SOUTHERN OFFICE SEEKERS.

THEY MAKE PRESIDENT HARRISON'S DAILY LIFE A TORTURE.

Two or More Factions in Each State, and All Represented by Applicants for Local Offices—The Three Louisiana Factions and the Offices Each Expects to Get.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—What is called the Southern situation perplexes the President perhaps more than anything else. In each of the States south of the Potomac there are from two to any higher number of factions. The further south the worse the distinction is. In Louisiana and Alabama factional hostility is greater than anywhere else. The President has recently made it so plain that he would not displace Democrats by Republicans unless he should be relieved from the necessity of choosing between several contestants, that the factions have in some instances come to an agreement. But the greater number of offices yet remain to be filled on account of a lack of concord. The history of some of the contests for the spoils of victory in certain States is interesting.

The two leading factions in Louisiana are headed respectively by Congressman H. Dudley Coleman of the Tenth district, embracing a part of the city of New Orleans, and P. F. Herwig, a capitalist of that city, who is Chairman and principal contributor of the Executive Committee of the State. Mr. Herwig stays with his family at Willard's, where he has a suite of rooms, and dispenses hospitality with a lavish hand. In the same hotel are quartered his lieutenants, ex-Senator Kellogg and Gen. A. S. Badger of New Orleans. Badger is the Herwig candidate for the office of Postmaster at New Orleans, which he once filled, but he keeps one eye on something else. The ex-Senator is not an applicant for office. Having been long a leader in Louisiana politics, he finds time from his business investments here to aid the old-line element. The colored men mostly adhere to the Herwig-Kellogg faction. Two or three sleek, well-dressed, well-educated darkies are always to be seen around the lobby at Willard's or standing in front of that caravansary or the Post Office Department. They are candidates for something or other. That fine-looking chap is addressed as Colonel, and has expectation of a prominent position. He asks for appointment as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans. The head of the new-fangled faction, Representative Coleman, is just now engaged at home in placating opposition to some of his candidates. The chief objects of his solicitude are the offices of Collector of the Port, Postmaster, and Superintendent of the Mint. Major Andrew Hero, the Chairman of his congressional committee, and by whose aid he received the coveted vote in his recent race for Congress, is Coleman's candidate for the Collectorship of Customs in opposition to Chairman Herwig of the State Committee, who wants the place for himself. His man for the Post Office is Major Eaton, commander of the G. A. R. for the department of Louisiana and Mississippi. Eaton made Hero's acquaintance during his candidacy on Grant Army lines, beating the drums and blowing the cornet, but the President told him plainly that the Grand Army must not expect anything as an official body at the hands of this Administration. Since then the Major has placed himself entirely under the wing of Coleman.

There is a third great factor in the person of ex-Gov. Warmoth, famous for the part he played in reconstruction times, and who claims at present to be devoted to sugar planting and railway building. While here he professed to be doing nothing in politics except to aid one or two of Coleman's friends in their efforts. But Mr. Warmoth is a very subtle and a very active worker. He went to see the President, and he bore away with him a sort of commission to compose the differences in Louisiana for the good of the party in power. It is believed that Gov. Warmoth served his own interests more than Coleman's, for he openly advocated the appointment of Dr. Smythe for the Superintendency of the New Orleans Mint against Coleman's man. As to the honors in this prolonged tree fight, they are easy. Coleman was obliged to withdraw under fire his nominee, Kurtwiedt, and select J. B. Donnelly for Marshal of east Louisiana. Badger was presented as the Herwig candidate, but not seriously pressed.

At the Post Office Department most of the small number of appointments for Louisiana in the postal service have been made upon the endorsement of the leaders. The latter have gained slight advantage over the young blood element in Alabama, although the principal contests have not been decided. In Mississippi there is no division on such lines, or on any line of policy. The fight is merely personal, with no picturesque element in it. The same may be said of North Carolina and most of the other South ern States. There are hundreds of applicants for local offices in the South here from every State, and they make Mr. Harrison's daily life a torture. They tell him of large gains and prospective gains due to their special efforts and his acceptability with the people. But the President has learned before now to take these rose-colored views with suspicion. So far as he has a Southern policy, it is entirely safe to say that it does not mean engagement to carry out the purposes of any faction or individuals. As he told some of the Louisiana men, no one man would be permitted to control the patronage of a State. His idea is to do the practical thing, as far as he can see it, in every instance, no matter if it appears to contradict what he did the day before in another State or locality. This policy is necessarily one of tergiversation. It leads him to give offices to white men recently connected with the Democratic party in one place, and to bestow them in another upon carpetbaggers, who are odious to their neighbors. It means the appointment in Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, a fashionable suburb of New Orleans, or in Halifax, the old capital of North Carolina, of a negro at the instance of a black Congressman or ex-Congressman. The Administration, so the President told Gov. Warmoth, will avoid friction of the races where it is the evident purpose to build up an intelligent and respectable white party, but in all such cases a deserving colored officeseeker will receive compensation for loss of Government employment at home by the bestowal of some suitable occupation in the District of Columbia. The negro visitors here do not appear to relish this little arrangement. Some of them suspect that the suitable employment will not be agreeable. They do not want to wait at a door, and they declare that they cannot afford to bring their families here and reside here at the salaries paid to the small places that will be awarded to the negroes.

CITIZEN TRAIN AS A FREAK.

He Has Got Down to 173 Pounds on a Diet of Coffee and Lemonade.

"I propose to fast 100 days," said Citizen George Francis Train in the Union Square Theatre last night. Mr. Train wore an old-fashioned brass-buttoned, velvet-collared dress coat and a long-bellied white waistcoat, which sagged mournfully over what had once been a sound and dignified corporation. His cheeks were hollow and his eyes were sunken. He didn't really show anything like life until he had partaken of a glass of lemonade and a pot of coffee, which he drank standing. The coffee he drained from the pot itself. Then he lectured:

"I ought to say," he said, "that I'm not one of your one-horse Picayune Mark Twains or Chauncey M. Depews who spout Bancroft in Wall street and pass it off as a centennial oration. I can eat a plate of baked beans and make a better speech than Depew."

Here Mr. Train called loudly on Mr. Massett to come on the stage and recite his parody, entitled, "The Charge of the 400." Mr. Massett complied.

"Is Miss Howe of Europe here?" asked Mr. Train. There being no response he called for Miss Gertrude Griswold. She did not answer either, and he went on:

"I merely wish to say that I predicted that the centennial would be the greatest fizzle known in the history of the world. Big thing that naval parade. A couple of sugar boxes with Robeson on top. This centennial 400 has insulted every foremother in the world in ignoring them for the forefathers. Besides, I'm assured that Gerry, Fish, Mackerel, Tripe & Co. have beboodled $50,000. The only man who made a point in the whole business was my friend Bishop Potter. As for the ball, I've had women in the Mabille kick my hat off. I've seen the wild orgies of the Indian Nautch dances. I've engaged in the most extravagant saturnalia of the Old World, but never have I seen such sights as I am told were witnessed at the Elliott F. Shepard codfish ball.

"When I began this fast I weighed 196 pounds. I've dropped to 173 in seventeen days. By the way, did you know that George Washington died of the measles? We're on the eve of a civil war. There's not a dollar in the savings-banks of this city. A man who fasts seventeen days can see more things than you can."

Mr. Train announced that he was going to appear at the Grand street dime museum.

Chloroform and Gas by Accident.

Young Matthias Mauer was charged at Jefferson Market Court yesterday with attempting suicide by turning out the gas and taking chloroform in his room at 110 Fourth avenue. Mauer studied engineering in Germany and came here to learn electrical engineering. He had no means, and found it up-hill work. He got work as a straw hat maker in Crosby street at $10 a week. He told Justice O'Reilly that the gas had escaped into the room by accident, and that he had used the chloroform to allay toothache. He was held in $600 for trial.

WARM ON CONEY ISLAND.

Twenty Thousand Visitors Went Down to the Beach Yesterday.

Summer seemed to have settled down upon Coney Island yesterday. The sun was as hot as in June and warm winds blew from the south. West Brighton was in full swing, and hundreds of carriages were seen in that part of the island from noon until night. A man who walked the whole length of the Ocean Boulevard said that more than 500 equipages passed him on the way to the beach, and probably 2,000 went down during the day.

All the hotel men agreed that yesterday was the most auspicious day they had had for many a year so early in the season. The Sea Beach Railroad and the Bay Ridge boats started in for the first time yesterday, with about ten trips each way, hourly, during the day. They carried more than 3,000. The Culver route of the Prospect Park and Coney Island road had been opened up for a couple of weeks, but they began a summer schedule yesterday with twenty-eight trains each way. Up to 1½ P. M. the trains ran half hourly, and, during the afternoon every twenty minutes and all the cars were well filled. The last train left the beach at 9½ P. M. Probably 5,000 persons went down by this route. The Bath Beach road, which runs all winter, carried its share, and the Brighton Beach road did a business of several thousand. More than 5,000 went down by the boulevard, and altogether there were more than 20,000 visitors. This beats the record for several years, some of the Island residents said, for this time of the year.

All the carriages when they reached the end of the boulevard turned to the west and took in the sights of West Brighton, where in previous years they used to drive east along the concourse, which afforded an unrestricted view of the ocean. Yesterday it was roped off as if it were being repaired. But it will never be driven over again. During the winter the waves encroached upon the concrete roadway and upheaved it. Dixon's Hotel found a watery grave, and the ocean has come up to the Brighton Beach terminus of the elevated road. The circuit at present made in front of the Brighton Beach Hotel has joined the receding sands. The now thoroughly marine railway, the western part of which has absolutely disappeared in the sea, will be replaced by a new one from a hundred to two hundred feet further back. But it will no longer enjoy the monopoly of the traffic between Brighton and Manhattan Beach and pay enormous dividends. Emmons avenue, reaching from the Ocean Boulevard to Sheepshead Bay, is being laid out at an expense of nearly $100,000, and it will be opened in a few weeks. It is a little to the rear of all the big hotels. A new drive to take the place of the concourse has just been graded up just south of Bader's Hotel, and it will end on a line with Brighton Beach Hotel.

Austin Corbin, who is largely interested in the Manhattan and the Oriental hotels and all the land east of them to Sheepshead Bay, has developed a plan for improving the lower part of the bay. He has applied to the township of Gravesend, John V. McKane says, for the privilege of constructing a long bulkhead from the point where the new drive back of the Oriental Hotel strikes the bay, directly across, including nearly 300 acres. The immediate object is an enclosed lake, but the ultimate object is thought to be to fill in these flats and make a district for cottages. Mr. Corbin offers to construct a bridge over the bay at Ocean avenue and to make it as well as the new drive, free. It is thought the islanders may grant the privileges for a small remuneration.

One of the improvements to be set in motion this week is a crematorium for refuse from the hotels. It is at the West End. The great toboggan slide, more than half a mile long, surrounding the big elephant, is about finished, and people will have the pleasure of riding sixty feet high in the air. At the West Brighton Hotel, which Paul Bauer used to keep, Mr. Herzberg is going to draw the people next Sunday and during the summer with a ladies' orchestra from Vienna.

CENTENNIAL SANDWICHES.

It is Feared They Won't Keep Until Next Time—Trying to Give Them Away.

On Saturday W. F. Bemis, cigar dealer at Worth street and Broadway, asked Henry C. Ferley, who ran for County Clerk on the Republican ticket last fall, to help him unload 29,000 sandwiches upon the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Bemis said that in anticipation of a hungry and a thirsty throng of visitors to the centennial he had had prepared 30,000 sandwiches. He had disposed of about 1,000 by the most persistent exertions upon the part of his peddlers. Not one of the hungry visitors turned up, and all the sandwiches that were bought were by persons who knew Bemis personally. Ferley replied yesterday that he was not particularly solid with the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, as all the Commissioners were respectable Democrats. The suggestion nevertheless had been made by his friend, Thomas Dennin, a County Democrat. Dennin had been appealed to for advice by Saloon Keeper Charles North of 156 Canal street, who had, in anticipation of a business cyclone during the centennial, bought 500 kegs of beer and a Bologne sausage factory. The suggestion was that Bemis combine with North and hire a park in the suburbs, and give a picnic. All his friends would go, and buy the beer and sandwiches.

Bemis said last night that he would not adopt this suggestion, but would try to give his sandwiches to several charitable institutions.

A FIGHT FOLLOWS A WEDDING.

Two Williamsburgh Policemen Have Their Buttons Stripped Off.

Policeman Klingman of the Flushing avenue police, Williamsburgh, was married on Saturday night to Widow Buckle of Graham avenue, the owner of two tenements and a saloon. Yesterday morning he reported for duty. In the platoon with him was Policeman James Harrigan, whose post was that adjoining Klingman's post. The policemen met, and soon began celebrating the marriage in whiskey. Following copious draughts came talk of their regard and friendship for each other and reference to certain little spats and troubles.

"The first I noticed," said a citizen who met them, "was when Klingman knocked Harrigan down and then fell upon me, when I yelled out for him to stop. All I could do was to defend myself and then to give the drunken loafers a thrashing."

Klingman, when found by Roundsman Hayes, to whom the occurence had been reported, was minus his hat and club and his coat was all torn. After arresting and locking him up in a cell in the police station, the roundsman and two men went in search of Harrigan. They found him in a hallway. He, too, was arrested. Police Captain Martin stripped the buttons off both of the prisoners and took away their shields.

A SUMMER COTTAGE BURNED.

One Man Ruptured a Blood Vessel and Died in Trying to Save the Piano.

BELAIR, Md., May 5.—The family of A. H. C. Watts last night came very near meeting a fate similar to that of the Williams family, whose home and four children were destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Mr. Watts is of the firm of Davis & Watts, telephone manufacturers in Baltimore, and built a fine summer cottage here. He had just finished an addition to his dwelling, and the plumbers were putting on the last touches. Mr. Watts, with his wife and children, were in the second story unpacking the furniture which had been sent from their Baltimore residence, when the house caught fire. The flames spread with alarming rapidity, and Mr. Watts hustled his wife and children out of the building. He himself returned to save some of the effects, but the fire closed in on him and compelled him to jump out of a window. Meanwhile, Mrs. Watts, assisted by some neighbors, succeeded in freeing some horses in the rear of the burning building. John Raitt, with several others, endeavored to save the piano on the ground floor, and while in the act of lifting the instrument he ruptured a blood vessel and died before he could be taken out. The town has no fire engine, and it was feared that the flames would spread, but by the liberal use of water from buckets, they were confined to the Watts building. The cottage was one of the finest in the county, and the loss is quite heavy.

A Bangor Hotel on Fire.

BANGOR, May 5.—The entire south wing of the Bangor House was gutted by fire this morning. The flames caught in the boiler room soon after 6 o'clock and spread so rapidly that many guests were obliged to escape in their night clothes and lose their baggage and property. The h[illegible] owned by F. O. Beal, and was ins[illegible] for $[illegible]000. It was under ten years' lease to H. C. Champman, who had an insurance of $7,000 on the furniture, which will about cover his loss. E. M. Hersey had $4,000 insurance on the furniture in his apartments, which was partially destroyed.

Secretary Cook Not So Well.

Secretary of State Frederick Cook, who has been dangerously sick with pneumonia at the Gilsey House for the past week, was not quite as well yesterday. His physicians said that his temperature was higher and he seemed weaker. They have hopes, however, that he will recover.

CUSTOM HOUSE GOSSIP.

CAN'T UNCLE SAM AFFORD TO PAY HIS OWN STOREKEEPERS?

They are Now Paid by the Owners of Bonded Warehouses—Recent Developments Show Up the Complications of the System—Two Lessons for the Democrats who Think They are Protected by the Chinese Statutes—Col. Erhardt Will Begin Work To-day—Senator Hiscock and Others Will Now Urge the Appointment of a New Surveyor and Naval Officer.

The developments attending the application of the Empire warehouse people for a license which will permit them to get along with the fewer storekeepers have stimulated discussion as to the merits of a system by which Government servants are paid by corporations and business firms doing business with the Government. The storekeepers are appointed after a civil service examination by the Secretary of the Treasury on the recommendation of the Collector. Big Democrats and eminent Republicans say that the system should be abolished. They believe that the Government should pay the servants it appoints. Collector Magone is emphatially of this opinion. The owners of bonded warehouses say they can get men for $500 a year to do the work of the storekeepers they are now compelled by Treasury regulations to pay $1,400 to. The warehouse people want a change on the score of economy, and those interested in the Government's welfare believe that the Treasury Department would be more securely protected if the Government paid its storekeepers. The Empire Trust controls about sixty third-class stores from Fulton Ferry to Erie Basin, and yet only ten storekeepers have been detailed to look after them. The Treasury regulations specify that each of these stores should have a $1,400 storekeeper. But in the discretion of Collector Magone the regulations could not be carried out to the letter, as the tax would be burdensome on a legitimate business. Besides, the stores are side by side. Now the trust people want the ten storekeepers reduced to three. The New York warehousemen are at a disadvantage. Their stores, in the majority of instances, are not connected like the trust's, and it is absolutely necessary to station a $1,400 storekeeper in every one of them. The New York storage people groan under the expense, and oppose any further reduction in the force of storekeepers stationed at the Empire warehouses. They say that the Empire people already have a business advantage over them in the shape of curtailed expenses in the payment of storekeepers.

"Under the present system," said Collector Magone recently, "the Government storekeepers are not independent servants. They are dependent upon the business of the stores to which they are attached for their pay, and some of them are apt to lose sight of the fact that they are Government servants and appointed to look after the Government's interests. At the bonded stores millions of Government property are received annually, and the Collector and his bondsmen are responsible for its safety. I believe the Government would get better service if it paid the storekeepers it appoints."

As President Harrison rode by the Custom House last Monday the crowds on the stone balconies noticed that his face was very white. It was not pale; it was almost a dead white. A Customs official said he thought he could account somewhat for the President's white face.

"A lady," he continued, "called on Mrs. Harrison at the White House a week ago. She naturally asked after the President, and Mrs. Harrison replied: 'He is worn out turning out Democrats.' The story is repeated here for the instruction of the Democrats who rely on Chinese statutes to keep them in.

Col. Erhardt will be in his office at 10 o'clock this morning. Collector Magone will be present to introduce the Deputy Collectors to their new chief. Mr. Magone will then say good-by to his staff. He will return to Ogdensburgh some day this week. He will not open a law office in New York, as has been stated. He will doubtless have occasion to appear in the courts of New York city, as he has many times before, but his practice will be at Albany and Ogdensburgh, as in the days before he was made Collector.

Senator Hiscock and his associates, in directing or rather suggesting to the President the dispensation of the New York Federal patronage, will endeavor this week to hurry the appointment of a Surveyor and a Naval Officer in place of Mr. Beattie and Col. Burt. It is stated that Theodore B. Willis and Gen. Knapp are still the prime favorites for the respective places.

John M. Comstock has just been made Chairman of the Local Chinese Board, vice Daniel J. Moore, removed from the service by Secretary Fairchild. Mr. Comstock is Auditor under Col. Burt, and he is a Burt Mugwump—that is, a Mugwump with a salary which he believes in holding on to.

Col. Burt closed the Naval Office at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoons all through the Cleveland Administration. Collector Magone did not shut up shop until 4 o'clock. Surveyor Peattie was also on deck long after the Naval Officer and his 200 Mugwumps had started out to enjoy themselves. It is stated that a change will be made about this.

There are eleven deputy collectorships and Col. Erhardt has 240 applications for the places. John Simpson, Republican leader of the Sixth; Gen. John R. O'Beirne, ex-Tax Commissioner Dennis F. Burke, Judge Quackenbush, and M. W. Wagner are only a handful of them. Judge Quackenbush and Mr. Wagner already have good places in the service. They have been at least consistent. They have all along proclaimed themselves Republicans, and have flatly refused to contribute to Democratic campaign funds.

The resignation of Edward Hawke, chief clerk and acting deputy collector of Col. Rockwell's division, takes effect this morning. Mr. Hawke will resume his law practice.

George Hillyer, custodian of the Custom House since 1841, is seriously sick, and may not live.

There is another lesson for the Democrats who are deluding themselves about the alleged protection to them to be found in the Chinese statutes. Big Democrats say that THE SUN is doing a merciful duty in disillusionizing the believers in such protection. There are at present thirty-seven $1,000 clerks and customs inspectors whose probationary terms have expired since President Harrison's inauguration. Collector Magone recommended their permanent appointment to Secretary Windom. This was after Collector Magone had tendered his resignation and the new administration had accepted it. His recommendations concerning the permanent appointment of the thirty-seven have not been considered, and there is any amount of nervousness over the fact by the aforesaid thirty-seven graduates of the Chinese school. It is enhanced as the days pass and the Secretary withholds confirmation.

UNION CLOTHES FOR INDIANS.

The Central Labor Union has a Conundrum for the Secretary of the Interior.

A committee from the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn called yesterday on the Central Labor Union in this city to ask, for its cooperation in petitioning the Secretary of the Interior to have the clothing for the Indians made only by union workmen, and not, as now, by non-union workmen. The Central Labor Union said they were in favor of that. The Central Labor Union refused to endorse the petition of the American Sabbath Union to the State Legislature asking for more stringent Sunday laws, and more stringent enforcement of the Sunday laws while got already.

The Tailor's Women's Union complained that August Knoll & Co. had discharged twenty of their members, alleging slackness of work, but had then engaged twenty other men at reduced wages. A special committee of three were instructed to call on this firm.

The meeting waited three hours for William Neelgian, who is Chairman of the Committee on Credentials to report and report further upon the cases of the delegates, to whom admission had been refused, owing to protests made against them by numerous unions. He did not come. It was hinted that he had been threatened with a licking should he appear.

Obituary.

Hannibal French, a brother of Police Commissioner French of this city, died yesterday at his home in Sag Harbor. He was appointed Postmaster at Sag Harbor a short time ago. Hannibal French was the Commissioner's eldest brother, and was born in New York in 1817. He was engaged in the whaling business for twenty years, and he owned the last whaler that sailed out of Sag Harbor. He died of Bright's disease.

Ex-Judge Samuel B. Chase died in Saco, Me., yesterday of paralysis, aged 81. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1827. During President Grant's Administration he was Special United States Treasury Agent. He was Judge of the Saco Municipal Court twelve years, Supervisor of Schools several times and was Postmaster one term. He was a prominent Republican, and was at one time Chairman of the County Committee. He leaves a widow, one daughter, and three sons, one son being a clerk in the War Department at Washington.

Capt. Newton Stover, a well known sea captain died at his residence in Malden, Mass., on Saturday evening, aged about 45. He has been captain of several vessels engaged in the coaling trade between the ports of Boston and New York. He leaves a widow and one son.

MAYOR GRANT WILL REAPPEAR.

Deep Tammany Growls at his Appointments—The Deal Bills.

Mayor Grant expects to be at the City Hall to-day. He was much better yesterday, went out driving, and dined out. It is pretty well understood, however, that his return to routine duty, and his restoration to his usual vigor does not necessarily mean that he will resume the making of appointments and fill the vacancies in the offices that still are in his gift. The pending legislation in Albany concerning the Police Commission, the investigation into an old Charity Board matter, and the fact that the Corporation Counsel's experience all through the session makes his presence in Albany necessary in the closing days of the session, will hang up three appointments for a while. The successors to Police Commissioner Stephen B. French, Charity Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan, and Corporation Counsel Henry R. Beekman will therefore not be known for awhile, though there is no doubt that W. Bourke Cockran can have the latter place if he wants it.

There is no bar to the early designation of a Dock Commissioner to succeed Charles A. Silliman, but there seems to be an impression that this place will wait with the others.

Yesterday's pious calm and meteorological balm did not still the growls and grumbles of the Tammany men who are disappointed at the Mayor's selections. The growling is not loud, but it is deep, and many men of weight and influence are in a dangerous mood.

Edward Grosse, Charles J. Nehrbas, and S. D. Seward, a committee appointed by the United German Democracy, went to Albany with resolutions of protest against the deal legislation. They call upon Gov. Hill to veto the bill for the additional Police Justices, and those for the two-headed Park and Police Commissions for these reasons: "First, because they are unpardonable violations of the principles of home rule. Second, because they are the result of a deal between office-seeking politicians—a repetition of the deal between Tweed and Hank Smith, which resulted in the establishment of the Tweed régime so disastrous to the city of New York. Third, because eleven police justices are amply sufficient for the proper disposition of business in our police courts, and because the said bill has no other object than the increase patronage. It should not be forgotten that a greater number of police justices will also require a greater number of clerks, of court attendants, and court rooms."

AID FOR FRENCH PROTESTANTS.

An Appeal by Prof. Bertrand in Plymouth Church Last Evening.

There was a special meeting in Plymouth Church in Brooklyn last night, and a collection was made in behalf of the Huguenots, or Protestant cause in France. Yesterday was the centennial of the Convocation of the States General in France, and possibly for that reason the date was adopted for the meeting in Plymouth Church. There was a large audience, and Dr. A. F. Beard, formerly of the American Chapel in Paris, Prof. L. J. Bertrand, a delegate from the United Protestant Church in France, and the Rev. Dr. Abbott were the speakers.

Prof. Bertrand, who spoke with a pronounced French accent, said that no more time was favorable than the present for a renewal of the Huguenot worship in France. At one time in the past there were 25,000 Protestant churches in France, but cruelty and oppression had driven nearly all of them out of existence. Each opportunity since then to revive Protestantism had been neglected. There had been a chance to make France religiously free in the time of Francis I., and then during the reign of Henri IV., and the last under the first Napoleon. These opportunities had been wasted, but the present chance should not be. The people were ready for the work, and only the workers and means of war were needed.

Prof. Bertrand will visit every important city in America to solicit aid.

FIGHTING OVER THE HATCHWAY.

Down Stairs Against Up Stairs in a Grand Street Business Quarrel.

Oppenheim & Isaac, manufacturers of embroideries, occupy the three upper floors at 66 Grand street. The store floor is rented by Manuel Knauth, an importer. The hatchway is common. The up-stairs firm keep the hatch closed and the hoisting rope up. This is a bone of contention. On Saturday noon Thomas M. Walker and John Kendall of 82 Wooster street and Charles R. Carney of New Jersey employed by Knauth, went to Oppenheim & Isaac's floor and wanted to take possession of the hatchway. They were resisted by Sarah Herman, the forewoman, a pretty French girl; Henry Isaac, a brother of one of the firm, and Alfred Mendelsohn of 151 East 126th street. In the tussle Miss Herman was struck by Carney and kicked on the body. Walker cut Isaac on the head with some sharp tool. Kendall struck Mendelsohn, blackening his eye.

The five men were arrested for disorderly conduct. Isaac had a bandaged head at Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. The others had black eyes. Walker was held in $1,000, and Carney and Kendall in $300 each for examination. Walker charged Isaac and Mendelsohn with whipping him, and they were held in $300 each. Bail was furnished for the five by the employers.

RETRACTED HER ANTE MORTEM.

Mary Quigley Accuses Dr. Gilbert and then Takes it All Back.

Dr. B. C. McIntyre of 221 West Fourth street notified Coroner Hanley late on Saturday night that he had been called in a few hours previously to prescribe for Mary Quigley of 74 Charles street, who was dying, she said, from an operation performed upon her by Dr. S. C. Gilbert of Twenty-third street and Ninth avenue. Coroner Hanley took her statement, in which she said that she had visited Dr. Gilbert twice. Being asked who was responsible for her condition, she said that she did not know.

Coroner Hanley issued a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Gilbert, and gave it to Detective Burleigh of the Charles street police. He took Dr. Gilbert out of bed early yesterday morning and brought him before the dying woman at 3 A. M. She had rallied considerably meantime. She said that her former statement was false, and before Notary John T. Birdsall of 74 Perry street, she made another statement in which she withdrew her allegations against Dr. Gilbert. Dr. Gilbert was released on $5,000 bail, which was furnished by Dr. John P. Windolph.

Henry W. Bishop Commits Suicide.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 5.—Henry W. Bishop, who, for a quarter of a century or longer, has been known quite prominently to the minstrel world as "Harry Robinson, the man with the silver horns," in this city by taking poison. Bishop was found in bed in a condition of stupor at 8:30 this morning, and died this afternoon. His wife obtained a divorce from him on Thursday in the Circuit Court in this city, on the ground of cruelty, Bishop allowing the case to go by default. He left several letters, in one of which he says that he had resolved to die because of the fact that paralysis was gradually overcoming him, and he dreaded falling into a state of helplessness. He closes the letter with: "Six grains of morphine do it." He was worth at one time $50,000. His father lives in New York. He was 55 years old, and leaves one child, an infant, with his divorced wife.

Knocked the Lagonda Out of the Parade.

The collision noted in THE SUN, which occurred on the day of the centennial naval parade was between the steam yacht Lagonda and the tug James Garfield. The yacht was coming through Buttermilk Channel to take her position in line when the Garfield, after answering the yacht's signals, crossed her bows. It was too late to alter the Lagonda's course then, and she struck the tug on the port side just aft her pilot house, smashing the deck house in and knocking the pilot house off the upper deck. Two men on from the tug either jumped or were knocked overboard. The Lagonda lowered a boat and picked them up. The Lagonda, with her bows all stove in, steamed away for the nearest dry dock. It will take $1,500 or more to repair the damage to both boats.

Organizing for Patriotism.

The first meeting of the National George Washington Club was held in this city on Saturday night. Arthur D. Cochrane was chosen President. The other officers are: Vice-Presidents, Hon. Henry W. Blair of New Hampshire; Admiral David D. Porter of Washington; Gen. Clinton B. Fisk of New Jersey; Amos J. Cummings, Albert Griffin and George R. Scott of New York; Samuel D. Hastings of Wisconsin and Samuel Gompers President of the American Federation of Labor; Secretary Frank Allaben and Treasurer Charles E. Burger. The object of the club is to enroll all whose allegiance is given to the Constitution and laws of the United States and who will take patriotism as their highest earthly guiding star. Letters from the Vice-Presidents accepting the offices were read, and letters of encouragement were also read from John G. Whittier, George William Curtis, T. V. Powderly, and others.

Turned the Gas On.

Alexander Farris, a car driver, who came to this city on Saturday from Bristol, Tenn., was found insensible early yesterday morning in his room at the St. John's Hotel, Forty-ninth street and Broadway. The room was full of illuminating gas. Farris was removed to Roosevelt Hospital, where he was doing well last night. It is supposed that he accidentally turned the gas on.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

IT WAS A SLOW WEEK BOTH ON 'CHANGE AND WITH THE BROKERS.

With the Centennial Festivities over there is a Revival of Interest—The Demand for Lots for Improvement a Feature.

The first three days of the week were given up entirely to the centennial jubilee. The real estate brokers seem to be typical believers in holidays, and the Real Estate Exchange leads all the other down-town commercial Exchanges in observing State and national occasions. It was therefore like Sunday during those three days as far as the transaction of business was concerned. But with Thursday there was a revival of interest from all quarters. There were interesting sales announced for Thursday and Friday, and there are more for this week, beginning with this morning.

The feature of the situation at the moment appears to be the absorption of lots for improvement. The sales since the centennial festivities are the particular evidence of this fact, and there are further indications of it in the announcements for the week ahead of us. Concerning the financial foundation, or, to put it more plainly, the tone of the market, it should be said that there has been no perceptible change. The operators have evidently put a notch in the stick at which they will sell, and last Thursday's announcement seems to indicate that they will adhere to their resolutions in the matter. On the day mentioned fifteen parcels were announced, and of these six were readvertised, four adjourned or bought in by the plaintiffs, and one was withdrawn. There were similar evidences of the firm views of holders on Friday, when most of the parcels offered were bid in by the plaintiffs and the others were withdrawn or adjourned.

The private sales include:

West 26th street, 58, the four-story English basement brown stone front house, 21x85x88.6, by Drew & Co. and B. Flanagan & Son, $26,750.

West 49th street, 516, the five-story double tenement, by John T. Wall for solomon Mehrbach to Charles Buhler and Theodore Koch, $24,000.

L. J. Carpenter bassold for Messrs. Ottinger & Brother and M. Kahn the property at 24 Whitehall street, about 20x57 in size, $24,000; for M. Lienau, the five-story warehouse at 2 Jones lane, $21,000, and the lot, 22x60 in size, with the old building thereon, at 79 Grand street, for M. Kahn on private terms.

Alden & Sterns have leased for the owners the four-story brick building on the southwest corner of Sixth avenue and Fifteenth street, known as the West Side Hotel, 50x120 in size, to Coogan Brothers, for twenty-one years, at $12,000 per annum and taxes.

West Ninetieth street, 77, the three-story high-stoop brown stone house, by J. H. Hunt, for N. A. M. McBride, to Mrs. M. G. Kent, $[illegible].

West Eighty-seventh street, 120, the three-story high-stoop brown stone and brick dwelling, by Preskee & Moore, for D. W. James, to Mahoney Brothers, $24,000.

East 130th street, south side, 210 feet east of Fifth avenue, 25x100, the two-story frame stable for John W. Aitken to Frederick G. Butcher, $3,000 with loan.

West Seventy-seventh street, southeast corner of Ninth avenue, the lot 20x100x2, by Isaac T. Meyer to Herman Ehrlich, $[illegible], subject to a lease.

John H. Parker has sold two five-story flats on the southwest corner of 115th street and Madison avenue for $[illegible], and has purchased from Walker A. Armstrong four lots on the northeast corner of Madison avenue and 115th street for $60,000, for immediate improvement.

BROOKLYN.

Corwith Bros. have sold the house and lot at 125 Oak street for John Patterson to William McKenna, $4,500, and the house and lot 274 Manhattan avenue for Patrick Agnew to John O'Brien, $4,050.

J. P. Sloane has sold for Mrs. C. G. Babcock the vacant lot, 25x100 on the south side of Huron street, 150 feet east of Oakland street, to Mary E. Saltzman, $1,000.

The particularly interesting announcements for this week are by A. H. Muller & Son, R. V. Harnett & Co., and William Kennelly & Brother.

THE WHITE LEAD COMBINE.

Standard Oil Men in St. Louis in Behalf of the Movement.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—A despatch from New York saying that Henry H. Rogers and W. P. Thomson of the Standard Oil Company have left for St. Louis to consummate arrangements for absorbing the white lead companies here created a stir in commercial circles. Col. Thomas Richeson, President of the Collier White Lead Company, said: "The White Lead Trust has been in existence for over a year. It is composed of the principal companies in the country, with the exception of the Southern White Lead Company and the Collier Company of St. Louis, the Atlantic White Lead Company of New York, and one or two others. In regard to the purchase of lead trust stock by the Standard Oil Company magnates I know nothing."

Messrs. Rogers and Thomson arrived in St. Louis this morning. Mr. Rogers said: "I will admit that we are here to look after lead matters."

"Do you contemplate the absorption of the St. Louis white lead companies not now in the trust?"

"That is a question I am willing but unable to answer. We shall certainly meet the St. Louis lead men while here, for business reasons. We have received no notice of conference. I am ignorant at present. A lead combination, however, with St. Louis out, would be like the play of 'Hamlet' with *Hamlet* left out. There are trusts and trusts. I do not know that the combination of interests among lead men can be classed under the head of trusts, but I do know that there is no intention of squeezing anybody in the lead market, which is now resuming its wonted healthy tone. Missouri is a great lead State, and lead men naturally gravitate this way."

"How do you regard the action of the Legislature passing a bill prohibiting pools and trusts?"

"Without alarm. It is merely history repeating itself. There were laws enacted against combination nearly 200 years ago."

The local lead men will meet Messrs. Rogers and Thomson to-morrow.

Government Money for the Depositors.

Frederick Frelinghuysen, receiver of the Mechanics' National Bank of Newark, which was wrecked in 1881 by Oscar Baldwin, received on Saturday a letter from the Treasury Department, as follows:

OFFICE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Frederick Frelinghuysen, Receiver Mechanics' Bank, Newark, N. J.

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant is received, and as requested, I send you by the United States Express Company six packages containing 1,000 blank checks each, numbered 183,101 to 183,1[illegible], inclusive, for use in the preparation of a dividend of 4.895 per cent. to the creditors of your trust on claims proved, aggregating $[illegible].557. Respectfully yours,

J. D. ARNDIANS, Deputy Comptroller.

When the check books are at hand Mr. Frelinghuysen will fill the checks out and pay the dividend to all those depositors who have not received the amount of their deposits in full. When the failure occurred the stockholders were compelled to contribute enough to pay the small depositors in full and the large depositors 75 per cent. When this payment is made the large depositors will have received 79.895 per cent., which is much better than they hoped for.

Pastor Iglehart Replies to Bishop Potter.

The Rev. F. C. Iglehart of the Central Methodist Church, Newark, preached last night in answer to Bishop Potter. He gave the distinguished preacher full credit for intelligence and brilliancy and said he had a perfect right to express his views, but that his views in this instance were unfair. Mr. Iglehart denied that the people of this country were any worse than they were 100 years ago, but on the contrary, had improved in every respect. He said that politicians were just as corrupt, if not more so, then as they are now and that Gen. Washington, as leader of the army and as President, was as bitterly attacked at that time as any other public man has been since. He thought the purchase of votes and the corruption of the ballot was little worse than owning slaves, which Gen. Washington did.

Big Six's Delegation to Denver.

At the meeting of Typographical Union No. 6 yesterday at Clarendon Hall the delegates to the International Typographical Union's Convention, to be held at Denver in June, were instructed to vote for representation in the International Union on the basis of the numbers in the constituent unions. There was more talk as to the condition of Secretary Wildman's books. The special committee handed in a statement showing discrepancies, which they hoped the union would ask Secretary Wildman to explain. The meeting adjourned without reaching any conclusion.

Come to Meet Lord Lonsdale.

Lady Lonsdale, the wife of Lord Lonsdale, who has been on a prolonged hunting expedition in Alaska, arrived on the Umbria yesterday morning, and is at the Brevoort House. She is a tall, dark-complexioned, and fine-looking woman of 30 years. It was said at the hotel that she had come over to meet her husband on his return from Alaska. She