SHOOTING OF JUDGE TERRY.

THE SUPREME COURT'S DECISION IN THE NEAGLE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

It Holds that, as the Shooting Was Done in Pursuance of a Law of the United States, It Was Not a Crime Under the Law of California—Dissenting Opinion by Justice Lamar and Chief Justice Fuller.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The celebrated Neagle habeas corpus case from California was decided by the United States Supreme Court to-day, the judgment of the Circuit Court being affirmed. This finally disposes of all proceedings against Neagle for the shooting of Judge Terry in a railway station in Lathrop, Cal., on Aug. 14, 1889, to prevent him from taking the life of Justice Field. The opinion was delivered by Justice Miller. After the shooting Neagle was arrested at Stockton by the State officers, but was released on a writ of habeas corpus, based on the ground that Neagle, who was acting under instructions, had merely performed his duty as an officer of the United States. It was on appeal from this order that the case was brought before the United States Supreme Court.

After a review of the facts leading up to the assault, including the imprisonment of Terry for contempt in knocking the Marshal down in open court, and then pursuing him with a drawn bowie knife, and after reciting, also, the numerous threats made by Judge Terry against Justice Field, the opinion says "that the evidence is abundant that both Terry and wife contemplated some attack upon Judge Field during his visit to California in the summer of 1889, which they intended should result in his death."

The opinion then recites the correspondence between the Attorney-General and the United States Marshal in California, directing the latter to exercise unusual caution for the protection of Justice Field against the violence of the Terrys. This correspondence resulted in Neagle's appointment as deputy marshal, with special instructions to attend Justice Field, both in court and while travelling between courts, and to protect him from violence.

The Court then says that in travelling to perform this duty Justice Field was as much in the discharge of a duty imposed upon him by law as he was while sitting in court and trying causes. When attacked he had actually entered upon the duties of his circuit, and was entitled to all the protection under those circumstances which the law would give him.

The Court does not suppose that any special act of Congress exists which in express terms authorizes marshals or deputy marshals to act as a bodyguard to the Justices while in their circuits; but in its view of the construction of obligation fairly and properly inferable from that instrument or any duty of the marshal to be derived from the general scope of his duties comes within the provision of the habeas corpus act directing the release of persons who are in custody for an act done in pursuance of the laws of the United States." It would be a great reproach to the system of government of the United States, declared to be within its sphere sovereign and supreme, if there is to be found within the domain of its powers no means of protecting the Judges in the discharge of their duties from the malice and hatred of those upon whom its judgment may operate unfavorably.

The opinions in the Siebold case and in Tennessee ex. Davis are quoted in support of the principle of the supremacy of the national Government in the exercise of all the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution. Where, then, asks the Court, are we to look for the protection which we have shown Justice Field was entitled to? Not in the judicial department, because that is the weakest for the purposes of self-protection, and all the ministerial officers through whom its commands must be executed belong emphatically to the executive department of the Government. It is in this department that the Court finds this power of protection to exist, and in the language of the Constitution, directing that the President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and providing him with means to fulfil this obligation by his authority to commission all principal officers of the United States, the Court says that it cannot doubt the power of the President to take measures for the protection of a United States Judge who while in the discharge of his duties is threatened with violence; and that the Department of Justice is the proper one to set in motion the necessary means of protection, and that Neagle had proper authority for the steps he took for the protection and defence of Justice Field. There is a peace of the United States, and the United States marshal in such a case stands in the same relation which a county Sheriff does in maintaining peace in the county; and if being his duty to guard the Judge, and being present at the critical moment when prompt action was necessary, it was his duty, a duty which he had no liberty to refuse to perform, to take the steps which resulted in Terry's death.

The Court's response to the contention that the question of the guilt of the prisoner of the crime of murder is a question to be determined by the courts of California, and that the United States Court had no power to take the prisoner and release him without a trial by jury according to the laws of California, is that the express terms of the habeas corpus act directs such a course where an act is done in pursuance of the laws of the United States, and such has been shown to be the case here. The act of the prisoner having been committed in pursuance of a law of the United States, he cannot be guilty of a crime under the law of the State of California; and when this is shown he is proved innocent of any crime against the laws of the State. There is no occasion, then, for any further trial in the State courts. In conclusion the opinion says:

"The result at which we have arrived upon this examination is that in the protection of the person and the life of Mr. Justice Field, while in the discharge of his official duties, Neagle was authorized to resist the attack Terry upon that eminent judicial officer; that he was justified in the belief that, without instant action on his part, the assault of Terry upon the Judge would have ended in the death of the latter; that such being his well-founded belief he was justified in taking the life of Terry as the only means of preventing the death of the man who was intended to be his victim; that in taking the life of Terry under the circumstances he was acting under the authority of the law of the United States and was justified in so doing, and that he is not liable to answer for murder to the courts of California on account of his part in the transaction. We may, therefore, affirm the judgment of the Circuit Court, authorizing his discharge from the custody of the Sheriff of San Joaquin county."

Justice Lamar, in behalf of himself and the Chief Justice, delivered an elaborate and vigorous dissent to the opinion of the Court. They do not question the supremacy of the Federal Government nor the proposition that whatever is necessarily implied in the Constitution and laws of the United States is as much a part of them as if it were actually expressed. The ground on which they dissent is that, in reviewing the Habeas Corpus act, a wholly inadmissible construction is placed on the word "law" as used in that statute, and a wholly inadmissible application is made of the clause "in custody in violation of the Constitution of the United States." In combating the position of the majority of the Court that it would be a great reproach to the system of government of the United States if there are no means of protecting the Judges in the discharge of their duties, the dissenting opinion says that it is indispensable to observe carefully the distinction between the individual men and the same persons in their official capacities. The Court, in United States ag. Kirby, says that no officer of the United States is placed by his position above responsibility to the legal tribunals of the country.

"We agree," the dissenting opinion says, "assuming the facts of the case to be as they are shown by the record, that the personal protection of Judge Field as a private citizen, even to the death of Terry, was not only the right but was also the duty of Neagle and of any other bystander, and we maintain that for the exercise of that right or duty he is answerable to the courts of the State of California, and to those who have the right to inquire into any duty imposed upon him by the laws of the United States growing out of the official character of Judge Field. In short, we think that there was nothing whatever, in fact, of an official character in this transaction, and therefore we think that the United States courts have, in the present state of our legislation, no jurisdiction whatever in the premises."

The opinion then enters into an exhaustive consideration of the Constitution, the laws, and the various opinions of the Courts in support of this conclusion. It says that the clause of the Constitution declaring that Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme Court, and to make all laws necessary for carrying into execution the powers granted by the Constitution, conclusively refutes the assertion that it was the duty of the Executive Department to guard and protect Judge Field. If such protection is needed it must proceed, not from the President, but primarily from Congress. While it is the President's duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, it is not his duty, but that of Congress, to make laws. The expression, "a law of the United States," used in section 753, relative to habeas corpus, means just what the similar expression means all through the Constitution, and that is a statute of the United States. There is no statute, and, therefore, there was no authority for the release of Neagle.

In conclusion the dissenting opinion says:

"If the act of Terry had resulted in the death of Justice Field, would the murder of him have been a crime against the United States? Would the Government of the United States, with all its supreme powers, of which we have heard so much in this discussion, have been competent, in the present condition of the statutes, to prosecute in its own tribunals the murderer of its own Supreme Court Justice, or even inquire into the heinous offence through its own tribunals? Murder is not an offence against the United States except when committed at places where the national Government has exclusive jurisdiction. It is well settled that such crime must be defined by statute, and no such statute has yet been pointed out. The United States Government, being thus powerless to try and punish a man charged with murder, we are not prepared to affirm that it is omnipotent to discharge from trial and give immunity from all liability to any trial anywhere, unless an express statute of Congress is produced commanding such discharge."

Mr. Justice Field did not hear the argument of this cause and took no part in the decision.

ONLY REVISIONISTS CHOSEN.

The New York Presbytery's Election of Delegates to the Saratoga Assembly.

The New York Presbytery met yesterday in the Scotch Presbyterian Church in West Fourteenth street to elect officers and to appoint delegates to the General Assembly, which will meet at Saratoga on May 15 for final decision on the question of the revision of the Confession of Faith.

Moderator Sample presided. Since the Conference held several weeks ago the revisionists have not been idle. Letters were sent to all the doubtful members of the Presbytery, many of whom came to yesterday's session converted, as they expressed it, to revision.

These officers were unanimously elected: Moderator, Jesse F. Forbes; Stated Clerk, Samuel Alexander; Permanent Clerk, James Hoadley; Assistant Clerk, J. J. Lampe.

Nominations for Commissioner were next in order, and the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby arose to a question of privilege. He wished to state that in selecting delegates to repre-ent a Presbytery which had voted so strongly for revision none but known revisioners should be chosen. Considerable discussion was provoked by this statement, and at its conclusion nominations for delegates were made. The election took place in the afternoon and resulted as follows:

Ministers, Principals—Out of a possible 113 votes cast Howard Crosby, 95; George Alexander, 82; S. M. Hamilton, 81; R. R. Booth, 73; Francis Brown, 61; H. M. Ward, 57. Alternates—These will serve for principals in the order of the votes received: J. H. Kerr, 78; H. H. Speer, 74; A. W. Blaney, 72; J. S. Rives, 71; Richard Harlan, 69; W. M. Smith, 63; J. H. Shaw, 61.

Elders, Principals—Henry Day, 76; W. E. Dodge, 76; M. Richards, 69; Jerom S. Strong, 65; William Wade, 61; Walker Edwards, 56; C. H. Woodbury, 48. Elders' Alternates—Alexander Ritchie, 67; T. G. Pelton, 57; W. A. Wheelock, 56; Thomas S. Strong, 57; Allen Hay, 55; A. R. Gardeaux, 34; S. M. Kingsley, 30.

Every delegate and alternate elected, minister and elder, is a strong revisionist. The largest number of votes received by any anti-revisionist was 50, which were polled by Dr. John Hall.

During the counting of the ballots, reports of committees were read. The committee of one (revisionist), of which Howard Crosby is Chairman, reported that nearly all the churches had contributed to the Board of Foreign Missions, while the amount for the Home Missions was but $67,476 this year, against $81,651 in 1889.

RECTOR WILLIAMS'S RESIGNATION.

Mrs. Stonehouse Happily Prevents a Disturbance in the Church.

The Rev. Dr. Pelham Williams, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, in Reid and Patchen avenues, still adheres to his determination to resign his pastorate. Although there had been bitter disagreements between Dr. Williams and his parishioners, his resignation tendered at the services on Sunday evening was unexpected, for Dr. Williams had given evidence of his intention to remain in the church. The resignation was tendered in a few formal words, and with little comment, after the benediction at the evening service. The wardens and vestrymen chosen at the Easter elections will all tender their resignations following their rector's example. It is believed that Dr. Williams will continue in charge of the church until his successor is named.

The trouble between Dr. Williams and his people grew out of the rector's ritualistic tendencies, but it became embittered during the Easter election, when his opponents say he excluded the votes of parishioners who were opposed to his ticket and accepted the votes of persons who had no standing as members and were not entitled to take any part in the election. This matter had been referred to the Standing Committee of the Diocese, and Dr. Williams's opponents intimate that he resigns rather than have the case taken up by that committee, for he had been invited to a conference upon his rulings as to the qualifications of voters. After the announcement of his resignation on Sunday night Mr. Stonehouse, an officer of the rector, made a dash for Mr. Francis Hoyt, one of his opponents, shouting "Let me get at him," but Mrs. Stonehouse prevailed upon him to keep quiet. Hoyt had made an accusation against Stonehouse on election day regarding Stonehouse's contributions to the church.

PENNSYLVANIA TROUT.

The Season Opens To-day, and Many New Yorkers Are Out for Sport.

The trout season in Pennsylvania opens to-day, and hundreds of enthusiastic anglers will leave this city bright and early this morning to cast a fly in favorite pools and ripples. The brook-veined mountains in Monroe and Pike counties will once more daily receive a large contingent of New York sporting blood from now until the season closes on July 15. It is safe to bet that every man who casts a fly to-day, in either Monroe or Pike county, will be rewarded by a strike that will send his blood tingling through his body. Two years ago these streams were so stocked with trout, and the fish have thrived and multiplied. To those who contemplate an angling trip before the sun grows strong enough to warm the water of the brooks, a pair of strong, thick-soled rubber waders and warm woollen stockings are necessary to insure safety against rheumatic twinges.

No fly will tempt a trout while the streams are still swollen and rapid, like a dark one. The lighter sort are right enough later on, when a month to come it may be of sombre shade. It is not well to stand in the water too long, and a little vigorous exercise is a wholesome thing the moment the feet show symptoms of numbness. A flask of whiskey is a good preventive of chills. Above all things, be sure of a secure footing, for a plunge in a pool at this season is attended with less pleasant results than in June.

THE HAVEMEYER WILL PROBATED.

The Contestants have No Concern in the Gift of $200,000 to Charities.

Surrogate Ransom has admitted to probate the will of Hector C. Havemeyer. The only point in dispute was the sixteenth clause of the will by which the testator gave $200,000 to his mother to be disposed of by her at her discretion among institutions mentioned in the New York Charities Directory. The children of Henry Havemeyer, a deceased brother, through their special guardian averred that this clause was invalid. They are legatees under the will. The Surrogate says, however, that they have no interest which permits them to attack the disputed clause, since, if it were to be declared void the $200,000 would simply go to the residuary legatee, W. F. Havemeyer, the testator's brother, and in no way benefit them.

The five executors of the will of David Dows have qualified, and the will will be admitted to probate.

The Butterworth Tax on Speculation.

The commercial exchanges here are worked up over a bill recently introduced in Congress by Ben Butterworth of Ohio. The bill is making steady headway, and the people on the Produce, Cotton, and other exchanges are up in arms against it. The bill shuts off all speculation in cereals, pork, cotton, and other products of the country by imposing a license fee of $1,000 on all speculative brokers, and a tax of 5 cents per pound on all contracts effected. Under this bill the buyer of 100 bales of cotton would have to pay $250 at the start, and all speculation in pork, short ribs, and wheat would have to pay a similarly burdensome tax. The Cotton Exchange will have a big meeting this afternoon to protest against the bill, and the Produce and other exchanges are arranging for mass meetings.

Classes to the Bar.

Ex-President Peter J. Claassen of the Sixth National Bank, who was recently indicted by the United States Grand Jury for embezzlement, was brought before Judge Benedict yesterday morning to plead to the indictment. Gen. Foster entered on his behalf a plea of not guilty to counts 31, 32, 33, and 34 of the indictment, which charge the defendant with making false entries in the books of the bank to the amount of $207,800. He said he would file a demurrer to the rest of the counts, and Judge Benedict said he would hear argument on Thursday.

Verdicts Against Broker Ward.

In Supreme Court, before Justice Lawrence yesterday, verdicts of $4,629.15 in favor of Benoni Lockwood, and $15,445.29 in favor Mrs. Florence B. Lockwood, were rendered against Charles M. Ward, a broker. The plaintiffs charged that the defendant had wrongfully converted their holdings of 100 and 500 shares respectively, of Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western preferred stock.

OAKLAND'S DOOM SEALERS.

Camped Out on the Hills Waiting for the Destruction that Did Not Come.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—According to the prophecy of Mrs. Woodworth, George Erickson and several other revivalists, who created considerable excitement in Oakland some time ago, this was the day on which San Francisco and Oakland were to be destroyed by earthquake and a tidal wave, and the cities of Chicago and Milwaukee were also to suffer the same calamity. There has been no indication of any convulsion of nature here, but the "doomsealers," as they have been termed, have evidently held their faith in the prophecy up to the last moment. Several hundred persons who attended Mrs. Woodworth and became believers in her predictions of destruction have been leaving Oakland for high ground during the past week or two, and to-day they were encamped on the hills near Santa Rosa, St. Helena, and Vacaville holding religious services and waiting for news of the destruction.

Col. Juan D. McCarthy of California entertained two New Yorkers at the Hoffman House bar yesterday with champagne and a description of the epidemic of crankiness that is raging in the city of Oakland in his native State. "Oakland," said the Colonel, "is normally the quietest town you ever saw. It is San Francisco's Brooklyn. Lots of men who do business in San Francisco live in Oakland, because it is such a good place to sleep in. Between 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening the principal street appears to be very bustling and lively, but that is because the business men and clerks are hurrying home from the trains that bring them up from the ferry. After that procession has passed the town goes to sleep and the streets are empty. That is the normal condition of Oakland.

"But about four months ago a woman known as Mother Woodworth started a revival racket in a tent, and whooped up salvation and hysterics in such an eccentric fashion that she waked up the whole town and inoculated about a thousand people with the hallelujah jumps. The Salvation Army wasn't in it after Mother Woodworth got a move on her. She was a pretty good-looking lass, with a musical voice and a wild, inspired sort of style that caught the crowd, and when she had a full head of Gospel steam on, she sailed up and down the platform waving her arms and swaying her body like oneof those Oriental dancing girls. She could give Steele Mackaye points on the Delsarte business, and would make a big hit in a Kiralfy troupe.

"A lot of nervous, hysterical people got excited at her meetings, thought they had religion, and had fits in the tent. Some tumbled down cold as a wedge and lay on the floor unnoticed, while others had the St. Vitus style of fits and pranced all over them. It was a perfect bedlam. When the fellows who wanted to sleep began to kick and the newspapers denounced the show, the hoodlum gang was encouraged to take a hand in the game. The mob is always ready to jump on anybody or anything that doesn't command the approval and protection of ordinary people. It is just like a gang of boys chasing a strange dog. It isn't that they disapprove of dogs, but there is a chance to worry and abuse something with impunity. Mobs attacked the Woodworth tent and torn a week there was a riot every night and worse than the riots in the original show. It took the whole police force of Oakland to protect the lives of those howling dervishes.

"At last Mother Woodworth was persuaded to pump the town, and the somnolent Oaklanders experienced the novelty of a quiet life. But she had sowed the seeds of lunacy, and a great crop of cranks sprang up. A wild-eyed Swede of the name of Erickson began to have bad dreams o' nights, and he said the Lord showed him in visions the destruction of Oakland, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, and Milwaukee. He saw the last three places shaken down by an earthquake, and the first two overwhelmed by a tidal wave. He went about telling those nightmares, and a grocer named Bennett caught the infection, and went half-crazy through the streets on a bicycle, shouting: 'Woe, woe unto you, Oakland is doomed! Flee to the mountains!' When the processions of business men trooped along Broadway from the trains, they saw this prophet astraddle of a wheel, flying through the streets and yelling his prediction of doom.

"Capt. Hunt, another sort of crank, with a mania for notoriety and an execrable habit of making incoherent speeches about everything under the sun, chased Bennett's horse, shouting every night at the top of his lungs to the people that Oakland wasn't doomed by a blamed sight, and telling them not to go to the mountains. Hunt claimed the gift of prophecy also. If Bennett's prophecy of doom should be fulfilled he would be honored by the people of the land of the Lord. Therefore, Hunt argued, if Oakland should not be destroyed on April 14, he, Hunt, having predicted that it would not, would be entitled to honor as the only true prophet. The spectacle of these two bedlamites chasing each other through the streets, each carrying a torch, excited all the other embryo lunatics, and every crank in Oakland crawled out of his lair and infested the streets. A half-witted boy turned out and drooled and shivered on every street corner, and was followed by the woebegones as a disciple and boy preacher. An addle-pated doctor and a fly-blown old maid joined the gang and held doom-sealing séances in a vacant store, taking care to nail boards over the windows to protect their meetings from hoodlum interference.

"All the weakminded and 'locoed' people in Oakland seemed to get the craze, and from dark until midnight the main street was a pandemonium of Salvation brass bands, corner preachers, delirious doom sealers, and fleeing woebegones with torches. They just pawed up things by the roots. Sane people got tired of it, and called on the police to enforce the laws against nuisances and street obstructions. Erickson was taken into custody, adjudged insane, and was sent to the asylum. The rest were not half so crazy to understand that, and they took to the hills, where they are camping out and waiting for the deluge. I see by the despatches in THE SUN that some of them have sold their property at low figures, but the buyers will get fooled. Bennett advised his crowd to insert in their deeds and bills of sale a clause setting forth that they sold because Oakland was to be destroyed by the wrath of God. Ostensibly that was to avoid being charged with misrepresentation, but, if I'm not much mistaken, the woebegones will come back and reclaim their property, pointing to that clause as proof that they were *non compos mentis* when they made the deeds. There will be fun among the hill tribes if that tidal wave has failed to show up to-day. I understand that Bennet sold his bicycle, but he'll wish he had it when that crank outfit strikes his trail."

Then Col. Juan D. McCarthy ordered another bottle, in honor of the glorious climate and its crop of cranks.

Mgr. Donnelly's Successor in St. Michael's.

VICAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
206 MULBERRY STREET,
NEW YORK, April 14, 1890.

The parish of St. Michael having become vacant by the death of the lamented Right Rev. Mgr. Donnelly, a concursus will be held in accordance with the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore (Titulus 2d. Caput VI.) to fill the vacancy. Any priest of this diocese who has been ordained ten years and has exercised the duties of pastor for three years can make application to me for permission to compete. This application must be made within ten days from the date of this circular.

THOMAS S. PRESTON, Vicar-General.

Susie Bromley and her Severed Fingers.

NEW LONDON, April 13.—Little Susie Bromley of North Stonington, 8 years old, is a child of discretion and presence of mind. The other day in her father's barn she tucked her hand into the hay cutter, gave the crank a turn, and three of her tiny fingers, nicely sliced off, dropped into the feed trough. Most children would have screamed and fled wildly with streaming tears. Not so Susie. She coolly picked up the severed fingers and took them to the house. Her mother hitched up the family steed and drove with the little girl, who hadn't shed a tear and who still held the fingers, to the home of Dr. Knowles. The Doctor spliced and pasted and splinted the fingers to the stumps. He took some chances of failure in the operation, but Susie begged hard to have the fingers saved. Now the fingers are growing on as beautifully as a transplanted garden plant, and Dr. Knowles, who says the child is the bravest one he ever saw in his long practice, thinks the boy will be just as good as ever. There will always be a little pink ring about them, though.

After Many Years.

WILLIMANTIC, April 13.—Two locally noted old persons died in Connecticut this week, their deaths occurring with a few hours of each other. Ebenezer Chaplin, a native of Suffield, died at East Windsor, aged 95 years. He was a village sage, and of unblemished public reputation. At New Haven Mrs. Susan C. B. Thompson, wife of the venerable Dr. Charles S. Thompson, died from the effects of the grip, which attacked her at Christmas time. Her age was 81 years. Her husband survives her at 90 years of age.

Northern Pacific Machine Shops Burned.

ELLENSBURG, Wash., April 14.—Fire started at 3 o'clock this morning in the Northern Pacific machine shops, which, with the round house, were totally destroyed. The latter contained several locomotives, only one of which was saved. Loss $100,000.

Spring Medicine

Seems more than ever a necessity this season, after the mild, unhealthful winter, and the unexpected prevalence of influenza, pneumonia, typhoid fever, &c., leaving nearly everybody weak, exhausted, and tired. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to overcome that tired feeling, to build up your whole system, purify your blood, impart a good appetite, and promote healthy digestion. Try it this spring.

"I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for four or five years as a spring medicine, and feel perfectly satisfied with its effects. My sister, too, has taken it for rheumatism, and has been much benefited by it."—Mrs. E. C. ERICKSON, 22 Union av., Worcester, Mass.

The marked benefit which people in run down or weakened state of health derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla conclusively proves the claim that this medicine "makes the weak strong." It does not act like a stimulant, imparting fictitious strength, from which there must follow a reaction of greater weakness than before, but possessing just those elements which the system needs and readily seizes. Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up in a perfectly natural way all the weakened parts, acts upon the blood as a purifier and vitalizer, assists to healthy action those important organs, the kidneys and liver.

N. B.—If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

FARMER ELLSWORTH'S BULL.

It had Lots of Fun Upsetting Things Until it Tackled a Grindstone.

SARATOGA, April 14.—Charles Ellsworth, a farmer living in Wilton, which is a northern suburb of Saratoga Springs, has a blooded bull, a large and beautiful animal, but of such vicious disposition as to make it prudent to keep him confined with a ring in his nose in a stable. A few nights ago the door of the stable being open because the weather was warm, the bull released himself from his fastenings and escaped. He wasn't at all enraged, so he didn't stop to paw up dirt with his forefeet, nor did he put his nose to the ground, hump up his back, and bellow out a challenge to mortal combat. On the contrary, he started out to see how much fun a bull could have. In the first place he demolished the poultry roost and caused a hundred or more hens to make the night hideous with their squawks. Then he tore down the enclosure to the pig pens and sent two sows and their litters grunting and squealing about the premises, and then he tore down the clothes lines on which a week's wash had been left out to dry. After tipping over the soft-soap barrel, the lye cask, and the rain-water tank, he encountered the tool house, which he partly demolished, tumbling the implements about. Finally he attacked a grindstone which stood under a tree, and throwing it up so that it was caught on his horns, he started for the house and banged heavily against the door.

Mr. Ellsworth was away from home, and his wife and daughters were alone in the house. From the noises they had heard they suspected that thieves were about, and Miss Ellsworth grasped a revolver and prepared her-self for any emergency. When she heard the pounding on the door she supposed that burglars or tramps were breaking in, and demanded to know who the intruders were and what they wanted. Getting no reply and the banging upon the door continuing, the brave girl fired a shot at a venture, when the door flew open and in rolled the grindstone, which had slipped from the sockets in its frame and fell at her feet. At first it was difficult to tell which was the most frightened, the girl or the bull, but it must have been the bull, for he beat a hasty retreat, and when Farmer Ellsworth returned he found the animal standing in Wilton tent, and for a week there was a riot every night that was worse than the original show. It took the whole police force of Oakland to protect the lives of those howling dervishes.

"At last Mother Woodworth was persuaded to pump the town, and the somnolent Oaklanders experienced the novelty of a quiet life. But she had sowed the seeds of lunacy, and a great crop of cranks sprang up. A wild-eyed Swede of the name of Erickson began to have bad dreams o' nights, and he said the Lord showed him in visions the destruction of Oakland, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, and Milwaukee. He saw the last three places shaken down by an earthquake, and the first two overwhelmed by a tidal wave. He went about telling those nightmares, and a grocer named Bennett caught the infection, and went half-crazy through the streets on a bicycle, shouting: 'Woe, woe unto you, Oakland is doomed! Flee to the mountains!' When the processions of business men trooped along Broadway from the trains, they saw this prophet astraddle of a wheel, flying through the streets and yelling his prediction of doom.

"Capt. Hunt, another sort of crank, with a mania for notoriety and an execrable habit of making incoherent speeches about everything under the sun, chased Bennett's horse, shouting every night at the top of his lungs to the people that Oakland wasn't doomed by a blamed sight, and telling them not to go to the mountains. Hunt claimed the gift of prophecy also. If Bennett's prophecy of doom should be fulfilled he would be honored by the people of the land of the Lord. Therefore, Hunt argued, if Oakland should not be destroyed on April 14, he, Hunt, having predicted that it would not, would be entitled to honor as the only true prophet. The spectacle of these two bedlamites chasing each other through the streets, each carrying a torch, excited all the other embryo lunatics, and every crank in Oakland crawled out of his lair and infested the streets. A half-witted boy turned out and drooled and shivered on every street corner, and was followed by the woebegones as a disciple and boy preacher. An addle-pated doctor and a fly-blown old maid joined the gang and held doom-sealing séances in a vacant store, taking care to nail boards over the windows to protect their meetings from hoodlum interference.

"All the weakminded and 'locoed' people in Oakland seemed to get the craze, and from dark until midnight the main street was a pandemonium of Salvation brass bands, corner preachers, delirious doom sealers, and fleeing woebegones with torches. They just pawed up things by the roots. Sane people got tired of it, and called on the police to enforce the laws against nuisances and street obstructions. Erickson was taken into custody, adjudged insane, and was sent to the asylum. The rest were not half so crazy to understand that, and they took to the hills, where they are camping out and waiting for the deluge. I see by the despatches in THE SUN that some of them have sold their property at low figures, but the buyers will get fooled. Bennett advised his crowd to insert in their deeds and bills of sale a clause setting forth that they sold because Oakland was to be destroyed by the wrath of God. Ostensibly that was to avoid being charged with misrepresentation, but, if I'm not much mistaken, the woebegones will come back and reclaim their property, pointing to that clause as proof that they were *non compos mentis* when they made the deeds. There will be fun among the hill tribes if that tidal wave has failed to show up to-day. I understand that Bennet sold his bicycle, but he'll wish he had it when that crank outfit strikes his trail."

Then Col. Juan D. McCarthy ordered another bottle, in honor of the glorious climate and its crop of cranks.

IS THIS REAL POLITICS?

Glees, Banjos, Tambourines, and Col. Shepard to Amuse the Eleventh.

James G. McMurray, the Chairman of the B. M. R. O. of the Eleventh district, threatens to make things hot for the members of the Executive Committee the next time they meet. He has been charged with running his organization on the plan of a minstrel show and without dignity. Mr. McMurray said last night that he had next to the biggest B. M. R. O. in the city, the biggest being John J. O'Brien's, in the Eighth, and that he had built it up by introducing various forms of amusement in the shape of a glee club, tambourine players, and banjoists, and had Col. Elliott F. Shepard as a candidate for Mayor.

"It would be a mighty good thing if the other organizations were run on the same plan," he said. "I don't make the people tired, I amuse them, and they come into the organization and help me build it up. I know the man who has made this charge against me, and I'll go for him at the next meeting."

Mr. McMurray was asked if he was in earnest in supporting Col. Shepard for Mayor. "I happened just like this," he said. "I went to the Colonel and asked him if he'd care if I got up a little boom for him for Mayor. He said he wouldn't mind, providing I didn't say he was a party to it. The Colonel's idea was that the boom would help him and help me too, and so I named him as a good candidate for Mayor."

The Eleventh District Republican Association is said to be preparing to make itself disagreeable to the B. M. R. O. of the district.

THE BARGE OFFICE READY FOR WORK.

Immigrants Will Still Get Their First View of America in Battery Park.

The Barge Office, Government Superintendent of Immigration Weber said yesterday, will be ready for the reception of immigrants on Friday, when the Government and the State Board of Emigration will cease working together. The immigrants will land at the south end of the Barge Office, and pass up two broad stairways to the newly made second floor. They will there be examined by the registry clerks and pass on to another stairway and out to liberty through the archway facing Battery Park. Many of the employees now at Castle Garden will be reemployed by the Government commissioner.

There will be two physicians at the Barge Office, Drs. Guiteras and Houghton. They will receive $1,200 a year. The female patients will be sent to the Long Island College Hospital and the males to the Marine Hospital at Staten Island. Insane immigrants will be sent at Government expense to the Bloomingdale and Amityville asylums. Surgeon-General Hamilton will have general charge of the medical staff. Dr. Houghton, once a sailor, will do the practical work at the Barge Office.

Capt. John L. Moore has got the contract for transferring passengers and baggage from the steamships to the Barge Office and thence to the railroad stations, under the direction of the Government Superintendent of Immigration.

No Alimony for Eva Hamilton.

Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court has denied Evangeline L. Hamilton's application for alimony and counsel fee pending the suit which Robert Ray Hamilton has brought to annul their marriage on the ground that she had a husband living when he made her his wife. When the motion was argued Mr. Hamilton's counsel stated that Mr. Hamilton had given Eva property worth $3,000 in the fall of 1889, which, because of her imprisonment at Trenton, she had not had an opportunity to spend. The Judge, in denying the motion, says the statement had not been denied, and that there was no explanation of what has become of that $3,000, nor why the defendant is without means to defend the action. The motion is denied, with leave to renew on papers showing what has become of the $3,000.

Title Ledgers.

Comptroller Myers has prepared an amendment to his bill providing for the appointment of official searchers in the Finance Department. The original bill was objected to by the Lawyers' Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and the amendment is intended to overcome this objection. It provides for the adoption of the system now used in Brooklyn, where ledgers are kept in which is entered the standing of every parcel of property, with reference to taxes, water rents, and other liens. The cost of getting this plan in working order will be nearly $50,000, and it will keep several experts busy for about a year. The employment of two experienced bookkeepers will be necessary to keep the ledgers up to date.

The First Rhode Island Shad.

WESTERLY, R. I., April 13.—John O. Lewis of East Greenwich took the first shad of the season in Rhode Island waters one day this week. It was a good sized and fat one. Shad are remarkably fat, as well as early this spring, a fact that is due to the open winter and plenitude of rain. It is an old country saying that shad come with "shad blossoms," blossoms on a beautiful swamp shrub, but it is weeks yet to shad blows. Several shad have been caught by Connecticut River fishermen, and all were large and fat.

A Two-horse Truck Goes Over a Two-year-old Girl.

Yetta Goldstein, 2 years old, of 58 Rutgers street, was run over in front of her home last night by a two-horse truck driven by Christopher Berger. The little girl was knocked down by the horses, and one of the wheels went over her chest. She is dead. Her father owns a candy store at the above address, and saw his child killed. Berger was arrested.

ILLICIT GAME SELLING.

Albany and Troy are Notable Offenders Against the Protective Law.

ALBANY, April 14.—Ever since the days when old Fort Orange was an advanced frontier trading post, Albany has been a central mart and depot for all kinds of game, whether of fur, fin, or feather. Possibly from this fact, Albanians have acquired a taste for game food, and demand it in season and out of season. This demand the dealers always seek to supply, with the result that "Sturgeontown" is fast becoming known both as a game centre and a rendezvous for mercantile game law violators. Scarce a year has passed since the game laws were enacted in their present restrictive form, that one or more of the Albany dealers has not been before the courts charged with having in possession and selling game out of season. Before the amendment which permitted game protectors to bring suit in other counties than where the offence was committed, the law was openly violated, and the violator stood trial, was convicted, and paid a fine of $15 or $20, which he could well afford to do out of the very handsome profits accruing from the illegal sale of game. Now suits are brought in Columbia county, and the defendants, fearing conviction, make haste to compromise at a cost of $150 and $200. Still the violations continue in a secret manner, and the game protectors of this vicinity have to resort to all sorts of dodges to detect the dealers in their illegal traffic. Last year several suits brought against Albany dealers were compromised on the condition that they refrain from such practices in future. But hardly had the several seasons for grouse or partridge and quail come to an end when they were detected in their old tricks again. As a result the preliminary papers in seven suits have just been served upon well-known dealers in Albany and Troy, with an aggregate of penalties attached amounting to $4,000. In Albany, William H. Coughtry, a fancy grocer and provision dealer, was detected selling quail—the season for which closes on Feb. 1—on the 7th, 11th, 12th, and 26th of March, 1890, and a record of thirty-nine birds sold was made out against him. The penalty for his several offences amounts to $975.

Joseph Clark, a well-known Albany dealer, against whom there is now pending a $2,000 suit brought by the Game and Fish Commission for a similar offence, has again been served with notice of a suit for penalties in the sum of $1,375. He is charged this time with having in his possession on the first day of January one grouse; Feb. 1, twenty-eight quail; Feb. 6, six quail; Feb. 7, six quail; Feb. 8, twelve quail, and Feb. 11, two quail, for all of which he is sued in a separate suit by Game Protector Matthew Kennedy and requested to pay $1,375.

L. M. Tinkham, also of Albany, is called upon to answer for the twenty grouse found in his possession on Jan. 1, for the ten on Jan. 7, and for selling twelve quail on March 12 and 26. The penalty for this wrongdoing is in all $1,050.

Gorman Brothers of Troy sold two grouse on Feb. 3 and six quail on Feb. 7, and are asked to settle for $200 and costs. George A. Templeton, also of Troy, sold on Feb. 7 $12 worth of quail from a penalty standpoint, but they were found only $5. Another Albanian of the same place sold the same number on the same day, and are sued for the same penalty, $150.

The chief cause for this continued violation of the law is the money there is in it. At almost any time the wealthy customers demand of their dealers game birds or fish or flesh, in the case of the partridge and the quail the demand never stops with the season, and the retail dealers find almost every year a large number of poor hunters and others who desire to use game very anxious to get their stock of game birds off their hands before an officer of the Game Commission drops down upon them. The retail dealer can thus buy quail for seventy-five cents or even sixty cents a dozen and at once turn them over to his customers at the old retail price of $2.50 and $1 per dozen. On many an occasion Albany retail dealers have gone to New York just prior to the close of the season for partridge and quail and bought up an entire stock at the above name, and have immediately realized from an advance of $2.50 and $1 on every dozen sold.

During the last two years there have been a greater number of illegal sales detected in Albany than usual, owing to the efforts of an extra employee of the Commission, who until very recently not known in this city. This man, however, made an independent move about a year ago which resulted disastrously to him. He made a personal complaint, as the law provides any citizen may do, against two very prominent Albanians, charging them with having game in their possession contrary to law. He had a clear case against them, but when it came to trial his witnesses had all been fixed, and swore directly contrary to what he expected. Then he was given to understand that it would go hard with him if he should bring on his own personal knowledge of the matter, and he was fairly frightened out of court after paying the costs himself. It did not, however, end there, for the animosity of these men and that of the dealers against whom he has testified, has pursued him, and prevented his getting a situation. Last year he secured a place in one of the offices of the D. and H. Railroad here, but had retained it but a short time when his enemies found him out and enlisted influences which caused his immediate superiors informed him they had no fault to find with his work but the fact had g