet been made by the Democrats to the Republicans, but the former do not deny their expectation of aid in both Houses from Republicans who are weary of deadlock and desirous of committee places.

The Tammany men are aware that it was a part of the Democratic programme to capture the organization of the Assembly to-day or to-morrow by moving to take a vote by a written ballot, so that certain Republicans might vote for Patterson without detection. The Kelly men say they will filibuster to prevent the taking of a vote in that way. The Democrats deny that they had such intention, and say that the scheme was invented by the Tammany men, who might want to vote for Old Salt in a certain contingency.

The organization of the Assembly seems to wait for that of the Senate. Should Jacobs be forced out of the fight, the Brooklyn delegation will feel that it has been badly treated, and will probably claim a more liberal allowance of patronage in the Assembly. The situation all around is highly amusing to those Republicans who were in a long deadlock of their own at the last session.

On hearing of the demands of John Kelly's three assignees for pretty nearly everything in the Senate, Senator Pitts said to-night: "Well, I have heard of people surrendering their swords and side arms but when it comes to giving up their night shirts, too, I should think they'd kick."

ANOTHER CAUCUS TO BE CALLED.

From the Associated Press.

It has finally been decided, at an informal conference of both wings of the Democracy, that a call for another caucus of each branch of the Legislature will be issued to-morrow, the caucuses to be held on Monday evening next, at which the Tammany delegation will be present. This action was brought about through the mediation of prominent Democrats of the State, who are in Albany, and others whose advice had been asked by telegraph. The circulation of this statement has produced a feeling of relief among both parties, who seem to have grown tired of the deadlock and wish to get to work.

Over $2,000,000 Saved in the State Prisons.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The annual report of the Superintendent of State Prisons shows an excess of earnings over expenditures for the year ending Sept. 30 of $66,135. It also shows a saving to the State of $50,000 during the past four and a half years under his administration, as compared with the same period immediately preceding under the Board of Inspectors. Not an escape occurred during the year. The decrease in the average number of convicts since 1877 is 400.

Price of the Iowa Senatorship.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 12.—The Republican legislature comes last night adopted a resolution recommending President Arthur to retain Secretary Kirkwood in his Cabinet, but in case he did not, that Gov. Gear be appointed to succeed him. This action gives color to the report that the price of the support of the Iowa delegation for the original selection of the Senatorship, which Mr. Kirkwood is expected to get, Gear take the Cabinet place in order to get into Congress.

BLACKBURN ON BURBRIDGE.

Refusing to Notice a Man who Does Not Appeal to Usages Governing Gentlemen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The following has been furnished for publication:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1882.

Gen. S. G. Burbridge:

SIR: Your letter dated Jan. 6 was handed me last night, and as I find it, with accompanying documents, given to the public in this morning's prints, I presume it was intended for the public, as its reception and my own must have been simultaneous. Now, sir, it is only with the personal phase of the issue so far as it regards myself that I can deal, and, as you have abandoned that, I feel no longer any interest in your communications. As to your insinuations in regard to the yellow fever, which you so gratuitously throw in to distract attention from what had been said of yourself, all I have to say is that if, with the proofs of which you profess knowledge and of which I am ignorant, and which you regard as ample, your conscience ever enables you to formulate a charge and become responsible therefor, there will then be ample time left me to give it consideration.

J. C. S. BLACKBURN.

Representative Blackburn's letter was returned with the following endorsement:

Returned to the writer as unworthy of notice. For my courage, I refer him to the history of my country, which is silent upon his achievements.

For ample proof of the attempts to introduce clothing infected with yellow fever virus into the Northern cities, I refer him to the correspondence relating thereto now on file in the State Department. S. G. BURBRIDGE.

Upon receipt of his own letter, thus endorsed, Representative Blackburn wrote the following:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1882.

To the Public:

A correspondence between Gen. Steven G. Burbridge, formerly of Kentucky and now a citizen of Pennsylvania, and myself, begun by him, has, through his instrumentality, been obtruded upon the public attention. I regret this, but not because I have any reason to fear the judgment of the public on the questions involved.

For the soldiers of the Union army, who respected the law of honorable warfare, I have no feelings but respect and appreciation of their manhood. Gen. Burbridge is outside this pale, by reason of atrocities well known to the people of Kentucky, which have justly made him an outcast from a State where honorable men have buried, in honorable reconciliation, the animosities of that unhappy period.

I share fully the detestation of Gen. Burbridge and his conduct which is entertained alike by Confederates and Union men in the State of Kentucky, and this feeling I have expressed on a proper occasion. The fact was made known to him when he interrogated me as to my utterances respecting him. I refused to modify my language or to accept his attempt at self-vindication. I gave him frankly this answer.

His response is not an appeal to the usages by which gentlemen have been governed, but an attempt to retort by counter-insult. If this course is satisfactory to Gen. Burbridge or his friends, I cannot complain. I dismiss him to the enjoyment of any honors he may have acquired by this effort to rehabilitate a reputation which, resting as it does upon the known facts of a shameful personal history, cannot be made worse by aught that I can now say against him or uttered by his own assevverations of innocence and certificates of character. These are not required by gentlemen who have practised a decent respect for the opinions of mankind.

J. C. S. BLACKBURN.

It is probable that Gen. Burbridge will be heard from again in a few days relative to Mr. Blackburn's card.

A WOOD CHOPPER MURDERED.

Killed by a Hermit in his Cabin and his Body Hacked to Pieces and Partly Burned.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Jan. 12.—There is much excitement at Alford, a little Berkshire County town, over the murder of S. A. Vandercook, a singular character, 55 years old. For three years he had boarded with Harrison Calkins, a farmer, living in a lonely region near the New York line. Recently he bought a wood lot half a mile from Calkins's house, and bordering on a wild ravine. Near this is a supposed gold mine, a fact at times by a company in which Vandercook held stock. In a hut at the gold mine Oscar F. Beckwith, about 60 years old, has long lived a hermit's life. He is strong and rather ruffianly in his appearance and a dangerous character. Some time ago he served a term in State prison, and is suspected of being a counterfeiter.

On Tuesday last Vandercook went up to the "gold mine" to do a day's chopping, and did not return. Calkins, who had been giving testimony before the Grand Jury in Pittsfield, returned home on Wednesday and went in search of his missing boarder. He found Beckwith at his cabin, and he admitted that Vandercook had been there, but said he had gone away. Calkins's suspicions were aroused by the smell of burning flesh about the cabin. He remembered, also, a previous threat by Beckwith to kill Vandercook, as the two had had some trouble over the mine, so he organized a searching party and visited Beckwith's cabin yesterday. The owner had fled, and a horrible sight was revealed when the hovel was entered. The shanty, a rude board structure twelve by twenty feet, was built partly under a rock. There was no furniture excepting a stove, a bunk, and two stools. Vandercook's partly consumed head, arms and feet were found in the stove. The dim light from two small windows shone on a pile of human flesh, sawed and hacked into small pieces. The intestines and bowels were discovered in a basket with a part of Vandercook's blood-stained clothing.

The officers and many citizens are looking for Beckwith. His horse has been found at Green River, N. Y., and he is supposed to have gone toward Troy, where he has a son.

FIRING A SUGAR-LADEN SHIP.

A Lady Passenger who Packed her Trunks in a Hurricane Off Hatteras.

Capt. Alfred C. Gibson, lately master of the ship Mary Rideout, was found in his room at the Stevens House last evening with his logbook on his knees. In the same room were his wife, Miss Holley, a sister of Capt. R. G. Holley, the American Consul at Barbadoes, and in a bird cage a monkey about as large as a squirrel. Capt. Gibson had sailed from Pernambuco with a cargo of sugar for Havemeyers & Elder's refinery, and had lost ship and cargo.

"Sugar is bad stuff to carry," the Captain said. "It packs so solid that the bags are just like masses of rock. When we struck our hurricane on New Year's Day, the ship was easier in the trough of the sea than before the wind. We had the crew at the pumps—it was off Hatteras—but at 7 o'clock in the evening they came aft and said the water was gaining on them. The Captain ordered them back. The pumps were kept working all night. At 2 A. M. a sail was sighted, and the men asked the Captain to abandon the ship. He said it would be impossible to head off that sail, but promised that he would fire a gun if the vessel came within speaking distance. The bark Mediator, from Pernambuco, took us off next forenoon. I had an interest of one-sixteenth in the ship. I was insured when I left, but whether the policy has run out or not I don't know."

Miss Holley, the only passenger, said: "From the 1st till the 3d of January we did not take off our clothes. We sat up all night in the cabin and looked at one another. We thought we were certainly going to the bottom. We had everything packed up in the trunks ready to take to the open boats.

It was decided to fire the Rideout because she was in the track of vessels. From the deck of the Mediator her master saw her burn to the water's edge and sink. Brett Sons of this city were part owners.

Prize Carrier Pigeons.

The Atlantic Confederation of Homing Pigeon Societies held its third yearly meeting yesterday at 78 Cortlandt street. There are nine clubs, with eighty-one members. The Hudson, Newark, Cleveland, Maryland, and Old Dominion clubs were represented. The following officers were chosen: President, J. R. Hesson, New York; Vice-President, H. F. Whitman, Baltimore; Secretary, T. H. Richardson, Green Isle, N. Y.; Treasurer, J. H. D. Smoot, Alexandria, Va.; Executive Committee, H. B. Service, Alexandria; George V. Cresson, Philadelphia; J. C. Beecomb, Cleveland and A. F. Baldwin.

Prizes were awarded yesterday at the National Columbian Society's bird show in Bunnell's Museum. The carrier pigeons attracted especial attention. Among the visitors were army officers who, by order of the Secretary of War, and with a view to the improvement of the birds on the frontier, are studying their ways. Prizes for carrier pigeons were taken by John Carr, New York; H. Ranken, Williamsburgh; H. Gortner, Jersey City, and A. Kraft. Mr. Paul had the best collections. E. J. Brandhall, Brooklyn, had the best collection of homing pigeons, and J. R. Hesson the second best. F. J. Brandhall, J. W. Moon, J. R. Hesson, S. Somers, A. F. Baldwin, Louis Gottermann, F. Whately, W. J. Sorrell, and W. Vermilyer exhibited birds that have flown from 40 miles or more, and are eligible for the simpson cup race.

Proposing a National Fair in New York.

The Committee of Arrangements and Reception of the American Agricultural Association met at the Grand Central Hotel last evening. O. B. Potter presided, and discussed the advisability of holding a National Agricultural Fair for one week in this city. A committee of twelve was appointed to confer with leading men upon the scheme and to report at the annual Convention of the association in February.

INGALLS REPLIES TO BECK.

A CHALLENGE TO DISCUSS THE ARREARS OF PENSIONS ACT.

A Republican Senator Denounces a Hayes Veto as Wicked and Senseless—The Census Appropriation Bill Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the Senate today Mr. Ingalls of Kansas read from Mr. Beck's speech on the tariff as follows:

I would promptly repeal the Arrears of Pensions act. It was conceived in sin, and brought forth in iniquity. It is a fraud upon the American people, and a standing monument to the ignorance, selfishness, and cowardice of the American Congress.

He said that, having introduced the measure and having been Chairman of the Committee on Pensions when it passed, he proposed to give the Senator an opportunity to prove his allegations. His own belief was that the bill was just in principle, but had been misunderstood by the country. He therefore offered a resolution declaring that, in the opinion of the Senate, the act ought not to be repealed.

Mr. Beck asked that the resolution lie over to enable him to present the proofs for his assertions.

Mr. Ingalls agreed to this, with the remark that he would insist upon a vote with as little delay as possible.

The resolution of Mr. Teller of Colorado, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information about the action of Secretary Schurz with respect to the Northern Pacific land grant, was passed.

The debate on the three per cent. funding bill was continued. Mr. Garland of Arkansas supported Mr. Vest's amendment making the new bonds the sole basis of bank circulation. Mr. Plumb (Rep.) of Kansas urged an amendment proposed to limit the reserve held for the redemption of the greenbacks to $100,000,000, and to use all the reserve in excess of that amount in taking up the 3½ per cents. He said that the veto of the Funding bill of last session was a wicked and defenseless act, which would have caused the defeat of the Republican party but for the success of Secretary Windom's subsequent operations. The bill was then laid over until Monday.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill providing that hereafter a majority of the Supreme Court Justices, instead of six, shall constitute a quorum. A bill for a public building at Rochester was introduced by Mr. Miller. The bills heretofore introduced in the House by Mr. Stephens, providing for a gold metric coinage and a gold coin called the "dollar" for international use, were introduced by Mr. Johnston of Virginia. Mr. Lapham introduced the bill regulating maritime liens and remedies reported by him from the House Judiciary Committee last session.

In the House, Mr. Robeson, from the Committee on Rules, reported back resolutions increasing the membership of the following committees: Ways and Means, to 15; Judiciary, to 19; Banking and Currency, to 13; Commerce, to 19; Agriculture, to 19; Foreign Affairs, to 15; Military Affairs, to 15; Post Office and Post Roads, to 15; Public Lands, to 15; Pacific Railroad, to 15; Improvement of the Navigation of the Mississippi River, to 15; Invalid Pensions, to 19; War Claims, to 15, and Accounts, to 11. Also for the appointment of a committee on the Intercoastal Commerce and foreign inland transportation, to consist of thirteen members. Also to amend the rules so as to refer to the Committee on the Improvement of the Navigation of the Mississippi River all matters relative thereto.

Mr. Kasson (Rep.) introduced a bill for the issue and exchange of fractional notes.

Mr. McCook of New York introduced a bill for the establishment of a court of review in each judicial circuit to hear appeals from circuit and district courts.

Mr. Ermentrout (Democrat, Pennsylvania) introduced a bill to repeal the tax on bank deposit, the stamp tax on bank checks, and to reduce the tax on the circulation of national banks.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Hewitt, calling for information touching the expenditures of the navy, and one by Mr. Browne of Indiana, calling for information upon the annual cost of pensions, if the Mexican war survivors were added to the list, were referred.

The Census Appropriation bill was disagreed to in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Holman of Indiana moved to add the following:

But this act shall not be construed as giving the sanction of Congress to any contract or engagement entered into by any officer of the Census Office for public service beyond the limit of appropriation previously made by which a liability, either legal or equitable, shall be created against the United States.

Rejected, 75 to 104, Democrats voting in the affirmative, Republicans in the negative.

The bill, which appropriates $540,000, was finally reported to the House and passed without discussion.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury enclosing estimate of deficiency in the census appropriation amounting to $500.

PASTOR NEWMAN'S FLOCK.

Pews Chosen by Gen. Grant and Other Newcomers in the Church.

The sale of pews in the Madison Square Congregational Church, of which the Rev. J. P. Newman has become pastor, was continued yesterday. Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant went in the morning and selected for Gen. Grant pew 111, the centre circle, five seats from the front. The price of the pew is $1,000, and the annual rental $180. All the pews are sold at a fixed valuation, and the annual rental is eighteen per cent. Pew 216, next on the right to pew 111, was taken by Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., at the same price. Mr. Newman's family have the pew back of Gen. Grant. G. P. Putnam, the publisher, has a neighboring pew, 245, at $1,000 valuation. Mr. Hart has 112 at $1,000. Mr. Palmer, President of the Broadway Bank, has 217 at $1,000. Russell Sage has 117 at $550. Sheppard Knapp, S. M. Johnston of the Madison avenue stage line, J. M. Seymour, Mr. Charles Shepherd, and Alexander McDonald have pews at $650. Of 200 pews to let more than sixty have been taken.

About 1,100 sittings that had been let before were retained. No sitting was given upon solicitation of the church among the old members of the church remaining are Dr. Jas. W. Hanney, D. B. Smith, F. W. Loew, and O. C. Frost.

Last night Mr. Newman and his wife came in late, and walked about chatting with those they knew, and getting introduced to many more. It was said that just 1,100 sittings guaranteed financial success, and that no special effort had yet been made by personal solicitation to bring in Methodists, as Mr. Newman does not wish to reduce the membership of Methodist churches in the neighborhood. He will preach his first sermon next Sunday morning, and will shortly begin a series of lectures on the monumental evidences of Christianity.

DID SHE DROWN HERSELF?

The Woman's Clothing Found on an East River Pier Identified.

The clothing found on the stone pier at the foot of East Seventieth street on Wednesday was identified yesterday as the property of Mary T. Berlingham. She was about 23 years old, and lived with the family of a Mrs. Warner in East Sixty-fourth street. Since Tuesday evening she has been missing. It is said that she expected to be married on Tuesday evening to the man alluded to as "R. A. G." in the note which was found pinned on the clothes, and that he disappointed her.

Matron Webb of Police Headquarters identified the clothing. In September last Mrs. Berlingham came to her and said that she had been abducted under pretense of marriage by a salesman in the clothing store where she worked. Mrs. Webb sent her to the Emergency Hospital in West Twenty-sixth street, where she gave the name Mary Bronson. The father provided for her child, but it died. Mrs. Berlingham returned for a while to Mrs. Webb, and then went to Mrs. Warner's.

She has two sisters in Brooklyn and a child 7 years old. She came to this city in 1880 from New Haven with her sisters. She was a good scholar and attended Prof. Goldenplatt's Rubenstein, White street and Broadway. In June last she boarded for a week with Mrs. A. J. Demarest of 60 Hicks street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Demarest has since seen her twice, the last time in February, when she was followed over E. A. G. and introduced him as her future husband. They were to be married on Jan. 10.

At other times she had threatened to kill herself if he did not marry her. At the house in East Fifth street, where she was reported to live, it was said that no such person lived there.

Flames in a Furniture Factory.

The factory of Brown & Bliss, manufacturers of dining-room furniture and extension tables at 279 and 281 West Twelfth street, caught fire last night in the centre of the lower floor. The flames spread throughout the five stories, and extended down the upper floors from Twelfth street to the rear at 120 Jane street, a space of 200 feet. They gave the firemen two hours hard work to confine them within the building, and spread out and up each on the street fronts, in which the adjoining walls were broken. The building was gutted, but the two upper floors were not quite burned through. Damage was done to the fire stands a brilliant spectacle. Brown & Bliss had about $40,000 worth of stock, which is almost a total loss. The building is owned by Warren Wardell. The loss is $25,000. The insurance is partly distributed among a dozen companies, which are represented by Brown & Bliss and partly by Mr. Warren Wardell, as he carries a policy for $5,000 on the building. Brown & Bliss were partly insured.

WESTERN RAILROAD POOLS.

Restoring Rates in Colorado Business—The Southwestern Freight War at an End.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The managers of the railroads competing for the Colorado business met here to-day to complete the formation of a pool, and gave orders for the restoration of rates from all points between Chicago and Mississippi and Missouri River points, taking effect to-morrow. Agents were instructed that no reductions will be permitted hereafter.

At a meeting to-day of the managers of the lines composing the Southwestern pool, it was agreed that the Missouri Pacific shall put in the pool all competitive business carried by way of its various routes south of Kansas City, and that in consideration therefor it shall be entitled to five per cent. of the gross receipts of the pool. The former percentage in the St. Louis division of the pool has not been altered. The pooliers are now considered thoroughly reorganized, and the war is at an end.

The managers of the lines in the Iowa pool, comprising the Northwestern, Burlington, and Rock Island roads, met to-day and admitted the Wabash to the pool. It was agreed that the business at Council Bluffs be equally divided between the four lines. George H. Daniels was appointed Commissioner.

The managers of the Rock Island, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy met with Jay Gould, at his request, this evening, to discuss the advisability of restoring passenger fares between Chicago and St. Louis and Missouri River points to the old tariff. Jay Gould, speaking for the Wabash, declined to pledge that company to the redemption of the outstanding unlimited tickets sold in the early part of the war. This put an end to the conference.

W. B. Strong, President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, met Mr. Gould this evening to talk over the admission of the Texas and Pacific route to the California pool on a footing with the Santa Fe and Union Pacific Companies. No agreement was reached.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company today reduced its rates to all interior points in Michigan on the basis of 15 cents on grain to New York.

A uniform rate of 17 cents on provisions to Baltimore has been established over the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Vanderbilt roads.

EPISCOPAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

The Albany Diocese Proposing to Take Legal Means to Obtain its Share.

TROY, Jan. 12.—At the Diocese Convention of the Albany Episcopal district, to-day, the action of the Diocese Convention of the New York district in withholding a portion of the Episcopal endowment fund from the Albany diocese was characterized as unjust and dishonest. A committee which was appointed last year reported that all efforts were unavailing to get from the New York diocese an equitable proportion of the fund. The committee suggested that if the High Diocese Convention of New York makes no provision for the payment, legal measures be taken.

The Rev. Mr. Reese of a special committee reported that, in the opinion of his committee, only moral redress should be looked for. The Albany diocese could afford to lose its money and retain its honor unsullied, and leave the New York diocese the reputation of grasping money at the sacrifice of self-respect.

Judge Forsyth, Chairman of the original committee, said he did not believe in sentiment or "taffy," and he objected to such a lamb-like report being entered on the minutes. We have a club in our hands in the shape of legal redress," he said, "and unless we shake it over the heads of our New York brethren we will get no justice, for they do not believe in moral suasion. The Albany diocese was formed from a portion of the New York diocese, but has never received any of our State Episcopal endowment fund. There are seventeen counties in the Albany diocese."

BISMARCK'S DEMANDS ON HOLLAND.

Recalling the German Minister Because they Were Coldly Received.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—No little excitement has been caused here by the sudden recall of the German Minister at the Hague, under circumstances that seem to threaten war with the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The *Tageblatt* says: "Germany has made certain demands on Holland in regard to facilities for the navigation of the Rhine and the protection of the German fisheries on that river. The demands were coldly received. The recall of Baron von Canitz, the German Minister at the Hague, is connected with his unpleasant business in supporting the demands. He is to be replaced by Count von Eulenberg, a brother of the former Prussian Minister of the Interior."

It is hinted here that the representations Prince Bismarck instructed Baron von Canitz to make to the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs were couched in somewhat haughty and imperious tones, and amounted practically to a demand. Baron Lynden von Sandsberg received the demands with great coldness, and gave to understand that it was his duty to call the attention of according to them. Thereupon Bismarck ordered his Minister to demand his passports and return immediately to Berlin, which order has been obeyed.

MURDER AND VIOLENCE IN IRELAND.

A Process Server and his Nephew Killed—Roads and Bridges Destroyed.

LONDON, Jan. 12. The correspondent of the Press Association at Ballinrobe, County Mayo, telegraphs that the dead bodies of the process server, Mr. Huddy, and his nephew, who recently disappeared from that neighborhood under circumstances causing suspicion of foul play, have been found chained together in Lough Mack. Five persons supposed to be implicated in the crime have been arrested.

A force of 200 military and constabulary have gone to Edmondstown, County Kings, to protect persons engaged in cutting oats bought at a Sheriff's sale. A mob broke up roads, threw trees across them, and destroyed four bridges.

A force of 350 police and military have evicted six families at Toomacreegah.

The farms seized at Clonmel proved to belong to bailiffs.

The O'Conner Don has remitted twenty-five per cent. of the rent of his tenants at Ardsovan and Ardmoyle.

SCRUTIN DE LISTE.

Signs that Gambetta May not Insist on Its Adoption—Strong Opposition.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—In spite of an article in the *République Française* positively declaring that M. Gambetta would push the *scrutin de liste* question, special despatches from Paris point to certain signs that he may possibly adopt a more prudent course. A subsequent article in the *Paris*, his evening organ, says that if the idea of embodying the *scrutin de liste* system of election in the Constitution shocks the Chamber of Deputies, M. Gambetta will understand the measure and limits to which his responsibility will be confined.

A Paris correspondent of the *News* says: "The opposition to the revision of the Constitution is now very strong. Many members of the Chamber of Deputies, who were elected on the revision ticket, have written to their election committees asking to be released from their pledge. The Senate will not consider it unnecessary, now that the Senate is in harmony with the Chamber."

Paris, Jan. 12—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Lepere, Philippe-Jean, Jacquet, and Girard were elected Vice-Presidents. M. Gambetta will introduce the bill providing for the revision of the Constitution, probably on Saturday.

Bismarck Conciliating the Centre Party.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—In yesterday's debate on the Ecclesiastical bill the Conservatives showed a conciliatory disposition toward the Centre party, and only opposed Herr Windthorst's motion abrogating the law forbidding the exercise of ecclesiastical functions without Government authorization, on the ground that the question should not be dealt with piecemeal. The Clericals are relying more on the prospect of a two thirds majority for Herr Windthorst's motion. The Conservatives assert that the Government will accept the motion.

Heavy Failures in Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A despatch from Paris announces the failure of M. Panard, a leading middleman in the sugar market. His liabilities amount to £400,000, of which £200,000 are held by Belgians.

The Bank of France announces the failure of Lebeaud Sons, merchants, of Paris and Bordeaux, with liabilities of £1,000,000.

The Population of the Vatican.

ROME, Jan. 12.—The Pope declined to comply with the law requiring him to fill up a census paper, but a Monsignor filled up the return, showing that there are seventeen persons living in the Vatican, one third of whom are females.

Anxiety Regarding Garibaldi's Health.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A despatch from Naples to Havas says that the Italian Senate has unanimously passed the bill for the relief of the Garibaldi family, in consequence of Garibaldi's health.

Losing a Leg and Gaining $12,500.

Judgment for $12,500 was yesterday entered in the Kings County Circuit Court against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company and in favor of John Clare, who lost his left leg under a car while crossing Fulton street last fall. Judge Pratt presided.

REVOLT AGAINST CAMERON.

CONFERENCE OF INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Resolving to Hold a Convention on May 24 and Put a Straight Anti-Cameron Ticket in the Field—No Parleying with Bossism.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—The conference here to-day of representatives of one of the two anti-Cameron elements in the Republican party accomplished about what Representative Wolfe, Chairman McKee, Philip C. Garrett, and other leaders in the movement expected. Two hundred delegates were present. The conference is regarded among politicians as serving to strengthen the opposition that was crystallized last fall when Wolfe polled nearly 50,000 votes, and to start anew what may be a serious bolt or final disruption of the party in the counties which have been its stronghold. The permanent Chairman of the conference, John J. Pinkerton, was formerly Wayne MacVeagh's law partner in Chester. Twelve men from that county were present, and as many each from Delaware, Northumberland, Union, Clinton, Lancaster, and Allegheny Counties, whence the strength of the independents is largely drawn. Mr. Wolfe figured more prominently than any other person, and his speech, the gist of which was that the independents have cut out the work of purifying Republicanism in Pennsylvania, seemed to echo just what many other speakers did not get the opportunity to say. Some of those present urged forbearance until after the Cameron Convention of May 10, but the majority expressed the belief that forbearance had long since ceased to be a virtue in anything connected with the Pennsylvania machine. Therefore it was decided with heartiness and unanimity that an independent convention should be held in Philadelphia on May 24, to nominate a full straight-out anti-Cameron State ticket.

The conference was called to order by Chairman McKee, and John J. Pinkerton of Chester was chosen permanent Chairman. On taking the chair Mr. Pinkerton spoke of the arrogant conduct of the men who had taken to themselves the leadership of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, which, he said, gave rise to the independent movement. The people, he said, propose in the future to stand up for the principles of true Republicanism.

F. Willing Leach of this city, F. M. Nichols of Luzerne, B. S. Patterson of Schuylkill, and Willis A. Mitchell of Warren were Secretaries.

Mr. Newbold of Northumberland offered a resolution to the effect that "a convention be held on April 26, 1882, for the purpose of placing in nomination a full independent ticket for the offices to be filled at the general election.

Mr. Wolfe, amid great applause, rose to speak to the resolution. He said the conference had gathered as patriots and Republicans, because the standard of the party had fallen into the hands of those who persist in dishonoring it. He said that the conference was the first formal step taken in the step toward the regeneration, disenthralment, and reformation of the Republican party.

Mr. Derr of Lebanon offered as a substitute for Mr. Nesbit's resolution, "that this body recommend to the State Central Committee that a call for conventions be held in the different counties for the purpose of sending delegates to the convention of the regulars on the 10th of May." He advocated reform within the party lines.

Mr. Pennington of Delaware offered an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Derr to Nesbit's resolution that a convention be held on June 1, to either ratify the nominations of the regular Republican Convention of May 10 or nominate other candidates, as may be advisable.

Ex-Congressman John P. Verree of this city favored the adoption of the resolution to nominate independent candidates.

E. C. Irish of Lawrence spoke of the system of "Boss rule" in Pennsylvania, and added that "the wounds that Garfield received culminated in the murder of our beloved President."

After further discussion Mr. Nesbit's resolution, with May 24 inserted as the date for the Convention, was almost unanimously adopted.

It was resolved that a committee of five for the purpose of selecting a committee, to be composed of one from each Senatorial district, who shall, in conjunction with the Chairman and Secretary of the State Citizens' Association, recommend such additional men as may be represented in the independent voters in the State in the Convention. J. D. McKee and Wharton Barker of this city, F. M. Nichols of Wilkesbarre, Major H. S. McNair of York, and the Hon. C. W. Miller of Crawford were appointed the committee.

GOBBLING UP THE PINE LANDS.

The Probable Purpose of Mr. Washburn's Bill Repealing the Pre-emption Laws.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 12.—Old settlers who have been familiar with the working of the Pine Rings of this State say that there is more in Mr. Washburn's bill to cut off the pre-emption act than appears on the surface; that during the last twenty years Minneapolis lumbermen have secured thousands of acres of pine lands, but have now suddenly become virtuous, and propose to break up the practice. This is supposed to be to protect themselves from the competition of a rival combination in another city, which has designs on a rich section of northern pine which escaped the Minneapolis crowd in some way. The *Pioneer-Press* says editorially on the subject:

A pre-emption of pine land in Minnesota or Wisconsin is a pretty good lot, for the sale thereof generally pays for agricultural purposes, and as a rule no one enters them with any view to settle or improve them. It is a fair presumption that Mr. Washburn is expected to introduce a bill for the repeal of the pre-emption laws has a close relation to the numerous abuses of these laws, which it is alleged, have recently been discovered in the Duluth land district. It appears that the complaints in reference to fraudulent pre-emption in that district originated with Minneapolis lumbermen and others who have been operating in the adjacent region of the upper Mississippi. The substance of the complaints is that large and choice tracts of pine in districts perhaps remote from the St. Louis River and other streams emptying into Lake Superior have been fraudulently entered under the pre-emption law by persons in the employ of a large white-pine manufacturing concern, and have been sent to Minneapolis, and that in order to give a semblance of compliance with the requisite requirements as to settlement, the pre-emptors have in some instances provided with patent portable houses, which were easily moved about from one desirable quarter section to another as occasion might require. It remains for us to find out just how much, if any, truth there is in the rumor that some of the carriers have made their preparations to transplant the pine lands on the Sioux Falls reservation, as soon as they can bring about the removal of the Indians, which they have been trying for years to effect. If the facts have been grossly exaggerated by common rumor, a considerable proportion of the pine lands of the upper Mississippi must have been acquired by means that would not stand the test of rigid scrutiny.

Travelling Morris Lewinski.

Morris Lewinski, 16 years old, was convicted on Dec. 21, in the Special Sessions, of burglary, and sent to the House of Refuge for three months. The superintendent refused to receive him, holding that the House is a reformatory for prisoners committed not for a specified term, but until reform is manifest. Lewinski was taken back to the Tombs. Being only 16 he could not be confined there, and does not have to be House of Refuge again. He was brought back again. Yesterday he was released on habeas corpus from his illegal detention by the Tombs Judge, who, after hearing and passing on the point, said there were grounds for holding that the House of Refuge must take prisoners on such commitments.

A Verdict Against a Young Widow.

A jury in the Kings County Circuit Court yesterday gave Elnathan Vessing a verdict of $1,000 in a suit against Clementina Vessing, the young widow of Ignatius Vessing, who died in 1880 aged 83. Her husband left a will which actually disinherited his two sons, and gave her the main part of the estate; but the will was set aside on the ground that when it was made Mr. Vessing was in a state of stup