If you have Houses, Flats, or Apartments to let, ADVERTISE IN THE SUN.

Advertising in THE SUN brings a prompt response to any Want.

If you have Horses, Harness, or Carriages for sale, ADVERTISE IN THE SUN

The Sun.

ADVERTISE your Board and Rooms in THE SUN. It will bring prompt return.

Advertise your Real Estate in THE SUN.

Advertising in THE SUN never fails of the desired result.

If you have Rooms To Let, ADVERTISE them in THE SUN.

VOL. LVI.—NO. 162. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1888. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GERMAN SEIZURE OF SAMOA.

SENATOR FRYE DISCUSSES THE SUBJECT IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

He Said that the American Consul had been Insulted and the American Flag Hauled Down, and yet our Government had Taken No Steps to Redress the Great Wrong.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Senator Frye of Maine offered a resolution in the Senate to-day instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the condition of affairs at the Samoan Islands as far as the interests and rights of American residents there were affected; the relations of the United States to the islands and her obligations under existing treaties; the necessity of maintaining the neutrality or independence of the islands; what steps had been taken in that regard by the United States Government, and what action, if any, was demanded.

In his (Mr. Frye's) judgment the existing state of things at those islands made the inquiry an imperative necessity at this time, although it might disclose an exceedingly disreputable chapter of history in American diplomacy. No American citizen could question the interest of the United States in the preservation of the independence of Samoa. Those islands were in the centre of the Pacific Ocean, being as far from the Sandwich Islands as the Sandwich Islands were from San Francisco, and being about 1,300 miles from Australia. A little while ago the United States had obtained a concession of one of the most magnificent harbors of the world in those islands, and had established a coaling station. The United States had made a treaty with Samoa in 1878, and Great Britain and Germany had made treaties with Samoa in the following year, in which treaties it was understood and agreed that the independence and neutrality of Samoa would be forever preserved.

King Malietoa was a very warm friend of the United States—so warm a friend that the fact provoked the jealousy of the German business men on the islands. In 1886 Tamassi rebelled against the King, but the rebellion could have been put down without difficulty. The American and English representatives in Samoa, however, desiring to prevent bloodshed, called the attention of Malietoa to the obligations of the United States and Great Britain, and persuaded him to allow Tamassi's rebellion to proceed as far as it could, for it was a feeble one if unaided. Malietoa, therefore, did nothing.

But trouble was brewing in Samoa. Complaints came to the State Department from the American Consul, and a Commissioner was sent out and an investigation made. Finally it was considered an absolute necessity that there should be some settlement, and a conference was agreed upon, to be held in the city of Washington in 1887, between the United States, Great Britain, and Germany. At that conference Germany had demanded or asked that she should absolutely control these islands. Secretary Bayard refused to comply with such an unreasonable request. The conference had not dissolved, but had simply taken a recess, and within ten days from the beginning of that recess the German fleet sailed for Samoa, entered the harbor, and took possession of the islands. She did this undoubtedly with the consent of Great Britain, and with a full understanding in advance with Great Britain. If there had been no such understanding the English fleet would have gone to Samoa and the German fleet would have retired. It was an outrage and an insult to the United States, which Germany expected would submit to for a single moment. The Germans had taken practical possession of the islands, had espoused the cause of Tamassi, had compelled the surrender of King Malietoa, and had deported him to a remote island, where he was to-day. They had put Tamassi in power, and had installed as his Premier a German subaltern clerk. They had boycotted American business men, picketed the American Consulate with German guards, hauled down, or compelled to be hauled down, the American flag, and had committed every conceivable outrage on those poor people who had been friends of America. They had broken up the business of American business men there, and had treated the American Consul with insult. Finally the German fleet had sailed away, leaving Tamassi in power.

He (Mr. Frye) understood very well that Secretary Bayard had defined distinctly to the German authorities the position assumed by the United States, but nothing had been done to restore the rights of American citizens in Samoa. A short time ago Madaafa, a legitimate successor of Malietoa, had raised troops among Malietoa's friends, and at the last advices had given battle to Tamassi, routed him, conquered him thoroughly, and was to-day a legitimate king on the throne of Samoa. But at the same time had come the news that the German fleet was once more sailing to Samoa. What for? No one knew, but there was no reason to doubt that Germany intended to take absolute possession of those islands. And why should she not? Great Britain had interposed no objection to her past action, and the United States had done absolutely nothing within the last five or six months in regard to it. Why then should not Germany assume that the United States and Great Britain were ready to permit her to take possession of the islands?

It was undoubtedly well enough, Mr. Frye remarked, sarcastically and bitterly, to fit out ships of war and send them down against the poor, miserable republic of Hayti. It was well enough for the great American republic, when Mexico took and imprisoned some American tramp, to threaten war, and even go to the very ragged edge of it. But would it not be more consistent with the dignity and power of this great republic to protect the rights of her citizens against her equals, against a country like England or a country like Germany? One vessel despatched to Hayti or a hundred vessels seized by Canada—the one backed by Great Britain, the other backed by no one. In his opinion the American people demanded that if its power was to be shown it should be shown against its equals, not against its inferiors.

Mr. Frye asked for the present consideration of the resolution, and he hoped that the Committee on Foreign Relations would be active and industrious in finding out the condition of things in those islands, and what the duty of the United States required.

Mr. Gray of Delaware moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses, and it was so referred. He would not, he said, have objected to its immediate consideration but for the attitude assumed by the Senator from Maine, and the remarks with which he had chosen to accompany the resolution. Whether the Government of the United States, under the impulse of jingoism, should interfere in matters which concerned the islands in the Pacific Ocean, and should embroil itself with those European powers whose foreign affairs are governed by the Executive entirely, without the intervention of the legislative or other popular branches of the Government, was a question to be determined by the legislative power of the United States, by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled. Fortunately no power was ever lodged in the Executive of the United States to commit this great Government to a foreign policy which relinquished the use of force. That could only be done by the consent of Congress. If this country were to embark in a policy of territorial enlargement or of entangling alliances (contrary to American precedents and American traditions) it would be well to have this resolution discussed before the American people in the halls of Congress. There was certainly no power lodged in the Executive or in any of the executive departments to commit the Government to a policy that involved the assertion of physical force or interference in matters of this kind without legislation in Congress. So that it seemed to him that, if such a policy was to be inaugurated, it might as well be discussed on the resolution offered by the Senator from Maine as any other way and at any other time. He simply wanted to enter his caveat against the criticism with which that Senator had accompanied his resolution. The State Department could not, without the most flagrant usurpation, pretend to commit the Government or the people of the United States to a policy which antagonized all its former traditions and history.

Axworthy Wants to Come Back.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 10.—Former Mayor John Farley is ex-City Treasurer Axworthy's agent for a settlement with his bondsmen. Axworthy's defalcation amounts to about $438,000 and he has with him in England about $157,000, of which $120,000 is under attachment at a London bank. Axworthy has written to Farley that he will turn over this money to the bondsmen provided the indictments against him can be quashed. If legal proceedings against him can be stopped Axworthy will return to America, go into the far West, and start life anew.

Farley has consulted with Senator Payne and J. H. Wade, and the chances for a settlement are excellent. In addition to the money tied up in London there is the property he used at about $100,000 more. This will make a shortage of about $157,000, and if the discounted bills case of the Cleveland and Colorado Cattle Company turns out in favor of the company there will be more than enough to pay the shortage.

Foulds' Wheat Germ Meal

For breakfast. Ask your grocer for it, or Butler, Breed & Co., 102 Chambers st., N. Y.—*Adv.*

A ROMANCE TOLD IN COURT.

The Tale of Love and Jealousy Revealed in a Trial for Attempted Murder.

DEDHAM, Mass., Dec. 10.—Ever since the attempted murder of Mrs. James Olmstead, a colored woman, by James Gordon, also colored, last October, there has been much speculation as to the cause of the shooting. Neither Gordon nor Mrs. Olmstead would say a word. The woman was so badly injured that for a long time her life was despaired of. At Gordon's trial to-day the following romantic tale of love and jealousy was related as his excuse for trying to take the woman's life.

He said that he had been engaged to Mrs. Olmstead before she was married to her present husband; that he was at sea, and when he returned he was to marry her, but on his return he was sadly disappointed to find that she had thirty days previously married James Olmstead, supposing that Gordon was dead. He went to sea again, but Josie, as he called Mrs. Olmstead, did not want him to go, she saying that this world would be dreary to her without his presence, and that she had married a man that she didn't love. She wanted Gordon to leave his ship and stay with her. They corresponded for two years, which fact Mrs. Olmstead admitted on the witness stand. Gordon said that he and Josie lived as man and wife. Frequently he met her in Boston, where they would stay for a day. He said he didn't like the double life he was leading, and told Josie that he had better go away. With tears in her eyes she persuaded him not to leave her. She destroyed his discharge papers to keep him from going away. Gordon said that he pleaded guilty for the reason that he did not want to expose Josie, but as he was now compelled to he said he must.

A week before the shooting he was in Boston with Josie, and her husband afterward accused him of being with her. About that time Gordon met a man in Boston who said that Josie was in a certain house, and that she had induced his wife, who resided at Mount Hope, to go with her to Boston and stay over night. Gordon went into the place and found her there, and when she saw him she hung her head in shame and said:

"Don't scold me, Frenchy."

"I was much surprised," said Gordon, "for I supposed she was a woman above suspicion, for it was not the right way to repay me for my constancy."

The following Sunday Gordon asked her where a ring was which he had given her, and she said she had pawned it, but did not have the ticket. The next day (Monday) he purchased a revolver in Boston with the intention of killing her and then ending his own life. He went to Dedham and made an attempt at murder, but was unsuccessful. The Court took the case under consideration.

Judge Sherman sentenced Gordon to seven years in State prison. The woman whom he attempted to kill waited in the court room until she heard the sentence, and while Gordon was being removed from the court room he called out: "Josie, come here." She hesitated. He noticed this and said: "Don't be afraid." She approached her would-be murderer and placed her hand in his. He grasped it firmly and said brokenly: "Good-by, Josie; good-by." He was then hustled out of the court room.

INVALIDATED RAILROAD BONDS.

South Carolina's Legislature Taking Steps to Make Them Good.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 10.—The Joint Judiciary Committees of the Senate and House of the State Legislature, to whom was referred the matter of railroad bonds declared invalid by a recent decision of the State Supreme Court, had a meeting this afternoon and unanimously arrived at the conclusion that it is important for the credit of the State that some legislation should be had at once looking to the validation of the bonds in question. A sub-committee was appointed to look up the law on the subject and to prepare a bill which will validate the bonds. This committee will report in a day or two, and there seems to be no doubt that an act will be passed by the Legislature to validate the bonds. It is also about definitely settled that all the railroad taxes collected in counties in which such bonds have been issued and declared invalid will be turned over to the county treasuries as the nucleus of a fund to meet the interest on the township railroad bonds. Over a million dollars of these bonds are in the hands of innocent parties, and the Legislature is determined to make them good. This is imperatively demanded, for the reason that the entire State debt, over $6,000,000, will have to be refunded in a few years.

JOCKEY STONE ON TRIAL.

The Negro Who Killed Barkeeper Miller in a Quarrel About Change.

James Stone, the negro jockey who shot and killed Bartender Harry Miller in Frederick Stawzig's saloon, on Coney Island, on the night of June 21, was put on trial yesterday in the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, for murder in the first degree. Stone is small and very black, and his hair is cut very short. His wife, who is equally black and much larger, sat near him during the proceedings. These are the facts as brought out by the prosecution: On the afternoon of the murder Stone gave Sarah Cook, a colored girl, a $5 note and sent her to Stawzig's saloon for a pitcher of beer. She brought back the beer and change for only $1. Stone went back to the saloon with the girl and told Miller, the bartender, that she had given him $5. Miller opened the till, and, picking up a crumpled $5 note, told Stone that he had made a mistake, and gave him $4. At midnight Stone, accompanied by Moses Merritt, returned to the saloon. Miller served them with drinks, and Stone immediately asked him for an explanation of his mistake in making change in the afternoon. These words were a few angry words between the men, and Stone drew his revolver and shot Miller in the head, killing him instantly. The case will be given to the jury to-day. Stone says that he acted in self-defence. Merritt was jointly indicted with him for the murder.

Funeral of the Late William Van Tassell.

The funeral services of William Van Tassell were held yesterday at 1 o'clock at St. George's Episcopal Church on Rutherford place. Mr. Van Tassell died on Friday as the result of a fall through the elevator shaft of his new horse mart on Thirteenth street. The church was crowded to the doors by old and well-known New Yorkers. A short service at the house, 28 Irving place, preceded the church services. Rector William S. Rainsford read the service. The pall bearers were Commissioner Thomas Brennan, Charles Elliott Lafetra, Inspector Williams, Vincent C. King, John Matthews, William Dunlap, William Lambert, William Depo, William E. Biddle, J. Huntington, and W. Smart. Representatives of these clubs and orders, of which Mr. Van Tassell was a member, were present: Wa Wa Yanda Club, New York Athletic Club, the Knights of St. Patrick, Excelsior Lodge, F. and A. M. No. 195, and representatives of several small social clubs. A special train from the Grand Central Station took the body to Woodlawn Cemetery.

Engineers Responsible for the Shut Down.

A good deal of editorial energy has been expended the last few days, especially by the *New York Times*, in deprecating the iniquity of the Copper Trust, because, according to current reports, it had succeeded in persuading the owners of the Anaconda copper mine, near Butte City, Montana, to shut down its works indefinitely for a consideration of $300,000, and thus throw about 4,000 men out of employment. The facts are that the engineers on the Montana Union Railway, a branch road of about twenty-seven miles in length connecting the mines with the Union and the Northern Pacific railways, were responsible for the shut down at the mines. The eng neers struck, and when they stopped working the mines were deprived of their supplies and had to stop work. The order to suspend work at the mines indefinitely brought the engineers to their senses, and with their return to work mining was resumed. The full force was at work as usual at the Anaconda yesterday.

Pingpank Put Out.

The Republican Club of the Ninth ward met last night and expelled August Pingpank, the barber, who "talked, bet, and voted against all the Republican candidates at the late election," and won most of the spare cash of the betting members of the club. Mr. Pingpank didn't come to the meeting, although invited by President Snodgrass.

"I'm resigned," said he, "and I don'tees what you can do. It makes me laugh."

The club had a big meeting, and when the charges against the barber were solemnly brought up that gentleman was discussing to a customer upon the benefits of singeing the hair in order to prevent taking cold. The club made little debate, and the man who "always bets against Jacobus" was excommunicated by a unanimous vote.

Fall of Huge Iron Trusses.

Illingworth's big steel works, which are being built on the edge of the meadows in East Newark, got a serious setback yesterday morning. The walls were up, and for two weeks a lot of men have been at work putting up the 200-foot iron roof trusses. Seven men were busy in this way yesterday morning. A truss had just been put in place, and two or three other men were pulling up in a guy rope and straining the truss to get the bolts in right. The truss began to sway. Five of the men clambered out of danger, but two others, Henry York and Joseph Naughton, stuck to the swaying mass of iron while one truss after another toppled over and crashed to the ground. Each had a leg broken.

Royal Baking Powder, Absolutely Pure.

For twenty-five years the standard.—*Adv.*

THE WAR SHIPS FOR HAYTI.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO REAR ADMIRAL LUCE.

If his Demand for the Release of the Steamer Haytien Republic is Refused he is to Take the Vessel by Force of Arms.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Secretary Whitney is still in New York, but is expected to return to Washington this afternoon. Full and specific instructions in regard to the management of the expedition to Hayti have been given to Rear Admiral Luce, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, and their execution is all that remains to be done. He is to proceed to Port-au-Prince and request the release of the steamer Haytien Republic, and if the authorities refuse to surrender her to him he is to seize the vessel by force of arms and take it to some neutral territory, where she can be restored to her owners. It is stated at the Navy Department that the Galena is ready for sea, that the Yantic will be ready to-morrow or the next day, and the Richmond in about ten days. The vessels will sail in the order named. The time of the departure of each will be determined by Rear Admiral Luce. It is expected that the Galena will sail to-night or to-morrow. Extra precautions have been taken to guard against yellow fever, and none of the vessels will remain in the vicinity longer than is required to accomplish the purpose of its visit.

The United States steamer Ossipee, now fitting out at Norfolk, under special orders, will not be ready for sea for three weeks yet. She will hardly be ordered to Hayti, as present complications will probably be adjusted by that time. Naval officials do not anticipate any resistance on the part of the Haytian authorities, and say that either one of the political parties would readily surrender the vessel, but for the fear that the other would make capital out of it.

Despatches from the United States Consul-General at Port-au-Prince were received at the State Department to-day. They said that the Haytian Archbishop, the French Minister, and the British Consul-General had made a visit to Cape Haytien in the French ship Bisson to confer with representatives of the revolutionary party in that city as to the best methods of securing peace on the island. The negotiations were ineffectual, however, as it was impossible to bring the two bodies together, the authorities at Cape Haytien refusing to go aboard the French vessel and the committee on that vessel declining to go ashore to confer with the authorities, each showing a decided lack of confidence in the other. The Consul-General also forwarded letters from masters of American vessels at Port-au-Prince protesting against the action of the authorities there in refusing them clearance papers to other ports on the island said to be under blockade. Assistant Secretary Rives said this afternoon that there was nothing particular in the mail regarding the case of the Haytian Republic, beyond what has already appeared in the newspapers.

Officers of the Galena who returned to their ship yesterday afternoon without saying farewell to their families and friends found that they had probably let their last opportunity slip by, as the vessel was already under sailing orders and none of the officers or crew could obtain shore leave. The Galena's commander, Capt. Compton, is said to have had a conference on Sunday evening with Secretary Whitney at the latter's house in Fifty-seventh street. Admiral Luce got back to the flagship Richmond early in the evening from Newport, and will transfer his flag to the Galena.

"The Galena," he said, "is all ready to sail, and I suppose she will go soon. Coal is very dear and scarce down there, and for that reason we have not started her fires, but they are all laid ready to touch off. I have not yet got orders to sail. They may arrive at any moment. The Galena will go directly to Port-au-Prince. I do not imagine that we shall have any trouble in securing the surrender of the Haytian Republic. The Richmond and Yantic will report to me there as soon as they can. There is trouble in Santo Domingo as well as in Hayti, and there are several ports where American citizens and their property might be endangered. We would have delayed sailing to Port-de-Paix. The squadron would have been sent out pretty soon, even without the troubles in Hayti, on its regular cruise about the West Indies."

It was said about the Richmond and Galena that the latter vessel would not get off until today, even if she was not delayed until the arrival of the Claribel, which is expected on Wednesday with news direct from Hayti. It was said that the Signal Service Bureau had sent word during the day that there was a lively cyclone kicking up a dangerous sea off the coast, and that it would not be wise to venture out until they got later reports.

One indication that the Galena was not to sail last evening was the fact that the vessel's pet goat Billy was seen after dark browsing on the grass that grows very sparsely near the cob dock. When the officers of the Galena were apprised of the whereabouts of their mascot they only laughed, and Lieut. Speyers said: "Don't worry about Billy. He's all right. Why, that goat is often the last living thing to come aboard the ship when we leave a port. He won't go far from the ship, and the moment he hears us preparing to get under way he'll come running up the gangplank with his tail in the air and a delighted expression on his face."

News from Hayti by way of Havana was received yesterday by merchants in this city. The most important item was contained in a letter from the Captain of an American vessel at Port-au-Prince to the owners in this city, which says:

German steamer arrived at Port-au-Prince on the 29th of November with a hole in her bow and her forward compartment filled with water. She steamed into the harbor very much by the head, and was immediately beached to prevent her from sinking.

Further advices stated that the hole was made by the Haytian gunboat Toussaint L'Ouverture off St. Marc, where the German steamer is supposed to have been trying to run the "blockade." The Toussaint L'Ouverture has a very sharp ram. The disabled steamer is the Cremon, from Hamburg, 1,567 tons displacement. The Haytian Government assert that the collision was accidental. There is a German gunboat at Port-au-Prince, and one of the officers of the Galena when apprised of this affair said that the United States had better get a vessel off to Hayti pretty soon, or Germany will grab the whole island, and the Légitime party won't have anything left to pay the United States damages with.

Other letters state that the mother of Gen. Légitime died on Nov. 26 of yellow fever. On the 29th the Southern troops set out in force to attack Cape Haytien.

Merchants in this city doing business with Hayti said yesterday that there was no longer any doubt that Commander Basset had been removed, and that Vice-Consul Singleton would act as Consul.

La Verité, published at Port-au-Prince on Nov. 24, says:

The Government cannot make up its mind to put into execution the decision of the Court of Cassures in the case of the Haytian Republic. The American flag continues to float constantly from the masthead of the vessel. The crew of the steamer, however, has been sent back to the United States. Capt. Compton is entirely alone on the vessel. How long must we wait before the decisions of the Judges will be respected?

The Peace Commission that left on Tuesday for the Cape returned on Friday without having been able to accomplish its mission. The Commission invited the members of the Revolutionary Committee to come on board the French cruiser Bisson, which was neutral territory, in order to treat as to the conditions. The revolutionists refused to treat with the Commission, since they did not recognize their authority to treat as representatives of a Government that represented the will of the Haytian people.

A correspondent writes from Jacmel that the soldiers of the Nineteenth Regiment are committing horrible excesses and indeed all the troops are robbing the citizens. On the 20th inst. there was an encounter between the soldiery and the police.

An American steamer arrived a few days ago at Monte Cristi in the Dominican Republic, and landed arms and ammunition intended for the insurgents. These munitions of war are retained in the Custom House, and the vessel is watched by the Toussaint L'Ouverture.

The same journal of Nov. 10 says:

The commander of the American war vessel called on Gen. Légitime Thursday afternoon. The meeting was most cordial. In the evening the news got out that everything was arranged, the American Captain having admitted that we had the right on our side. We fear this news is premature. A confession of his wrong doing will be obtained from Capt. Compton with difficulty. It is for us to assert our rights, and see that they are recognized.

The Vanderbilt Association to Visit Washington.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 10.—The Vanderbilt Association of this city to-night decided to visit Washington on March 4, to pay their respects to President Cleveland and to take part in Harrison's inauguration. They will carry upward of 500 ladies and gentlemen, and will travel in a special train. The association numbers over 500 members, and is named after W. K. Vanderbilt of New York. President Cleveland is an honorary member.

Harvard Graduates in Politics.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Four of the Mayors elected in Massachusetts last week are Harvard graduates. They are Walter Clifford of New Bedford, James F Jackson of Fall River, H. M. Burr of Newton, and Edward F. Johnson of Woburn. These gentlemen are all under 40 years of age. Mr. Clifford being 30, Mr. Jackson 36, Mr. Burr 34, and Mr. Johnson 32.

Life's Christmas Number

Is a special issue, profusely illustrated, and sparkling with wit and fun.—*Adv.*

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

The Result of the Contests in Kings County Last Evening.

The Democratic primary elections in the various wards and county towns in Kings county last night, for the choice of delegates to fill 155 vacancies in the General Committee and officers of the various associations, passed off with but slight evidence of faction feeling. There were lively contests in a few wards, but they were for control of the ward association, and had no bearing on the general party management, which will remain in the hands of the present leaders. Owing to the general disorganization among the Gravesend Democrats through Boss McKane's manipulation, the General Committee forbade any primary to be held in that town, the intention being to disband the present association, which is absolutely controlled by McKane, and build up a new one on a Democratic basis. Though McLaughlin and other leaders are determined to spare no efforts to destroy the political power of McKane, and especially to render it impossible for him to knife the regular Democratic candidates, while nominally remaining in the party ranks, McKane says that he is entirely indifferent to the action of his former party associates, and that it is his determination to continue his hostility to the present leaders. The Republicans feel very grateful to McKane for his valuable services at the late election, and have promised to recommend him to the consideration of the incoming President.

The biggest row was in the Nineteenth ward, where the ballot box containing the tickets was stolen from the polling booth in the rooms of the Tilden Club in Cymer street, near Bedford avenue. Counters stationed near the door had said that the vote was about even. This announcement precipitated trouble. In spite of the presence of a large force of police a rush was made for the room. The door was burst open, and in the struggle about the table on which the ballot box rested the table was upset. After the police charged upon the crowd and dispersed it the ballot box was missing. Both factions say that the other stole it.

Among the representatives of the regular ticket faction are County Clerk Ranken and Custom House Inspector Samuel Guthrie. The leaders of the opposition are Police Commissioner Bell and the counsel to the Police Department, F. O'Reilly. Before Mr. Bell became Police Commissioner he was President of the Ward Association. His and his party always dominated at the primaries. After his appointment the control passed by order of the General Committee to County Clerk Ranken. Mr. Ranken and his friends allege that Bell had the police on his side, and that they connived at the troubles which led to the stealing of the ballot box. Mr. O'Reilly says if the police had not been there the well-dressed loafers who wished to create a row would have caused bloodshed. The men in the fight were all well dressed. There were no arrests.

THE WATER QUESTION IN JERSEY CITY.

The Committee of One Hundred Win a Victory—No Contract Made.

The Jersey City Citizens' Committee of One Hundred has probably won a victory in the matter of preventing the Jersey City officials from making a contract for a new water supply with the Montclair Water Company, better known as the Bartlett Water Syndicate. A week ago Lawyer Ricord, as counsel for the water company, said that unless the contract was made by the Board of Works yesterday the proposition would be withdrawn. There was a meeting of the Board yesterday, and a big crowd was in attendance, but not a word was said about water. Commissioner Gannon of the Board said, after the adjournment:

"There is some doubt about the contract being made now," he said. "You see, the Commissioners—some of them, at least—have decided that the people don't want the Board to make the contract, and, of course, if the people don't want it, that settles it."

From another source it was learned that three of the Commissioners had decided suddenly that the contract was not a good one to make. On top of the news that the Board of Works wouldn't pass the contract came the news that there were three members of the Board of Finance, a majority, who would not concur in it if the Board of Works should pass it.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Dec. 10.—A mortgage for $2,000,000 was recorded in the County Clerk's office to-day by the Tidewater Pipe Company of Philadelphia to the Fidelity Deposit Company of the same city as a lien on property to be used for the delivery of water in the cities of Hudson county and other counties. Stephen Caldwell is President.

NAVAL MILITIA.

Gen. Schofield on the Enrollment of Seamen and of Volunteers.

Major-Gen. John M. Schofield, commanding the army of the United States, has written a letter from the army headquarters at Washington to Aaron Vanderbilt of the Board of Transportation, in response to a request for his views upon a naval reserve. Gen. Schofield says that the artillerymen of to-day, both of the land and naval forces, have to be familiar with the management of complicated mechanisms, such as steam machinery and electrical plants, &c., to be effective. Even if we had a big fleet and plenty of seamen, we would have few trained men-of-warsmen.

Gen. Schofield concludes his letter:

Under a Government like ours, where compulsory enrollment will never be permitted, I see only two ways of accomplishing the object in view.

The first is to enroll all native-born or naturalized able bodied seamen subject to our boarding laws. It is not probable that this class can be diverted from its ordinary vocation for training in time of peace. But even without such training it would furnish a large number of mechanics, firemen, engineers, quarter masters, helmsmen, and petty officers.

The second is to enroll a volunteer naval militia in the various cities from inland to the seaboard. These should be provided for by the State laws precisely as is now done for the State guards.

They should be exempted from jury duty, they should be uniformed, they should receive the pay of their rank while on duty under instruction, and they should, at least once a year, be required to serve on board the national squadron or evolution, which for this purpose should be ordered to the most convenient ports in the States having such naval militia.

More Rapid Transit in Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Aldermen approved yesterday of the report of the Railroad Committee in favor of granting a franchise to the Fulton Elevated Railroad Company, which is included in the Kings County Company, to extend its Fulton street route through the Twenty-sixth ward to Jamaica, and also to establish a connecting line with Greenpoint. Alderman Coffey alone voted against the resolution. The Greenpoint route begins at Manhattan avenue, near its intersection with Newtown creek, and runs through Manhattan avenue to Commercial street, to Franklin street, and thence to Myrtle avenue. The company has the choice of three routes through the Twenty-sixth ward.

Over 1,000 men employed on the county road, for the greater part men employed in the newspaper business and kindred trades, have presented a petition to President Jourdan asking him to run trains half-hourly from 12:30 A. M. to 5 A. M. Gen. Jourdan has promised to give the matter careful attention.

Good Haul of Salvage.

A worse looking wreck never entered this port than that of the brig Sea Bird, as she was towed up the bay and into Erie Basin yesterday morning. Capt. Dick Moran of the tug M. Moran sighted her on Saturday morning fifteen miles southeast of Sandy Hook lightship, and with help from the George Garlick and the F. W. Vosburgh brought her in stern first. The schooner that ran her down on Thursday cut into her deeply just abaft the starboard cathead and brought the foretopmast topgallant mast, and all its top hamper rattling down on deck, and bilged a big hole in her. As the crew had left it when they left her. Her starboard anchor was overboard, and about ten fathoms of cable out, and she was towing so low on her. The cargo of logwood, cedar, and mahogany can be saved, it is said, but the vessel's hull is hardly worth repairing.

Nobody Elected Speaker Yet.

The Speakership conference that was to settle things between Cole and Husted was not held yesterday. It now appears that the promise of a conference was the result of an effort of each side against the other to involve those of the big four who have agreed to keep their hands off in the Speakership matter. The friends of Husted, for instance, would like to get Warner Miller to declare for Cole, in the hope that Platt, Hiscock, and Depew could then be got to unite on Husted.

Smoke Won, but He'll Fight No More.

A week ago Smoke and Towney, east side bulldogs, fought a long battle for a big stake, and Smoke won, Towner refusing to scratch at the end of 3 hours and 41 minutes. Smoke's action in the battle made the spectators look upon him as a world beater. But yesterday he died from the wounds he received in the fight. Towney, who has killed four out of six dogs he has met, remains to meet other comers.

Proposed Union of Sewing Women.

The Working Women's Protective Union are to hold a meeting to-night in room 24, Cooper Union, to induce the sewing women to form an organization. Messengers carried circulars to every big manufactory, to be distributed at the doors last evening to the women as they left.

Mayor Hewitt Sees "Fauntleroy."

Mayor Hewitt watched little Elsie Leslie play *Little Lord Fauntleroy* at the Broadway Theatre last night. He was accompanied by several ladies and sat in the second row of the orchestra.

THE RIOT AT BIRMINGHAM.

ELEVEN FATALITIES RESULT FROM SHERIFF SMITH'S FUSILLADE.

Gov. Thomas Seay Compliments the Sheriff on his Holding the Jail Against the Mob, and Assures Him that He will be Supported by the Entire Power of the State.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 10.—The city is recovering from the shock which on Saturday night shook it as no city in the South has been shaken since the days of the war. The excitement which yesterday morning made faces white and drawn gradually subsided from sheer exhaustion. As the hours wore on the streets became less and less crowded, and at 2 P. M. yesterday they were more nearly deserted than they usually are on Sunday morning. The mental strain had been too great, and people had gone home exhausted. All thoughts of attempting any further attacks upon the jail were abandoned with the coming of the troops, who had been ordered here by Gov. Seay, although a crowd of curious people numbering several hundred stood all day, forming a line across Twenty-first street at Second avenue, where the military was formed. The following is a correct list of the killed and wounded:

Dead—Maurice B. Throckmorton, J. R. McCoy, A. B. Tarrant, A. D. Bryant, C. C. Tate, Charles Jenkins, Colbert Smith, Deputy Sheriff Brennan of Gadsden, Charles Bailey, and an unknown negro. This list was obtained from the different undertakers, and it is thought that there are two or three others for whom coffins have not been obtained.

The wounded are Mr. Berkley, John H. Merritt, Matt Kennedy, J. W. Owen, J. W. Gilmore, Albert Smith, W. A. Bird, Mr. Kreichwein, Lawrence Fitzhugh, A. J. Schide, and J. W. Montgomery. In addition to these there are a large number of persons who received slight wounds, and are therefore not reported at the hospital.

Capt. E. N. Edwards has the track of a Winchester rifle ball across his forehead, and is on this side of the dark river by only a hair's breadth. Narrow escapes are too numerous to mention. The dead are being prepared for burial, and the bodies of those who lived out of the city are being shipped to their friends as fast as possible. Of the wounded in the hospital, it is now hoped that all will recover.

This morning Coroner Babbitt went to work to secure a jury for the purpose of investigating the riot, the killing, and the causes thereof. He decided to secure for this purpose the very best men that could be obtained in the city—men of intelligence who would do their duty fearlessly, courageously, and sensibly, men upon whom would represent the people. After a large number of citizens had been summoned, the following were selected: D. M. Drennen, C. Perkins, Louis L. Schwarz, George Baltis, J. W. McConnel, and A. K. Sheppard. The men were all sworn in over the body of A. D. Bryant. Coroner Babbitt then adjourned the inquest until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, at which time the jury will meet in the Grand Jury room of the Court House. The investigation will be conducted in a careful and systematic manner, and every man that can be found who was present at the time the shooting occurred will be summoned as witnesses.

To-day Gov. Seay telegraphed Sheriff Smith as follows:

Any citizen has the right to make an affidavit charging any one with murder. You have only to demand full and fair investigation. You have proved your ability to hold the jail against a mob, and I want to see you in charge of it again. I sent the State troops because you requested them, and because I want the mob and their friends to understand that the entire power of the State will support you. THOMAS SEAY, Governor.

It was freely talked all over the city this morning that Col. Jones had telegraphed Gov. Seay, asking that Hawes and Sheriff Smith be removed to Montgomery or some other place, and that the military be called off; also, that the Governor had telegraphed that he would arrive in Birmingham this afternoon and look into the matter personally. Jones reporters called on Col. Jones and inquired into the matter. He said that he had not telegraphed Gov. Seay to remove Hawes and Sheriff Smith, as that matter was in the hands of the civil authorities, and he did not care to interfere. He said, however, that he had telegraphed the Governor that the troops were suffering, and had also telegraphed him a regular report of how matters stood and the exact situation of everything.

"I know nothing of the report that Gov. Seay would be here," said the Colonel. "I certainly expect to be here several days, and have made my arrangements accordingly."

While many people feel very bitter toward Sheriff Smith and condemn him for firing on the crowd, this feeling is not strong enough to result in any personal violence to him. Chief of Police Pickard, who was also arrested on a charge of murder, was released to-day on a bond of $10,000. He has been on the police all day, and there has been no threat of personal violence toward him. The indications now point to an early settlement of the trouble.

The funeral of Postmaster Throckmorton took place at 3 P. M. to-day from the residence of the deceased. The remains were interred in Oak Hill Cemetery, and were buried with military and lodge honors. A long line of carriages, filled with friends of the deceased, followed the remains to the grave. The funeral was one of the largest and most impressive ever held in Birmingham.

The body of little May Hawes was yesterday morning buried in the city cemetery. A fund, which was subscribed by citizens, served to purchase a grassy plot, and she was buried in a handsome white casket. There was no parade or excitement about the funeral and there were no carriages or attendants. All day yesterday Superintendent Morton of the Highland dummy line, a resident of Birmingham, was dragging the lake where Mrs. Hawes's body was found for the body of her baby. It was not found, and the belief now prevails that some other disposition was made of it.

Around the jail the same state of barricade exists as has prevailed since Saturday night's charge. A report was circulated through the town at noon and found Sheriff Smith inside the jail office, still under arrest. The jail is in charge of Mr. Sims, one of Sheriff Smith's deputies. Sheriff Smith still repeated the statement he had previously made that he did not give the word to fire until shots were fired on the outside, and that at least a dozen shots had been fired by the crowd before a single officer fired.

A Gang of Burglars Hold Up an Under Sheriff and Rob Him.

ITHACA, Dec. 10.—A gang of five well-dressed tramps, supposed to be escaped convicts, committed several bold burglaries yesterday and have led an exciting chase to officers and citizens. They robbed depots at Farmer Village and Covert on Sunday night, and took refuge in a barn near the Trumansburgh depot. Mr. Pease, the owner, found them asleep on his haymow, and went for help. The burglars skipped during his absence. With a dozen armed neighbors Pease gave chase. The gang was next encountered by Under Sheriff Bouton and a companion. The tramps got the drop on him and made him hold up his hands while they went through his pockets. Sheriff Follett and an officer next sighted the gang, and hid in an ambush, but the thieves passed by on the other side, leaving the good Sheriff to his chagrin. A band of no more from Ulyssesses gave the thieves so hot a chase that they discarded their overcoats. They are yet at large, but a Sheriff's posse, a party of citizens from this city, and a band of farmers are after them. A description of the men and their deeds has been wired in all directions.

Charged with Murdering her Husband.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Dec. 10.—The case of Martha Johnson for the murder of her husband, George R. Johnson, in Stafford Springs last April, was called in the Superior Court at Tolland, before Judge Andrews, this afternoon. A jury was impanelled, and the court adjourned until to-morrow morning. Counsel for the defence, it is expected, will endeavor to prove insanity.

The circumstances of the tragedy are as follows: On the night of the crime Johnson awoke at midnight and discovered that the lower part of his body was paralyzed, the bed saturated with blood, and his wife absent. Examination showed that he was shot in the spine, the pistol having been discharged under the bed clothes. Suspicion pointed to Mrs. Johnson, who was found and searched by the Sheriff, revealing a revolver in a bag attached to her person, with one chamber empty. Johnson lingered in a condition of pitiable helplessness until July, when he died.

Crashed into a Passenger Car.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 10.—An accident occurred on the Dudley branch of the Huntington and Broad-top Railroad this morning. Soon after the passenger train had stopped