THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY WITH CHILI BY THE SENATE.

It Provides for a Commission to Settle the Claims of Citizens of the United States Against Chili—Efforts to Secure a Quorum in the House to Consider the Printing Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Senate to-day resolved to adjourn until Monday next. It soon afterward went into executive session, on motion of Mr. Sherman, and ratified the treaty with Chili providing for the appointment of a Commission to settle the claims of citizens of the United States against Chili. The treaty is the one brought to the United States by Minister Egan. It was transmitted to the Senate by President Harrison with his annual message and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. At the meeting of the committee yesterday it was voted to recommend its ratification. There was no discussion of the measure to-day, and no roll call was taken, but the Vice-President declared that it had received the votes of two-thirds of the Senators. Minister Egan was at the Capitol when the action of the Senate was taken, and after adjournment he received many congratulations upon this substantial result of his labors in Chili.

The report of Secretary of State Foster to the President, submitting the treaty to him, says: "There are many long-standing claims of American citizens against the Government of Chili. Some have been pending for over fifty years, others originated between 1850 and 1860; but the most important ones arose out of the Chilian-Peruvian war of 1879-83. Similar claims against Chili of the citizens of other governments have for the most part been satisfactorily settled. Early in the present year Mr. Egan reported a disposition on the part of the Chilian Government to agree with this Government upon some mode of settling all pending claims, removing thereby the only remaining causes of difference between the two Governments. Mr. Egan was instructed to undertake negotiations for that purpose, and the treaty was concluded which is transmitted herewith."

The articles of the treaty provide that claims of corporations, companies, private individuals, or citizens of the United States upon Chili, arising out of acts committed by the civil or military authorities of Chili while the claimant was not in the service of the enemies of Chili or voluntarily giving aid and comfort to the same, and, on the other hand, claims of citizens of Chili upon the United States arising under like circumstances, shall be referred to a Commission of three persons, one from Chili, one from the United States, and the third to be named by the President of the Swiss republic. The Commission shall meet at Washington within six months after ratification of the treaty, which ratifications must be exchanged prior to Feb. 7, 1893. All claims must be examined by the Commission and decided upon within six months from the date of their filing. Provision is made for the payment of the Commission, which shall in no case, however, exceed five per cent. of the amount. The findings of the Commission are to be considered by both parties "as a full, perfect, and final settlement of any and every claim upon either Government, and that every such claim, whether or not the same may have been presented to the notice of, made, preferred, or laid before the said Commission, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of said Commission, be treated and considered as finally settled, concluded, and barred."

The Senate also confirmed the following nominations:

William M. Stone of Iowa, Commissioner of the General Land Office; David P. Thompson of Oregon, to be Minister to Mexico; Wilson Seymour Potter of Pennsylvania, to be Minister to Italy; Edward C. Little of Kansas, Agent and Consul-General at Cairo, Egypt; Carvis M. Barr of Michigan, Consul at Valparaiso, Chili; John P. Hirich of Ohio, Consul at Antigua, West Indies; William S. Estes of Minnesota, Consul at Hamburg; William Heimke of Kansas, Consul at Chihuahua, Mexico; Orlando B. Baker of Iowa, Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil; Frank Forbes of California, Consul at Guaymas, Mexico; Louis A. Dent of the District of Columbia, Consul at Kingston, Jamaica; Charles H. Cowan of Illinois, Consul at Manila; Michael Goode of New York, Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at New York; John B. Gear of Iowa, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; George W. Miller, Collector of Internal Revenue at Pittsburgh, and a number of promotions in the Revenue Marine and Marine Hospital services.

House of Representatives.

The first business of the morning hour in the House was Mr. Herbert's motion to table Mr. Holman's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill terminating reductions in the engineer corps of the navy was yesterday passed. The yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. Herbert's motion and it was carried, 110 yeas, 86 nays. The motion to reconsider was lost.

Mr. Caldwell of Ohio introduced a bill reducing the postage on first-class matter, except postal cards, to one per cent. per half ounce.

Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.) introduced a resolution amending House rule No. 27 so that it shall read as follows:

"All business before committees of the House at the end of one session shall be resumed at the commencement of the next session of the same Congress, in the same manner as if no adjournment had been taken.

The present rule provides that unfinished business of the previous session be commenced after six days of the next session have been consumed.

The Public Printing bill was taken up, the seventy-sixth section being under consideration.

Mr. J. D. Taylor (Rep., Ohio) offered an amendment authorizing the printing of nautical almanacs when the Secretary of the Navy shall make such a request, the books to be placed on sale. He spoke at some length in favor of his proposition. The amendment was lost, 56 to 122.

Mr. Holman (Dem., Ind.) suggested that the time for general debate on the bill be limited to one hour. So many objections were made that it was agreed to allow a reasonable time for debate.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) spoke at some length in explanation and advocacy of the bill. He said that the probable annual reduction effected by the bill would aggregate from $250,000 to $300,000.

Mr. Holman opposed that feature of the bill which creates a superintendent of documents. He thought that extraordinary power would be conferred upon one individual. He believed that the authority and discrimination proposed to be conferred upon this superintendent should not be given to any one public officer.

Mr. Richardson suggested that this would be a reduction in salaries, but Mr. Holman said that salaries should go upon just the same principle that gravitation acts upon objects down. Mr. Holman devoted a considerable portion of his speech to the subject of economy, and said that it was some extravagances as were carried in this bill which caused serious apprehension for the future of our country. He would ask that the bill be recommitted in order that the provision for a superintendent of documents may be eliminated.

Mr. Richardson replied by saying that Mr. Holman sought to magnify nothing into importance by asserting that the creation of a minor bureau, superintended by a clerk employed by the Committee on Printing, would bankrupt, ruin, and destroy the country. He thought that a simple matter was being unduly exaggerated.

After some general discussion Mr. Richardson demanded the previous question on the Senate bill as amended. The bill was passed to a third reading.

Mr. Holman offered a motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Printing, with instructions to strike out the section relating to a superintendent of public documents.

Mr. Scott (Dem., Ill.) offered an amendment to Mr. Holman's motion, prohibiting the employment of apprentices in the Government Printing Office. Disagreed to.

On Mr. Holman's motion to recommit with instructions, a division resulted—76 yeas, 69 nays. The point of no quorum was raised, and, pending the appointment of tellers, the House adjourned.

A TYPESETTING CONTEST.

It Was Between Congressman Cummings and a Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The National Capital Press Club of this city are to have a novel and highly interesting entertainment at Albaugh's Opera House on Friday, the 16th inst. To-night the Press Club experienced great difficulty in regard to the printing of some circulars announcing the sale of seats for the coming entertainment. No typewriters were at hand, and the printing offices were closed, the printers having gone home. Congressman Amos J. Cummings, who happened to be in the Press Club, volunteered as a typesetter for the circulars, provided an open printing office could be found. At this announcement Walter Wellman, the Chicago *Record* correspondent and acting President of the Press Club, challenged Mr. Cummings to a typesetting contest. The challenge was accepted. The party started out and found a printing shop. Mr. Cummings inquired if it was a "rat" office, and, learning it was, he refused to enter it. Thereupon the contestants went to Gibson Bros., a union office, and went to work. Mr. Cummings had not set type in twenty-eight years, and Mr. Wellman had been away from the case for fifteen years. Both went to work at the circulars with a will. The light was bad and the room was hot. Mr. Cummings's eyeglasses would not stay on his nose, and he was forced to work without them. The result was that Mr. Wellman won the contest by four minutes. Copies of the circulars are at a premium to-night.

ARMED VESSELS ON THE LAKES.

A Divergence of Views Regarding the Modification of the Treaty of 1817.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Secretary of State Foster being asked whether a modification of the treaty of 1817 with regard to armed vessels on the lakes would be an advantage to this country, replied:

"That is not a question for the State Department to answer, but rather for the Senate to consider. I was asked to say whether the agreement was in force and I replied that it was."

"But you went further and recommended a modification of the treaty?"

"According to the agreement," replied the Secretary, "the armed vessel of each nation is to be of 100 tons burden and carry six 18-pound guns. A vessel of 100 tons would hardly be put in commission to-day, and 18-pound guns are obsolete. The arrangement needs to be modernized, and certainly in the direction of larger tonnage."

"If the United States desires to increase the size of its war vessel, would not England also place on the lakes the largest gunboat which could pass through the Welland Canal?"

"I cannot even anticipate the action of the Senate," was the Secretary's diplomatic answer, "much less predict what England will do."

The statement is made that a wide divergence of views is likely to prevail in the Senate on this question. Even Senator McMillan of Michigan, who introduced the resolution of inquiry to which the Secretary's letter is the answer, comes to the conclusion, after a full investigation of the subject, that England had everything to gain and the United States everything to lose by changing the treaty. He contrasted the almost barren shores of Canada with the populous and flourishing manufacturing cities on the American side of the lakes, and referred to the immense commerce in American vessels upon the great fresh water seas. To these interests a British gunboat of modern type would be a constant menace, for it must be remembered that a ship as large as the Petrel or the Yorktown could be sent through the Canadian canals.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest Happening In and Out of the Halls of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—In spite of all that has been said by the friends of Senator Mills to the contrary, there is an anti-Crisp movement at work in the House. When Gov. Sayres, who was one of the Mills leaders last winter, remarked a few days ago that there would be no opposition to the reelection of Speaker Crisp, he was probably not aware of the efforts of Messrs. Bynum, Tom Johnson, and others to supplant Speaker Crisp. To-day, while a few members of the House were following an uninteresting discussion of the Public Printing bill, several anti-Crisp consultations were held, and it is said to-night that Messrs. Bynum and Johnson have been commissioned to take charge of the canvass of William L. Wilson of West Virginia, who is to run in opposition to Speaker Crisp. Additional force is given to the anti-Crisp movement by the following statement from Clifton R. Breckinridge of Arkansas:

"There are," he said, "a number of gentlemen in the House who are opposed to the policy of the present organization. They have been talking the matter over informally for some time, and it appears to be developing more definitely now. I do not think it has gone so far as the selection of any candidate to run against Mr. Crisp, though several gentlemen are spoken of. What will be done will depend upon further developments. From what I know of the matter I do not think the opposition is confined to those who opposed Mr. Crisp before, nor does it include all who then opposed him. Some of his former supporters, I understand, are dissatisfied with the policies of the present House, and, on the other hand, some who opposed him before will this time support Mr. Crisp. I do not understand that it is definitely decided that a contest will be made, but there is a disposition that way, and if it develops sufficiently I suppose there will be a conference to settle what is to be done."

Pennsylvania will probably have a candidate for the Commissionship of Pensions in Capt. George W. Skinner of Fulton county, the State. Skinner has been a firm State Administration man and will have the support of Mr. Harrity. He is also a friend of Mr. Cleveland. Those backing Capt. Skinner say either the Commissionership of Pensions or an assistant Secretaryship will be given him.

The most prominent name before the President for appointment to the Assistant Secretaryship of the Treasury, made vacant by the resignation of A. B. Nettleton, is that of Genio M. Lambertson of Lincoln, Neb. It is rumored to-night that his nomination will be made tomorrow. Mr. Lambertson is about 45 years of age and a lawyer by profession. He is now United States District Attorney for Nebraska. He has been a member of the Legislature, and acted on several occasions as special attorney for the Department of Justice.

The resolutions introduced by Representatives Wilson of West Virginia and Dockery of Missouri, providing for an inquiry into the financial condition of the Treasury, formed the topic for discussion at a conference of the Democratic members of the Committee on Rules to-day. The resolutions were referred to that committee for action. At the conference it was agreed that the two measures could be consolidated in one, and it is probable that the Democratic members of the committee will agree to report this substitute to the House with a rule setting apart a time for its consideration. Mr. Dockery was present at the conference, but Mr. Wilson was absent, and when the Democratic members of the committee get together again Mr. Wilson's views will be heard and the substitute measure will probably be agreed upon. There is a unanimity of the Democratic members in favor of an investigation.

Orders have been issued at the Navy Department placing the United States ship Chicago out of commission. She is now at the New York Navy Yard and will be placed in dock to undergo a general overhauling; new boilers will be placed in her which will give her great horse power. The New York has been ordered to proceed to Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, to be fitted out, and when completed she will be assigned to the North Atlantic station as the flagship of that station.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Oates of Alabama requesting the Committee on Rules to set apart Jan. 13 for the consideration of the bill reported from the committee to provide for a uniform system of bankruptcy. The committee discussed, without reaching any conclusion, the bills introduced by Mr. Wolverton of Pennsylvania, to correct the abuses in the naturalization laws by marshals, clerks of courts, and others. The committee also heard an argument by Mr. Hooker of Mississippi in support of a bill he has introduced to change the time of meeting of Congress.

The Supervising Architect of the Treasury in his report says that operations are being conducted on new public buildings, for which the limit of cost aggregates $52,219,160.99, and in the repair of public buildings, which cost, to June 30, 1892, $83,254,440.22. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1892, the expenditures actually made aggregated $6,741,283.71, and at that date contract liabilities had been established and were existing aggregating $2,834,408.02, making a total of $9,575,691.73. Within a few months following said date further contract liabilities will be established to the extent of several millions more. He asks amendatory legislation for the acquisition of a site for and the construction of a Custom House building at New York and the sale of the old Custom House building. As to the Boston Custom House building, at New York, he says that after a careful study of the questions involved plans were prepared and approved for a building covering the entire block bounded by Washington, Christopher, Barrow, and Greenwich streets, two stories high, with construction such as to permit the addition of eight stories when Congress may deem such action necessary, and suggests that Congress at its present session consider the matter of increasing the limit of cost of the building to $1,700,000.

Governorship of Massachusetts Open Now to Any Citizen.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Gov. Russell has issued a proclamation regarding the passage of an amendment to the State Constitution, which does away with the qualification for the candidate for Governor, requiring that he shall "be seized of a freehold within the Commonwealth to the value of $5,000." In the proclamation he says: "I do hereby announce that the said article of Amendment has become a part of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and all the people of the Commonwealth are required to take notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly."

Gov. Russell Paid Nothing to be Re-elected.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—It cost Gov. William E. Russell nothing to be reelected to the Governorship. Although not required by law to furnish a statement, he has voluntarily made the following affidavit: "I, William E. Russell, hereby declare that neither as a candidate for nomination or for election to the office of Governor in 1892 have I paid or promised to pay any money, or expended or disbursed any money, or incurred or paid any expenses, except personal expenses for traveling and for the purposes mentioned in section 4, chapter 146, of the Acts of 1892, nor have I received any money for the purpose of said election."

LEFT HER HUSBAND'S HOME.

MRS. HELEN HOOKER STUYVESANT SANFORD SUES FOR DIVORCE.

She Accuses Her Husband of Years of Studied Insult and Abuse—He is Robert Sanford, a Wealthy Lawyer of Poughkeepsie—The Wife's Father was a United States Senator and Minister to England.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 8.—Society in this city is much disturbed over an estrangement between Robert Sanford, a wealthy lawyer, and his wife, which has culminated in Mrs. Sanford leaving her handsome home and announcing it to be her intention to begin an action against her husband for a bill of separation. An intimate acquaintance of the family says that Mrs. Sanford left her home on North Hamilton street the day after Thanksgiving, accompanied by her three daughters, the youngest of whom is 7 years old. They are now in New York city, where Mrs. Sanford has employed legal counsel to prosecute her suit against her husband. The friend of the family, in an interview, said:

"Mrs. Sanford has lived with her husband without his love and respect for a period of years, bearing a course of studied insult and abuse on his part until she can stand it no longer, and she purposes to seek relief in court. Mr. Sanford has a mania for keeping the windows of his house open during the coldest weather until his family have caught colds. Mrs. Sanford also says that her husband has assaulted her on several occasions. Shortly before Thanksgiving Mrs. Sanford was obliged to leave her home and for two nights she slept at the house of a neighbor. The day following Thanksgiving she left his house for good."

Mrs. Sanford has commenced her action in Queens county in order to avoid publicity, but Mr. Sanford has said that he would apply for a change of venue in order to have the case tried here, and would fight it to the bitter end. His defence is that his wife does not love him.

Mr. Sanford belongs to one of the oldest and most respectable families of New York. His home is one of the most beautiful places in Poughkeepsie. It is situated on North Hamilton street. The natural scenery about it has made it a favorite place for amateur artists from Vassar College and elsewhere. It is said that when Robert was born his father was nearly 90 years of age. Robert is known as an eccentric man, and is very wealthy. It is said that he owns $250,000 worth of property in New York, and his real estate here is among the most valuable in the city. Some years ago the Falkill, a beautiful stream which runs through his estate, became blocked with ice and there was danger of a freshet. He tied a rope around his waist and plunged into the stream to loosen and start the cakes of ice with a pike pole, while one of his employees held the end of the rope on the bank of the stream. It is his custom to wear top boots and other fashions of the English aristocracy, and he was the first to introduce those styles in Poughkeepsie when he came to court and tried a damage suit for misuse of his carriage. He is noted for his queer ideas on sanitation. Last summer, while his family were absent, he covered the pathways about his place and the margins of the sidewalks in front of his property with salt in great quantities. Then he covered the salt with sand and built ways of the quaint mansion in which he lives with a finer grade of salt. He declared that the sanitary condition of the place demanded that the salt should be thus used. These and other queer things have long made Mr. Sanford the talk of Poughkeepsie.

Mrs. Sanford was Miss Helen Hooker Stuyvesant of the North road when Mr. Sanford married her, twenty-five years ago. She is of the Stuyvesant family, a descendant of Peter Stuyvesant, whose homestead on the Hyde Park road has long been noted among the charming homes on the Hudson. She is a cultivated woman, and has been very active in works of charity here. Their eldest child is a son, 23 years of age, who is now attending Williams College. Several times of late Mrs. Sanford has felt obliged to leave the house at night, and once a policeman was sent for to prevent Mr. Sanford from doing harm, while the frightened woman took refuge in the house of a neighbor. Mrs. Sanford has resigned as President of the Indian Rights Association, with which society she has long been identified.

Robert Sanford said to a reporter to-night: "The principal trouble is all about money. My wife's fortune is gone. She is the daughter of the late Chancellor Stuyvesant of the Supreme Court, once United States Senator from New York, and once American Minister to England. When I married her she had a fortune. Now she is poor. They think I have a great fortune, but I have nothing of the sort. She always complained because I insisted on keeping the windows of the house open. She also accused me of being an habitual drunkard. I deny it. I drink my Dutch white wine when I want it, but I am not a drunkard. My wife always sided with the servants when I undertook to discipline them. My wife is a very nervous little woman. I think she means well, but has been put to this. They say I hit and knocked her down. I did nothing of the kind. I have not seen my family nor heard from them in weeks. I don't think my wife will come back."

ADJ.-GEN. PORTER'S REPORT.

What Was Demonstrated by the Experience of the State Troops at Buffalo.

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—Adj.-Gen. Porter to-day gave out that part of his annual report relating to the assembling of the troops at Buffalo at the time of the switchmen's strike. After showing the promptness with which the troops responded to the orders to assemble and march to Buffalo and commending the officers and men for their good conduct, the report says:

"It did not require the experience at Buffalo to demonstrate what supplies were needed for the National Guard. That tents, blankets, and cooking utensils were an absolute necessity is a matter that has always been understood, and that the State procured only a limited supply was well known. Frequent efforts to induce the Legislature to remedy this state of things have been made, but without success. It is now believed that the absolute necessity of measures to secure a thorough equipment of the military forces of the State will not fail to be appreciated, and when this result is secured the State will have a force, not only qualified as soldiers, but prepared to move at short notice for any service and in any emergency. It should be remembered to the credit of the troops that they responded promptly and with full ranks on the different occasions when they were called on, although they were not properly supplied.

"The one thing demonstrated at Buffalo, next to the patriotic spirit and soldierly qualities of the officers and men, was the great value of the camp of instruction at Peekskill and the system of instruction pursued there. So far from this experience in the field suggesting that any radical changes might well be made in this system, it was on the contrary clearly shown to the experienced observer, by the intelligent and soldierly manner in which the troops entered upon the duties assigned them, that the Peekskill methods are superior to any that have been proposed elsewhere."

The expense incurred and paid by the State up to Nov. 30 in this movement of troops of the First, Second, and Third brigades, under the law which pays, and pay only, of the separate companies and Fifth Battery of the Fourth brigade, amounted to $192,947.30, divided as follows:

Subsistence	$51,175.07
Transportation	48,972.71
Pay	84,209.85
Clothing, camp, and garrison equipage	6,211.11
Quartermasters' stores	2,427.16
Total	$192,947.30

State Campaign Expenses in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The report of Treasurer Wells of the Republican State Committee was filed with the City Clerk in accordance with the statutes. It shows that $52,945 was subscribed this year for carrying on the campaign, making, with the balance from last year, a working capital of $61,447. Of this fund $31,135 came through the hands of Gen. Draper, the Chairman, representing other personal contributions or those of the National Committee. Henry Cabot Lodge contributed about $7,000, Fred L. Ames, $2,000; Oliver Ames, $1,000; William C. Plunkett, $1,000. The total amount expended was $59,335. The Prohibition State Committee received $3,975 and expended $3,957.

To Give a Statue of Washington to France.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, New York City Chapter, met at Sherry's yesterday to raise funds for a statue of George Washington which they will present to France. There were musical selections and a lecture by Mrs. John Sherwood entitled "Belles of All Ages." Among those present were Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. Donald McLean, Miss Vanderpool, Miss Louise McAllister, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, and Mme. Sapio.

New York Central, best line to the West; 12 fast trains every day. See time table.—Adv.

TRICKED BY AN OLD GAME.

A Stranger on His Way to Europe Victimized by Bunco Men.

Charles Hutchings arrived in this city on Wednesday morning from St. Paul. He was on his way to England, but he fell in with a gang of bunco steerers and is now held as a witness in the House of Detention. On Wednesday afternoon Hutchings was accosted on Canal street by a stranger, who inquired if he was going to Europe. When he answered that he was, the stranger informed him that he was about to ship a valuable horse across, and that if Hutchings would take care of it on the voyage he would be liberally paid for his trouble. The stranger then took him to a stable, the location of which Hutchings does not remember. There they met a man called "Doctor." There were three or four horses in the stable.

The first stranger left Hutchings talking with the Doctor and went away, but soon after a man came in who wanted to buy one of the horses, offering $300 for it. The Doctor refused to sell to him because he was a dealer, but said that if he wanted the horse very much he could buy it through a third person. The stranger number two took Hutchings aside and told him that he would give him $30 commission if he would buy the horse for him. Hutchings jumped at the offer, and, after paying over the money to the Doctor, discovered that stranger number two had disappeared.

At that moment a man, who afterward proved to be Samuel J. Thompson, 25 years old, of 27 Second avenue, appeared. He remarked that Hutchings's friend had gone away, but offered to show where to find him. Hutchings went with Thompson, who led him by a roundabout way to Franklin square, where he quickly pointed to a fair middleman and told Hutchings that he would find his man there. Hutchings became suspicious and refused to enter the place unless his companion came, too. The latter refused, and after a dispute he suddenly dashed down the street toward the elevated station. Hutchings raised an outcry, and the fugitive was arrested.

Thompson was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, and was held in $3,000 bail for examination on Saturday. The police are searching for the other members of the gang of swindlers.

SAYS HIS WIFE HAS PERSECUTED HIM,

And Demands $50,000 Damages Against the Man Who Robbed Him of Her Affections.

The action of Egbert Witterdink to recover $50,000 damages from William Philippeau, a law student, for the alienation of the affections of Mrs. Mary J. Witterdink and for malicious persecution, came up yesterday before Judge Dugro of the Superior Court.

Witterdink was an importer of liquors at 116 Pearl street until about a year ago. He was married in May, 1873, and has five children, the eldest of whom is Gertrude, 19 years, and the next eldest Johanna, 16 years old. Philippeau, who, like the plaintiff, was born in Holland, became a visitor at the Witterdink residence in Prospect place, Brooklyn, in August, 1889, and subsequently lived with the family. By the summer of 1891 Witterdink asserts that Philippeau obtained such influence over his wife and two older daughters as to cause them to disregard his authority. In that summer his wife and daughters, Gertrude and Johanna, went against his remonstrance to Sayville in company with the defendant and Jacques Vandervegt. His wife and daughters lived there three weeks, surrounded by what he calls "an extravagant price," and Witterdink says he had to pay. Earlier in the acquaintance Philippeau became engaged to marry Gertrude, but Mrs. Witterdink had declared the marriage off.

Witterdink says he was arrested on complaint of his wife on Dec. 19, 1891, and was kept in the insane asylum at Flatbush until Feb. 14, 1892. She had him arrested again on April 26, 1892, still under the counsel of Philippeau, as Witterdink alleges, on the charge of being an habitual drunkard and vagrant. Justice Fitzsimons, of Brooklyn, dismissed the case on May 25. As soon as he was released he was again arrested on a charge of abandonment, but after a hearing on June 1 he was discharged.

Philippeau denies the charges.

MR. HULL'S FIFTH FIRE.

A Trifling Blaze This Time in His Apartments in the Gerlach.

Those of the 200 tenants of the Gerlach, 55 West Twenty-seventh street, who were asleep on the upper floors at 6 o'clock yesterday morning were awakened by the pungent odor of smoke and the cry of "Fire!" Before most of them had dressed and hurried to the elevator the fire was extinguished. The fire was on the eighth floor in a suite of apartments occupied by A. Gerard Hull. Mr. Hull is a wealthy gentleman of leisure, with a taste for collecting works of art, and had in his rooms curios which he values at $25,000. He awakened with a choking sensation in his throat, and found his room filled with smoke. He rushed to the speaking tube and notified the police. The firemen put out the flames with an extinguisher. The fire had extended only to the window curtain and the carpet.

This is the fifth experience Mr. Hull has had with fires. He was a guest in the Fifth Avenue Hotel in 1871 when it was burned and several of the domestics lost their lives. He was also in the Southern Hotel in St. Louis when that building was destroyed. His residence in Saratoga has been visited by fire twice.

Broke Up a Salvation Army Meeting.

A detachment of the Salvation Army has been holding meetings nightly for a month in a small hall at 232 East 125th street. Leland Sewell, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the band, was the complainant in the Harlem Police Court yesterday against Frederick Pratt, 20 years old, of 2,283 First avenue, whom he accuses of disturbing the meetings. Sewell told a long story of the trouble that the prisoner had helped create.

"There are a dozen fellows in Pratt's party," he said, "and they annoy us beyond endurance. The colored people attend our meetings. On Monday night the lads played a dangerous prank. One of them blew into a gas burner in the hall until he succeeded in extinguishing all the lights. There was a panic. The women screamed, and one old lady was knocked down and trampled on in the scramble to get out. On Wednesday night Pratt and his comrades tossed half a dozen packages of firecrackers among the audience. The boys escaped in the confusion which ensued.

Justice Voorhis fined Pratt $5.

Run Down by an American Express Wagon.

Bridget Connelly, who lives in Greenwich street, was run over by an American Express wagon last night as she was crossing Broadway, at Chambers street, with her husband and two children. The husband led the way, carrying a three-months' old child. Mrs. Connelly and her three-year-old boy were close behind. The wagon, driven by Joseph A. Phelan of 178 East Eighty-fourth street, came up the street rapidly. The shaft struck Mrs. Connelly, knocking her down. Both wheels went over her. Policeman Tate grabbed the horses' heads, the driver making no apparent effort to stop. The policeman took him to the station house. Mrs. Connelly is in Chambers Street Hospital with a badly injured leg.

Catherine Day, living at Leonia, N. J., was run over last evening at Broadway and Fulton street by a street car. She is in the Chambers Street Hospital with a fractured right thigh and forearm and internal injuries.

A Swindler in a Messenger Boy's Uniform.

For several days past a boy wearing the uniform of an American District messenger has been collecting money from business men down town for the messenger boys' Christmas fund. When the company heard this they declared that the boy was a swindler, and a detective was put on his track. Yesterday afternoon he arrested a boy in Wall street who was wearing a messenger's uniform, although not employed by the company. In the Tombs Police Court the prisoner said that he was Michael Flannery, 17 years old, of Brooklyn. He was remanded until to-day to give his alleged victims an opportunity to identify him.

The Castle Garden Water Front.

At yesterday's meeting of the Dock Commissioners it was ordered that $101,250 be paid Clement C. Moore for wharf property between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, North River.

A conflict has been going on between the Dock Board and the Park Commissioners over the control of water front in the vicinity of Castle Garden. The Dock Board received a communication from the Sinking Fund Commissioners saying that the water front property was under the jurisdiction of the Park Board.

Old $500 Bills Called In.

The Treasury Department has called in all the $500 bills issued prior to 1880. Assistant Treasurer Ellis said yesterday that these bills had been used principally by banks and other financial institutions. Some years ago it was discovered that there was a dangerous counterfeit of the series of 1878, but we did not believe that had anything to do with the order from the department. Neither did he think that any other counterfeit had been discovered. It was not unusual, he said, to recall old bills.

SWORE AT HER HUSBAND,

BUT MRS. DANIELL SAYS THAT HE HAD CURSED HER.

Now She is Suing Him for Separation—He is a Pillar of the Church and Also the Teacher of a Large Sunday School Class.

The suit of Ella A. Daniell against Philip B. Daniell, a trustee in the York Street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, for a separation on the ground of ill treatment, was tried yesterday before Judge Van Wyck in the City Court, Brooklyn. The couple were married in 1874, and have a five-year-old child. Mr. Daniell is a pillar in the old York Street Church and a teacher in the Sunday school.

Mrs. Daniell testified that her married life had been unruffled until about a year ago, since which time until their separation on Thanksgiving Day, her husband did not give her a moment of domestic peace.

"He swore at me," she said, "he called me a 'little trollop' and a 'hussy' and he threatened to strike me with a teapot. He took me by the arm one day and threw me into the clothes closet. He then grabbed me by the throat, sat down on the organ stool, and said: 'Well, I ought to give you a sound thrashing. I ought to pound you within an inch of your life.' During the past year he seemed to be completely oblivious of my presence."

When Mrs. Daniell was asked the cause of the change in her husband's manner toward her, she explained that in her opinion it was due to his infatuation for "a young lady member" of his class. The name of the young lady was not given during the proceedings, although it appears in some of Mrs. Daniell's preliminary affidavits. Lawyer Kneeland objected to all reference to "the young lady member," as the suit was simply brought for ill treatment.

"I have seen my husband," continued Mrs. Daniell, "frequently in the company of this person, and I spoke to her about it and she promised to treat him coolly in future. I saw no difference afterward, however, in their actions toward each other. When we separated, he told me to pack up my duds and get out."

"You were jealous, were you not, Mrs. Daniell?" asked Lawyer Kneeland.

"No, sir," she replied. "If I had been so, I would have been dead long before this. He was friendly with a good many girls. I tell you, men are treacherous things. I never said anything against this particular young woman. I always thought it was my husband's fault. I only said they were flirting. Mr. Daniell is a member of the choir in the York street church, and so is 'this person.' He used to take her home from choir meetings and church."

Q.—Your husband has a class in the Sunday school, too? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—You were a member of it? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Is it not a fact that the road from the school to this young woman's house is a lonely one after dark? A.—It is such a road that if I were a young woman and not sure of company home I should not have gone to church.

Q.—Then you think she should have stayed at home? A.—She might have gone home with her sister.

A.—Was Mr. Daniell often in the company of this young woman? A.—I know they went off together to sing at merry-go-rounds and sing with the sick. They left me at home. I know nothing against this young woman's character. I only know she is a little flirty. What I objected to was that all the affection he ever had for me was wrung from me by her.

Referring to one of their quarrels, Mrs. Daniell said:

"I believe I swore at my husband that day. He called me a liar. I said, 'Philip, I never swore in my life, but I will do it now,' and then I said, 'Philip, you are a damned liar.'"

Amelia Denise, the mother of the plaintiff, swore that the defendant had ordered her and his wife out of the house.

Mr. Daniell testified: "I have accompanied this young woman from church to her home at 178 Seamore street several times, but I did not make a practice of walking with her. I called on her as I did on all the other members of my class. I made no distinction. When I did visit her her mother was always in the room. I never threatened to strike my wife with a teapot or ill-treated her. We had our spats, and I used to swear at them, but never threatened her with any personal violence."

Judge Van Wyck reserved his decision.

SET A TRAP FOR HIS WIFE.

She Says She Confessed Because Her Head Ached and She was Weary of Denying.

Emil H. Podeyn, a carriage painter, had an action on trial before Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday in which he sought an absolute divorce from his wife Justina. While they were living at 197 Elm street, on Aug. 10, 1891, he trapped his wife, he says, into a confession before witnesses. He concealed his brother, Rudolph Podeyn, and Gustav Krohne behind clothes hanging on the wall of his room, and then called his wife in. He charged her with intimacy with Gustav Krohne, and she admitted it. Podeyn then said to her:

"Do you know that if I had witnesses to your statement I could get a divorce?"

"I suppose you could," she answered.

Podeyn then threw the clothes aside on the wall and she was confronted by the witnesses. Rudolph Podeyn and Krohne gave corroborative evidence of the incident.

Mrs. Podeyn testified yesterday that her husband had been teasing her about the visits of Whitehorn, and on this occasion, in order to tantalize him and make him quit teasing, as she was tired and wanted to go to bed, she admitted everything. She had a headache at the time, and had been annoyed beyond endurance by his jealousy.

William Hahn Has Good Luck at Last.

UTICA, Dec. 8.—William Hahn, a month ago a tramp, has just received information that he is heir to $100,000. Hahn has had a good many ups and downs, chiefly downs, and now that he has struck it rich he can scarcely believe in his good luck. He was born in New York city, of German parentage, 34 years ago. He learned the cabinetmakers' trade with Herman, the big furniture manufacturer. He went West in 1876, visiting several States. He put $800 in the Fidelity Bank in Cincinnati, and went to Alabama, and very soon learned that the bank had failed, and that his earnings had gone with it. Later he had his chest and face cut by a bursting wheel in a shop. Then his wife and child died. He went to Chicago, and in September began tramping eastward. He reached Utica on election day, and begged a job in a furniture factory. When he sent to Chicago for his tools he learned that they had been stolen. In a few days he was taken ill, and now, when again on the verge of financial embarrassment, he received a letter from the Burgomaster of Würzberg, Bavaria, saying that his deceased uncle has left him $100,000.

A City with a Bankrupt Treasury.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Dec. 8.—At a meeting of the Common Council last night the low condition of the city's finances was discussed at length. The city's employees and officers are walking around with city checks for their salaries in their pockets, many of them having been issued so long ago that the paper is nearly worn out. There is no money in the treasury to pay them, and the men cannot dispose of them unless at a sacrifice of 60 per cent. Some of the Aldermen are in favor of borrowing about $10,000 to pay up this indebtedness, but the Mayor advises the Council to revise the city charter, making provisions for an increase of the annual allowance for city purposes and to submit the proposition to the taxpayers. If they refuse the increase asked for, he would stop the city Government machinery and throw up the sponge. The annual allowance now is $50,000. The Mayor and Aldermen claim that $75,000 would not be a dollar too much.

Mr. Bennett Missing.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The police are looking for Morris Bennett, who has been missing for two weeks from his home on Green street. M. Newfield, Mrs Stenson, his landlady, and others fear foul play, as Bennett was heard to remark that a politician had threatened his life. Bennett is 55 years old. At one time he was quite wealthy in New York city, owning the Stenson House at the lower Broadway and Houston streds. He is a brother of ex-Alderman Bennett of New York, and of Jacob Bennett. Some trouble is said to have arisen between the Bennetts and Morris came to Chicago, where he contented himself with a minor political position. He was formerly in the New York Custom House under President Arthur. Bennett has many Washington friends who are anxious concerning his whereabouts.

A $30,000 Gift to a Newark Church.

Mrs. Thomas B. Peddie, widow of a wealthy trunk manufacturer in Newark, has just added a piece of property worth $30,000 to the magnificent gift which her husband made to the First Baptist Church of Newark. He gave the land and contributed a large share of the money to build the new church, which is one of the largest and finest in the city and is known as the Peddie Memorial. Now Mrs. Peddie has added the land adjoining the church on Broad street, and a handsome parish building will be erected. The new structure will contain a library, gymnasium, meeting rooms, and classrooms for technical instruction.

THREE YOUTHFUL RAKES

Found in the Street Too Drunk to Walk to the Police Station.

Three small figures lying on the steps of a house in Leroy street late on Wednesday night attracted the attention of Policeman Hallenbeck of the Charles street station. He tried to awake the boys and found that they were dead drunk. An empty whiskey bottle lying beside them told the story. Procuring a cart, the policeman took his prisoners to St. Vincent's Hospital, where vigorous use of the stomach pump saved the boys' lives. They were taken to Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. They gave their names as Michael Barry, 13 years old, of 515 Washington street; John Dowling, 10 years old, of 36 Morton street, and Andrew Dugan, 12 years old, of 500 Washington street. The boys are frequenters of the "Happy Home" on Washington