THIS BILL JUST A MASK.

The "Harness Niagara" Company May Be Behind the Donaldson Job.

ANDREWS A MERE FIGUREHEAD

Seeking Entrance to New York Through the Hudson River Transportation Co.

GIGANTIC MONOPOLY PLANNED.

Just a Scheme to Give the Whole State Over to the Senators' Friends.

While the Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means at Albany are conducting the investigation into the State's contract with the Cataract General Electric Company it might be well for them to endeavor to discover if the "Hudson River Transportation Company" is not one of the jobs of this monster monopoly.

It might also be well for the Committees to learn from Senator Donaldson what he meant by introducing such a scandalous bill into the Legislature. Incidentally it would not be a bad idea to find out who is back of Senator Donaldson and the alleged authors of this scheme.

Charles R. Huntley, of the General Electric Company, calls the Hudson River Cataract concern the "most sweeping monopoly we have ever had."

"The Evening World" called attention to the measure in an article published on March 10.

The Donaldson bill provides that the right be given to the so-called Hudson River Transportation Company to parallel any railroad, canal, telegraph or telephone line in New York State, and to control the canals, rivers and other waterways as well.

Gov. Flower seems to have lent himself to the Niagara contract scheme, having signed the contract while a bill to repeal the power of the Superintendent of Public Works to make such a contract was pending in the Legislature. It also appears that the draft of the contract was prepared in the Governor's office. Now the Legislature would like to know what it all means. The contract is considered little more than a steal, but it is a picayune affair in comparison with the Hudson River Transportation Company job. That is simply a marvel. The men who act as sponsors for the concern are thought to be mere figureheads. Thomas C. Platt is known to be interested in the Niagara Company. The men whose names are connected with the Hudson River scheme are Henry C. Andrews, a lawyer at 2 Wall street; his clerk, William J. Meagher, and Parker C. Chandler, an attorney of Boston.

The fact that three comparatively unknown men such as these should ask the Legislature of New York to grant powers to them to practically control the transportation facilities of the State does not seem to have impressed Senator Donaldson as being strange, for the bill was not only introduced by him but pushed and stood a good chance of passing until "The Evening World" exposed it. The belief is strong that the Niagara Company lobby was behind the job. That is the best explanation of the affair. The Niagara Company, by reason of the contract to which Gov. Flower was a party, already controlled the canals, but an entrance to New York was denied to it. The Hudson River Transportation job lifted the gates and placed the Empire City as well as the Empire State at the mercy of the great monopoly.

The Niagara Company, which is now known as the Cataract General Electric Company, has "harnessed" Niagara and proposes to supply electricity, not only for lighting purposes, but for transportation as well, to all New York State. It is the intention to use its power on the canals, in the cities and in the towns. The cheapness of its motive power—the ceaseless fall of the waters at the great cataract—enables it to drive competing companies out of the field, and now it seems it aimed at controlling not only the waterways and the electrical companies, but the railroads of New York.

Six companies seem to be mixed up in this gigantic monopoly. They are:
The Cataract Construction Company.
Niagara Falls Power Company.
Niagara Development Company.
Niagara Junction Railway Company.
Hudson River Railroad and Terminal Company.
Hudson River Transportation Company.

Four million dollars has been invested in the enterprise, and four times four millions are at the command of the monopoly's managers.

The original organization, the Niagara Falls Power Company, was formed six or eight years ago, by Edward D. Adams, of the New York banking-house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., of 120 Broadway.

The syndicate comprises representatives of New York, London and Paris capital, and is said to be the strongest and richest ever organized in this country.

Among those interested are ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, ex-Mayor Hugh Grant, ex-Senator J. P. Vedder, Drexel, Morgan & Co., H. M. Taber, H. K. Vanderpoel, Lanier & Co., D. O. Mills, Brown Brothers & Co., Morris K. Jesup, August Belmont & Co., Isaac N. Seligman, George S. Bowdoin, C. H. Coster, H. McK. Twombly, A. J. Forbes Leith, Charles F. Clark, Edward A. Wickes, F. W. Whridge, Francis Lynde Stetson, William H. Rankine, Charles A. Sweet, and Joseph Laroque.

The Niagara Falls Power Company is now relegated to the background, and in its place is the Cataract Construction Company. This institution is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey and New York, and alleges to have the modest capital of $25,000. Edward D. Adams is President, Edward A. Wickes Vice-President, and William B. Rankine the Secretary of the Company.

Of the half-dozen auxiliary organizations very little is known, and officers and directors are not using their names for publication.

The Cataract syndicate began operations as far back as 1886 by securing control of all the land on each side of the river at Niagara Falls, thus assuming ownership and control of the falls, and the water of Niagara River as well.

The world was searched for engineering talent, and Prof. George Forbes and Prof. W. Cawthorne Unwin, of London; Clemens Herschell, of New York; Dr. Coleman Sellers, of Philadelphia, and others were employed.

A tunnel was constructed under Niagara Falls, $4,000,000 was expended, and a short time ago it was announced that Niagara was "harnessed," and that the greatest electrical engineering experiment of the century had been successful.

It was at first supposed that the syndicate was putting up a big hydraulic plant to supply electricity for local use at Niagara Falls. But the truth became known when it was learned that 1,000,000 horse-power was to be generated at the Falls, more than enough to equal the water power in use in America.

Electricity generated in Niagara Falls is to be distributed to New York, Philadelphia and as far away as Chicago.

That is, it will be if favorable legislation is obtained. Through the making of the contract in regard to the canals the monopoly obtained control of those waterways, but all the approaches to New York were in the hands of the old established companies. To get around that obstacle it was necessary to obtain special privileges from the Legislature. Senator Donaldson's bill giving everything above and below the earth to the Hudson River Transportation Company fitted the Cataract Company's needs to a nicety.

An "Evening World" reporter asked Mr. Andrews about the scheme of which he is the ostensible parent, and inquired if his concern had any connection with the Niagara Company. Mr. Andrews is a great smiler. He said:

"I don't know anything (smiles) about the Niagara Falls Company, or the Nicaragua Canal Company, or the (smiles), nor the Panama Canal Company, nor the route to the North Pole (laughter). I only want to get a charter to bring water from up the State (smiles again), and indirectly to use the Hudson River tunnel."

"What about the electricity clause in your bill?"

"Well, I'll tell you," said Mr. Andrews smiling again. "The Hudson River tunnel is twenty-four feet in diameter, allowing the passage of Pullman palace cars. When the new bridge is built the railroad will abandon the tunnel. Six feet out of the twenty-four is all we need for our water pipes. This leaves eighteen feet, which we can utilize for cables carrying light and power, telephone wires and other things. It is better to carry cables through the tunnel than to lay them on the bed of the river, where they may get broken."

The Cataract Company has offices at 15 Broad street.

"We are simply building a great electrical plant at Niagara Falls," said Vice-President Wickes, "to sell our power to all applicants. I know nothing of the Hudson River Transportation Company, except that we expect this Company to come to us for power, the same as any other large company which wants to purchase electricity."

Charles R. Huntley, who is the manager of the General Electrical Company at Buffalo, said:

"No company now in existence can compete with an octopus of the character the Niagara will assume when it is fully under way. The extent of the scheme is shown in Senator Donaldson's bill, which gives almost unlimited privileges to the Hudson River Transportation Company. To give the State Canal franchise to the Cataract Company was an outrage. This is the most sweeping monopoly we have ever had, and it should not be tolerated an instant by the people of the State. To give the canal to this Company as a highway for their cables is a disgrace to the Legislature."

Once in control of the electrical business of the State the monopoly will not only have "harnessed Niagara," but will have harnessed the people of this State as well.

JUDGE FITZSIMONS ANGRY.

Didn't Like a Lawyer's Remark in the Coroner Shea Case.

Coroner John B. Shea was ill in bed at his Fordham home to-day, and a tilt occured in Judge Fitzsimons's City Court in consequence.

Bernard Stern has a judgment for a champagne bill against the Coroner for $188 27. The execution was returned unsatisfied. Supplementary proceedings followed. Coroner Shea failed to appear for examination. An order was issued for him to appear to-day and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. His lawyer, John Tierney told the Court that Shea was ill, Michael Quinland, counsel for Stern, smiled satirically.

"Do you mean to say Coroner Shea is not ill?" demanded Tierney.

"Oh, not at all. It seems strange, however, it he relies on the Court to aid him," replied Quinland.

This roused Judge Fitzsimons's wrath. He thundered:

"I don't like that remark. You had no right to utter such words. They imply that I would aid Mr. Shea improperly."

The lawyer disclaimed any such meaning, and the Court was mollified. Then the lawyers wrangled on the question of costs, in the course of which each accused the other of acting in bad faith, but Judge Fitzsimons ended it all by taxing Shea $15 costs and adjourning the hearing for a week.

The champagne bill was contracted when Shea was proprietor of the "Curio" saloon, 12 Centre street.

TO SETTLE A STRIKE.

Bishop Potter and Others Agree to Act as Arbitrators.

Bishop Henry C. Potter, Seth Low, Josephine Shaw Lowell, Edward King and John N. Bogert have volunteered to act as a Board to arbitrate the differences existing between the striking shoemakers and their employer, John J. Lattemann.

Bishop Potter said this morning that as yet he had received no word from the strikers. At the latter's headquarters, however, it was said that a letter of acceptance had been forwarded to John N. Bogert, Secretary of the Church Association for the Improvement of the Condition of Labor, and that a conference would probably take place this afternoon or to-morrow. The Board will receive the statements of all interested in the strike, and it is believed that the differences will be adjusted.

ASTORIA STRIKE STILL ON.

Silk Weavers Object to Working Overtime Without Extra Pay.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 27.—The silk weavers in the Astoria factory are still out, and there seems to be little prospect of their resuming work to-day. There are only fifty men at work this afternoon, as 250 weavers went on a strike last night.

Supt. Charles Mackmann posted a notice in the factory stating that if any of the employees did not comply with the rules of the Company they could quit work There are 190 looms in operation at the factory. The strikers say they went out becouse the firm required them to work overtime without any compensation.

Supt. Mackmann waited upon Chief of Police Wood this morning, and the latter went to the mills with details of police, but found the strikers orderly.

LEVY COULD HAVE ESCAPED.

Administrators Lose in a Hotel Royal Suit.

An action for damages arising out of the Hotel Royal fire came up before Justice Barrett, of the Supreme Court, to-day. The case was brought by Moses S. Levy and Mitchell May as administrators of the late Harry J. Levy, who lost his life in the fire. Richard Meares and Charles H. Phelps, who conducted the hotel, and Hyman Israel, the owner of the building, were the defendants.

Mr. Levy was the last person to retire in the hotel on the night of the fire. He was found in bed unconscious and terribly burned. He died soon after being taken out. The Judge dismissed the case. It appeared that there was a fire-escape at his room window by which he might have escaped if he had awakened in time.

SHAPING MEYER'S NEW TRIAL.

Witness Muller Confers with Assistant District-Attorney McIntyre.

Carl Muller, alias August Wimmers, the chief witness against Dr. Henry C. F. Meyer, the alleged poisoner of Ludwig Brandt, alias Baum, was in conference for several hours to-day with Assistant District-Attorney McIntyre. Miller having been brought from the House of Detention for that purpose. Muller was returned to the House of Detention when Mr. McIntyre finished with him.

SEIZE THE BOGUS PAPERS.

(Continued from First Page.)

to hear the questions he put to the would-be citizens.

"I refuse at least one-tenth of the applicants," said Judge Giegerich, as he entered the court-room.

There were at least a score of men awaiting the Judge's arrival.

As they, with their witnesses, came before the Judge he questioned them closely as to their residence in this country, making them in many cases state where they had lived since their arrival here and the time they had lived in each place.

The witnesses were also closely questioned and in some cases, where the answers were not satisfactory, the applicants were rejected.

The authorities could readily discover what naturalization papers have been fraudulently issued. Reporters of "The Evening World" took names from the naturalization list of last October haphazard and had no trouble in discovering frauds that illustrate how widespread this scandal.

Gerardo Gorgo obtained his full papers on Oct. 23 last, and then swore he lived at 37 Oak street. Like all the others, he swore he had arrived here under the age of eighteen years in order to avoid the production of first papers. Mr. Gorgo, if he does exist, is not known at that address. None of the Italians found there had ever heard of him and the housekeeper denied that he had ever lived there.

Gorgo's witness before the Common Pleas Court was Michele Mercurio. The address given by the latter, according to the Court index, was 240 Oliver street. There is no such number. Oliver street stops at 104, that being the East River front.

Concerning the papers obtained by Donato Gerardi on Oct. 19 there seems to be considerable doubt as to their legality. Gerardi swore he lived at 260 Livingston street, and that he came here a minor. The janitress of the building says such a person never lived at that address. The house is occupied exclusively by Hebrews.

Gerardi's witness was Charles Kesselman, of 158 Clinton street, and the latter was found by an "Evening World" reporter this afternoon. When asked if he had appeared as a witness for Gerardi, Kesselman replied:

"Gerardi! Let me see. Where does he live?"

Kesselman was surprised for a moment; then he said he did know the man and had appeared as his witness.

"Well," he added, "I have known the man for several years. He is now about thirty-two years old, but I did not swear he came here as a minor. He asked me to identify him and I did. I know he is straight. He keeps a dining-room."

Luigi Paglia, who, on Oct. 4, obtained full papers on the same plea of being a minor, and who said he lived at 81 Oliver street, is not known there.

The basement is occupied by an Irishwoman who has lived in the house seven years. She said no such man as Paglia ever lived in the house.

His witness in the Court of Common Pleas was Fred V. Lillibridge, of 24 West Ninth street. The directory for 1893 does not show such a name.

Antonio Chiappetta, of 206 Grand street, obtained his papers on Oct. 21, swearing that he had arrived here under the age of eighteen years. Antonio Catazlo, of the same address, appeared as the witness. Both men did live at the house named, but moved away on Jan 1. Chiappetta is forty-five years old and speaks little if any English. It is not believed that he came here under eighteen years.

Robert Bunora, of 65 Mott street, received his papers on Oct. 24, and John Velotta, of 65 Mott street, was the witness. On the same day Pat Vallette, of 65 Mott street, was given his papers and John Vallette was the witness. The rightful name of this family is Velotta, and as no one by the name of Vallette was found at 65 Mott street or any trace of such persons by an "Evening World" reporter to-day it is apparent that the appearance of the two names here very similar on the record of the Court is due to a clerical mistake. John Velotta, the witness in both cases, is the father of Pat Velotta, and is an old man who has lived in this country for many years. There can be no doubt that his son was entitled to his papers under the eighteen year law, but both father and son disclaimed any knowledge of Bunora, and no person by that name could be found in the house.

Michael Marrone, of 85 Mott street, who received his papers on Oct. 28, could not be found at that address. A tailor, who has been in business on the first floor for years, said he had never heard of a man by that name, although he mentioned several Italians who had names somewhat similar. In the corner saloon, Marrone never was heard of, and at 101 Baxter street no such person as William Kelly, the witness in the case, could be found.

Donato J. Criale, received papers on Oct. 20 from 54 Mott street. The house was used then and is still occupied as a tin shop, and the proprietor has his wares stored away on both floors of the building and swears that he said he had never heard of Criale, or of any one of that name. There are no Italian families in the building. Theodore Martin, of 57 Mulberry street, the witness for Criale, could not be found.

Giuseppe Serrafino took out papers Oct. 25, and swore that he lived at 44 Baxter street. His witness was Michael Zulti, alleged to live at 170 Leonard street.

The people living at 44 Baxter street, say they never heard of Serrafino. One woman stated she had resided there for six years, and she was positive no one of that name had lived there during that time. Mrs. Alveta, living with her husband on the third floor, said that her maiden name was Serrafino, and that she had no relatives other than her husband and children. She would have known if any one of the same name as her own before her marriage had lived there.

At 170 Leonard street, where Zulti, the witness was supposed to live, no one of that name could be found.

Tomaso Sonele took out his papers Oct. 25, and swore he lived at 32 Baxter street. All of the tenants at that place were questioned, but none of them had ever heard of the man. The witness in this instance was Angelo Ponte, no address. They said they had never heard of this individual either.

All the Italian colony is delighted at "The Evening World's" exposure of the naturalization gang.

Dr. Luigi Roversi, editor of Il Progresso Italo-Americano, said: "The work of 'The Evening World' is a splendid thing. No Italian who is honest can help but applaud the men who made this disclosure. It is the greatest crime that can be committed against the State and the Republic for a person to become a citizen by fraud, and it is a blot on the Italian colony which we will all be glad to have wiped out.

"De Vito I believe to be an ignorant man, who, if he has committed this crime as charged, must have been the tool of others who are more responsible than he. Il Progresso Italo-Americano applauds 'The Evening World.'"

Frank La Maida, banker at 124 Mulberry street, brother of Carlo La Maida, Republican leader of the Assembly in the Eighth District last Fall, said: "We are all glad of this, but I am afraid for the Mancinis. I am afraid these men will be killed."

Carlo La Maida—It is a fine thing for the Republican party and the Italian colony. It is a blow at Tammany Hall from which it will not easily recover.

P. Ardreoli, of 124 Mulberry street—The Italian colony is full of praise for "The Evenig World," and for the Mancini brothers, to whom they owe this exposure of a fraud which has been a shame to every Italian in the city.

Sig. Centoni, of Centoni & Co., bankers on Wall street—I am very glad, very glad. "The Evening World's" exposure will have a splendid effect. It will prevent a repetition of the crimes which have disgraced the city, Tammany Hall, and the Italian colony.

Vincenzo Palumbo, banker, 193 Mott street—You have done a great thing for the Italians, and I am glad this crying shame has been exposed. There are hundreds of honest Italians in the city who will rejoice. It is a great wrong that men who resort to knavery and deceit should be able to gain such a tremendous advantage over the honest and industrious as this traffic in citizen papers has given them. Only the base and the vicious will be sorry for De Vito's fall.

Sig. Bolognese, member of the firm of Hatfield & Co., of Wall street—"The Evening World" has rendered a service to the city for which it deserves a monument.

G. Cuneo a wealthy banker—It is to be deplored that such a state of affairs should exist in the Italian colony. The revelation of "The Evening World" was a surprise to me, as I am sure it was also to many of my friends.

G. Asselta, banker, of Mott street—It is a satisfaction to see De Vito caught, and I hope that the other conspirators will be arrested, too.

Dr. D. Saladino, 370 Broome street—"The Evening World" has rendered a great service to the Italian colony. I am pleased at the result.

Lawyer De Marzio, of 87 Bayard street—I feel deeply the shame which has been cast upon the Italian colony, but I rejoice that the men who are most responsible for it are to be punished at last.

John Sergi, one of the best-known members of the colony—This traffic in citizen papers has been going on for years, and I have had evidence that they could be readily obtained.

Send Them to Prison.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

"The New York World's" disclosure of the wholesale issue of fraudulent naturalization papers is too circumstantial and too well attested on its face to be lightly regarded, and it leaves no room for question that the shameful business, carried on so widely and so openly, must have had connivance in some high quarter. Now that the business has been exposed, it should be made extremely hazardous for those holding the fictitious papers to attempt to make use of them in future elections, while those concerned in issuing them should be made to travel without delay the railroad on which Boss McKane was recently a passenger.

O'BRIEN AND MEAKIM NAMED.

Appointed Collector and Clerk of Markets Respectively.

One a Butcher, the Other Excise Board's Ex-President.

Comptroller Fitch this afternoon appointed David O'Brien Collector of Markets at $4,000 a year and Alexander Meakim Clerk of Markets at $3,000 a year.

Mr. O'Brien succeeds John A. Sullivan, formerly Internal Revenue Collector, who expects to be reappointed to his old position by Mr. Cleveland. Mr. O'Brien is a brother of Justice Morgan J. O'Brien. He is a butcher in West Washington Market, President of the Washington Men's Association, and a member of the Produce Exchange. In politics he is a Tammany man.

Mr. Meakim made a clean record as President of the Excise Board. He is not identified with any political faction, but was an active Cleveland man. He was a leader in and organizer of the business men's movement in behalf of Mr. Cleveland.

He comes from an old Maryland Revolutionary family, is a veteran of the late war and also a member of the Produce Exchange. Mr. Meakim had the indorsement of members of the Produce Exchange and business men irrespective of party.

WANT ACCOUNTS CONFIRMED.

Arguments Heard on the Fayerweather Executors' Application.

Thomas G. Ritch, Henry B. Vaughan and Justus L. Buckley, executors and trustees of the estate of the late Daniel B. Fayerweather, applied to Surrogate Fitzgerald to-day to confirm their accounting filed several days ago, showing an expenditure of about $800,000.

Their report showed that they had paid to the various colleges about $625,000. Among the other items was one of $23,800 paid to Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, the lawyers, and another of $16,635 paid to Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford.

Counsel for some of the litigants opposed the confirmation of the accounting on the ground that no accounting should be made until after Judge Truax has rendered his decision in the suit in equity.

The arguments have not been finished.

THOSE CITY HALL PLANS.

Alderman Prague Wants the Commission Compelled to Accept Six.

Alderman Prague, who is an architect, in the Board of Aldermen to-day championed the cause of his confreres, who made competitive plans for the proposed new City Hall.

He introduced a resolution calling on the Building Commission to explain the reason why it has not acted on the plans ere this, and requesting the Corporation Counsel to give an opinion as to whether the Commission is not bound by the conditions of the competition to accept the six best plans and pay for them.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Works. The Mayor is the Chairman of the Building Commission, and he wasn ot consulted about the resolution.

A COURT WITHOUT OFFICERS.

The Services of Republican Appointees Again Declined.

The Lee Avenue Civil Court, Williamsburg, worried along without any court officers to-day.

As told in "The Evening World," Justice Murphy objected to the three Democrats who were there being replaced by Republicans.

The men reported for duty again to-day, and were told that there was no need of their services.

TO-DAY'S HORSE SALE.

Harriman Stock Bring Fair Prices at the American Institute.

The seventeenth annual combination sale of trotting stock owned by prominent breeders and fanciers, by Peter C. Kellogg, auctioneer, commenced at 10 o'clock this morning at the American Institute. There was a large crowd present. The horses showed up in fine form, and the prices realized were fair.

The stock of E. H. Harriman, of Arden, N. Y., was sold as follows:

Beatrix Arden, br. f., 1890, by Albert W., 2.20, dam Ruth; purchased by Samuel Wilken, Chester, N. Y. $240
Miss Arden, b. f., 1890, by Albert W., 2.20, dam Miss Ryan; H. F. Beecher, Yonkers 120
Della Wood, b. m., 1888, by Del Pasa, dam Young Woodbine; H. Bain, Newburg, N. Y. 210
Elysia, b. m., 1884, by Neptagon, dam Ella Atwood; Guy Miller, Chester, N. Y. 250
Floribel, b. f., 1892, by Nut Pan, 2.24 1-2, pacing, dam Flora B.; E. Mills, Jersey City 130
Nelly Stout, b. f., 1890, by Rocklinchum, dam Lady Daylight, same purchaser 250

The noted trotting stallion Stamboul, 2.07 1-2, owned by Mr. Harriman, was on exhibition, being shown in the ring with his colts. The Stamboul colts were the most fancied and brought the best prices.

Among the well-known horseman were: J. C. De La Vergne, Monroe Salisbury, T. J. Havemeyer, W. H. Snyder, W. C. Trimble, E. R. Bowne, Ike Woodruff, J. L. Ferguson, J. P. N. Willis and C. K. Bates.

STUFFED BY SUTHERLAND.

(Continued from First Page.)

devoted to assume an appearance of gayety or indifference at first, but as the Court got down to business, their anxiety plainly increased.

They had to wait in the crowded court-room for nearly two hours before Justice Brown was ready to have them arraigned for sentence. A large part of this time was taken up with a consultation between the Justice and the counsel for the prosecution in the former's private room.

At length, a few minutes after 11, Justice Brown took his seat upon the bench and announced that he was ready to proceed.

Mr. Shepard, in moving for sentence, read a long statement, in which he stated that very important information had been given to the prosecution by the inspectors who had pleaded guilty.

This information had shown beyond a doubt that they had all been terrorized by McKane, who had taken advantage of their poverty to compel them to obey his orders.

They all admitted they had been ordered by him to conceal the registration lists, and that he directed and carried out the conspiracy, with the assistance of Newton and Sutherland, to prevent Mr. Gaynor's men from copying the Gravesend registration lists.

Mr. Shepard said in part:

"We are clear that in respect of criminal intent there is a very great distance between the case of McKane and the case of these inspectors, even though in strict law the crimes may be the same. Indeed, the information which we have within the past three days received from the inspectors has greatly heightened our impression of McKane's wickedness in devising and carrying through this gross fraud.

"The manner in which he availed himself of the necessities of poor men, or of men the continuance of whose business depended upon his favor would, had it been as fully and precisely known at the time of his sentence as it is now, have justified, in our opinion, a materially heavier punishment than that to which the Court has sentenced him. The same considerations induce us to now submit to the Court the cases of the inspectors as cases proper for leniency.

"In the presence and with the consent of the inspectors of those districts and during election day in 1893 the ballot boxes were repeatedly opened and ballots thurst into them by the hands of Sutherland, now a convict and a fugitive. Names were thereupon entered upon the poll lists in blanks left for the purpose of persons who never voted, even if such persons existed at all. This was done through the more immediate procurement of Sutherland and of Newton, now also a convict, and also, as we believe and are informed by these inspectors, of others not this morning before the Court; and all of it, as appears from the evidence in the first case tried and from the statements of these inspectors, was done under the general control and direction of John Y. McKane.

"In the case of Newton, it is proper to add that if, at the time his plea of guilty was accepted, the prosecution had had the testimony which within a few hours afterwards was furnished by the inspectors, the prosecution would not have accepted his plea of guilty for anything less than a felony.

"The Attorney-General will probably be constrained to ask the court to summon another Grand Jury in May in order to deal with Sutherland more adequately, and with some persons not yet indicted, whom we now believe to have been responsible in substance to a degree for the crime of which these prisoners have pleaded guilty, and of other crimes which were committed in the course of the execution of the conspiracy."

Mr. Shepard took up the case of each inspector separately, and showed the hold which McKane had possessed upon him, and how he had exercised the terrorism which compelled his tool to do his bidding.

After Mr. Shepard had finished, Lawyer Edward Barnum made a plea in behalf of Cohen, and Chas. Hirsch appealed for clemency in the cases of Bader, Bausenwein, Lyon and Ryan, while Lawyer John B. Shannahan asked for mercy towards Steubenbord.

Before pronouncing sentence Justice Brown said he had considered the case of each defendant carefully, and had received all the information possible from the counsel for the prosecution as well as from the prisoners themselves.

He was, therefore, in a position to distinguish one man's case from another, and to impose such sentences as each case seemed to merit. In making the recommendation they had, he thought the prosecution was actuated by no bitterness or partisanship.

He alluded to the distressing features of the case, and said that while there was always some innocent ones who must suffer in the persons of the families and relatives of the defendants, justice demanded that the punishment must be inflicted, and he hoped the sentences which he would impose would serve as a wholesome lesson for the future.

An effort was afterwards made by Lawyer Hirsch to have the sentences of the inspectors so modified that all could serve their time in the County Jail instead of the penitentiary. Justice Brown adhered to his sentence.

Almet F. Jenks, counsel for Tax Collector Morris, who was present, said his client's case would not come up to-day.

Great curiosity is felt as to who the persons are mentioned by Mr. Shepard as being likely to be investigated by the Mayor Grand Jury.

The remark which he made that "the prosecution will not for the present make public any of the statements made by the inspectors, for the reason that such publicity would interfere with the further administration of justice," is regarded as being very significant.

CAUGHT 32 IN A RAID.

Police Close Houses in Elizabeth Street This Morning.

The police of the Elizabeth street police station captured thirty-two persons in a raid on the furnished-room houses at 291, 292 and 297 Elizabeth street early this morning. All were taken before Justice Martin in the Tombs Police Court. Annie Seidlic, the proprietress of 291 and 293, and Barbara Alberts, the proprietress of 297, were each held in $500 bail.

Five men and five women captured in the latter place, claimed that they were married, and they were discharged. Eight men and four women were caught in No. 291. They were also discharged. Of the eight caught in 293, six were men and were discharged. The other two, women, were fined $5 each.

TEMPLE ISRAEL'S KIRMESS.

A Church Fair That Is Entirely Unique and Novel.

Temple Israel's kirmess and flower fete was opened last evening at the Temple, Bedford and Lafayette avenues, Brooklyn, with unprecedented success. It will be continued each evening up to and including Thursday, with a matinee Friday.

The kirmess is unique and novel in every way, and entirely different from the ordinary church fair. In addition to the many distinctively kirmess features a fine stage entertainment and concert is given each evening.

May Die of Delirium Tremens.

Edward G. Yerkes, aged thirty-six, of 1716 Sixteenth street, Philadelphia, who is suffering from delirium tremens in the alcoholic ward in Bellevue Hospital, was reported to be in a critical condition this morning. But slight hopes are entertained for his recovery. Yerkes says he is a manufacturer, and that he has been stopping at the Hotel Waldorf.

Incendiary Fire in Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 27.—The meat and provision store of Frank L. Graff, at 161 Elizabeth avenue, and the confectionery store of Mrs. John Applegate, at 161 Elizabeth avenue, were destroyed by an incendiary fire this morning. The flames were discovered at 2.30 o'clock. The loss is about $4,000.

BRIGHT FOR HAUGHEY.

The Accused Police Captain Has a Very Short Trial.

General Opinion that He Will Be Found Not Guilty.

He Conducts His Own Case and Tells a Fair Story.

Considerable interest is felt about Police Headquarters and in police circles generally in the trial of Police Capt. William R. Haughey, of the West Forty-seventh street station, which began at 11 o'clock this morning.

POLICE CAPT. HAUGHEY.

Supt. Byrnes on March 20 was ordered by a unanimous vote of the Police Board to prefer charges against Capt. Haughey for neglecting to raid a disorderly house kept by one Annie Gray at 102 West Forty-sixth street on or about Feb. 22.

The Commissioners believed that Capt. Haughey was fully as guilty of neglecting to perform his duty as were Capts. Price and Martens, who have both been tried, found guilty and fined, and at a session held Feb. 13 instructed Supt. Byrnes to report to them why he had been so apparently partial to the commander of the Twenty-second Precinct.

Supt. Byrnes made an investigation and reported that in his opinion Capt. Haughey had done his whole duty in the matter, and that his case was not similar to those of Capts. Price and Martens. After receiving Byrnes's report, to the surprise of everybody, the Commissioners entirely ignored the Superintendent's judgment in the case, and in crude terms "sat on him" by ordering him to charge Capt. Haughey with neglect of duty.

The result of the trial will demonstrate an important fact. If Haughey is found guilty on the evidence adduced, it will be somewhat of a reflection on Supt. Byrnes. On the other hand, if Haughey is not discovered to have been derelict in performing his duty, the Commissioners will have laid themselves open to the charge that they have shown a disposition to belittle the Superintendent in the eyes of his subordinates and the people as well, by refusing to recognize his opinion of Capt. Haughey after making an investigation.

Capt. Haughey appeared at Police Headquarters with Capt. M. and went into Supt. Byrnes's office, where he stayed for some time, presumably talking over his case with his superior.

Commissioners Martin, Sheehan and MacLean presided at the trial. Commissioner McClave came in later.

The charge against Capt. Haughey was read and he pleaded not guilty.

President Martin announced that Assistant Corporation Counsel John J. Delaney was present to represent the Police Board.

"May it please the Commissioners, I appear without counsel," Capt. Haughey stated here.

"I believe that I shall get fair treatment from the Commissioners, two of whom are lawyers."

Detective Titus was the first witness. He described how he, Detectives Grady and Valley visited the Forty-sixth street house on the evening of Feb. 13.

They represented themselves to be from the West, and knew a man named Devine, who was acquainted in the house. They asked for a woman named Edwards. She was not in. They drank wine and went away.

Warrants were secured in Jefferson Market Police Court for a violation of the Excise law, and against Jane Doe for keeping a disorderly house. Annie Gray was arrested, witness said, and was yesterday discharged in the Court of Special Sessions. The evidence was not sufficient to convict her.

Detectives Valley and Grady testified to the same facts.

Mr. Delaney asked a few questions. Supt. Byrnes cross-examined each witness and Capt. Haughey did the same.

Inspector McAvoy, after being sworn, was asked by Capt. Haughey:

"What time in February did I call your attention to the Forty-sixth street house and ask your assistance?"

"About Feb. 10," was the Inspector's answer.

"Did I not tell you I had raided the place before; and that now Annie Gray was doing a quiet business, letting no one in only such as she knew, and then by way of the basement door?"

The answer was "You did."

"Did you report these facts to Supt. Byrnes?" asked Capt. Haughey.

"I did," answered Inspector McAvoy.

Policemen Lynch and Arnogh were then called. They were out in citizen's clothes by order of Capt. Haughey for the purpose of getting evidence against this house.

Large amounts of money were offered by them, but no violation of the Excise law or any other law could be obtained.

Capt. Haughey then made his personal defense against the charge. He produced a copy of the conviction paper showing the disposition of Annie Gray and a former raid on her house by him.

It was admitted in evidence at the Captain's request.

He then detailed a story of how he sent his men out in citizens' clothes to find evidence, and their inability to obtain anything that looked like evidence that would convict. While he was working on the case detectives from Headquarters stepped in and raided the house.

Counsellor Delaney asked the witness why he did not report the fact to Supt. Byrnes that the Forty-sixth street house was a disorderly house when he felt assured that it was such.

"My instructions," replied Haughey, "are to report a house disorderly when I know it to be such. It will not do to blacken the character of a house until you can prove it to be so."

Capt. Haughey was cross-examined by the Commissioners and by their counsel, but he told a story that was in no way weakened by the inquisition.

Inspector McAvoy was called again and cross-questioned by Supt. Byrnes and Mr. Delaney, but no evidence of a vital nature was adduced for either side of the case.

The case was then adjourned, after less than an hour's sitting.

The testimony, according to the belief about Police Headquarters, can only form the basis for a dismissal of the charges against Capt. Haughey.

The decision will be made later.

LECTURED THE DETECTIVE.

Justice Hogan Tells Hussey What His Duty Is.

Justice Hogan, in the Essex Market Police Court, to-day called Detective Hussey, of the Delancey street station, sharply to account this morning for neglecting to bring the complainant to court in a burglary case. The prisoner was sixteen-year-old Solomon Solinger, and Hussey requested that he be remanded.

"I haven't the complainant here, but I've got a clear case against Solinger," explained Hussey.

"It is your duty to bring the complainant to court," said Judge Hogan, caustically, "whenever you arraign a prisoner, and I want you to remember that." Hussey said he would not forget.

INFERNAL MACHINE BLEW UP.

Crane Was Making It to Punish Chicken-Thieves.

He and Workman Price Are Seriously Injured.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 27.—While Isaac Crane, a Rahway tinsmith, was fixing up an infernal machine last night in Marsh's plumbing shop to blow up chicken thieves who have been committing depredations in the suburbs of the city, the fulminating cartridge prematurely exploded, blowing the machine to pieces and tearing the end of one of Mr. Crane's fingers off.

Fragments of the thing were hurled with great force against the walls of the shop, and a couple of the pieces in rebounding struck Chalkley Price, another workman, between the eyes and on the chin, inflicting ugly wounds.

Mr. Price had his back to the machine at the time it blew up, and had he caught the full force of the explosion he probably would have been killed.

Mr. Crane's injury will prevent him from working for a week or more. The noise of the explosion startled the neighborhood.

No more dangerous experiments of the kind will be made in the shop.

FOUND DEAD ON THE FLOOR.

A Man, Supposed to Be Bernard McGoldrick, Overcome by Gas.

A man who registered as J. Barry, at Page's Hotel, 353 Spring street, last night, was found lying dead undressed on the floor of his room this morning. The room was full of gas escaping from an open burner.

He is suposed to be Bernard McGoldrick, a Boston fireman, who has been hanging about the neighborhood for the past ten days drinking heavily.

Letters from the following persons were found in his pocket: Mary McLaughlin, 234 Water street, Brooklyn; Rose Redden, box 437, Marblehead, Mass.; Michael Collins, 63 Montgomery street, Savannah, Ga.

The man was apparently about thirty-two years of age. He had sandy hair and mustache, and wore a black sack coat and vest, blue striped trousers, elastic gaiters, black derby hat, blue shirt.

The body was taken to 190 Spring street to await the action of the Coroner.

KILLED BY HIS OWN CAR.

Driver Grattan Falls and Rolls Under the Wheels.

Andrew Grattan thirty-five years old, of Thirteenth street and Avenue C, employed by the Dry Dock Surface Car Company as a driver, fell from his car this morning at Houston street and Avenue A. He rolled under the car and the wheels passed over him.

He died at Bellevue Hospital immediately after his arrival there.

TUG EMMA J. KENNEDY FAST.

In Trouble Off Hart's Island, but Will Float at High Tide.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., March 27.—The tug Emma J. Kennedy, while off Hart's Island Point before daylight to-day, drifted ashore. She was not leaking and will come off at high tide.

Says He Was Shot Accidentally.

At the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn this morning it was said that Amos Davison, first mate of the British bark Hamburg, who was shot in the stomach last night by Second Mate Albert Griffiths, of the same vessel, was resting easily, but the doctors were unable to say whether he would recover. Davison made an ante-mortem statement to-day exonerating Griffiths. He said the latter was showing him the revolver, which he intended to buy, and that he didn't know it was loaded.

BRITISH PLANS BETRAYED.

France Said to Have Obtained Important War Office Secrets.

(By Associated Press.)

BIRMINGHAM, March 27.—The London correspondent of the Birmingham Post, in a despatch to his paper, says that he has reason to believe that important War Office secrets have been obtained, on behalf of the French Government, at Whitehall.

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