New-York Tribune.

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CRUSHED BY AN ICE PACK.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA COMES IN WITH A HOLE IN HER BOW.

RED PAINT ON THE EDGES OF THE FLOES TOLD THE STORY OF OTHER SHIPS—AN ENORMOUS FIELD IN THE PATH OF TRANS-ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

The long-expected freight steamer State of Georgia, which sailed from Aberdeen on March 4, arrived here yesterday morning, after a tough struggle with ice. The steamer is commanded by Captain Laurie. She struck rough weather as soon as she left port, and for nine days fought against a succession of west-southwest and northwest gales. On March 13, when she was approaching the Grand Banks, she encountered the ice. It was pack ice, and, the ship was soon entirely surrounded by it. The engines were slowed down and an attempt was made to force a passage through. A heavy fog shut down and all that day and night the ship made little or no headway. At 6 o'clock the next morning her head was turned to the eastward, and an effort was made to get out of the ice pack. At 8 o'clock the captain saw what he took to be a bank of dense vapor on the starboard bow. As the steamer approached it, however, a blue glint showed that the supposed vapor was a great iceberg. The captain quickly put his helm a-starboard and the vessel passed within half a ship's length of the berg. The fog had continued all this time, and at 4 o'clock it became so dense that Captain Laurie considered it best to stop the ship altogether.

The ice floes about the steamer were pressing with great force against it, and the carpenter reported that she was leaking badly. The leak seemed to be forward, and a staging was lowered over the bows and an examination made. It was found that one of the starboard bow plates at the waterline had been crushed in, and a crack had developed in the plate above it. A crack was also found in one of the port bow plates at the waterline. By this time the forward compartment was well filled with water.

COLLISION MATS TO KEEP THE WATER OUT.

The crew was at once set to work making collision mats. These were made of fourteen heavy boards, 2½ inches thick, bolted together on cross pieces, and covered with oakum. These were lowered down over the bows and held in place over the damaged plates by four guys. One guy ran under the forepost to hold the arrangement down, one from the rail held it up, and one on each side held it straight. It was getting dark on the evening of March 15 when the work was finished. The mats worked admirably, and the pumps were able to free the fore peak of water. At no time did a drop of water get further aft than the forward collision bulkhead. Just abaft this bulkhead, and built against it, is the chain locker, and that, with the heavy chains in it, added to the resisting power of the bulkhead.

The next morning the engines were again started, and the steamer struggled to the south-southeast to get out of the ice. The mats lasted for five hours, and then the grinding of the ice tore them away. The captain did not try to replace them, but pushed his way on with the forward compartment full of water and small pieces of floating ice. The hole in the starboard bow was nine feet by four feet in size. Large quantities of ice were passed through, much of which was twenty feet high above the water, and on several of these pieces Captain Laurie saw plainly the marks of red paint, showing that some other steamer had forced her way through the same ice packs.

A CATHEDRAL OF FLOATING ICE.

The ship did not get out of the ice until midnight of March 18. Then she shaped her course to the west again, and saw no more ice. Before getting clear of the ice many great bergs were seen. One of them the Captain described as looking like a great cathedral, with towering spires and flying buttresses of most delicate tracery.

The Captain thinks the ice must have extended for 350 miles, and in the zigzag course which he was obliged to make to get clear of it he thinks he worked for 500 miles through it. When the steamer came into port yesterday a fish was swimming around in the forward compartment. The State of Georgia will go on drydock to-day for repairs.

The steamer Potomac, which arrived here from London yesterday, reported a rough voyage. She forced her way westward against adverse gales and strong head seas from the time she left the Scilly Island. In latitude 42:16, longitude 48:36, on March 22 she passed an iceberg fifty feet high and a quarter of a mile long.

THE CORNELL BANQUET AFFAIR.

DECISION OF JUDGE SMITH IN THE CASE OF YOUNG TAYLOR.

Elmira, N. Y., March 27.—Decision was rendered to-day in the case of F. L. Taylor, the Cornell student, who was before Judge Smith at Watkins yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus. Taylor refused to testify before the Grand Jury at Ithaca in the chlorine gas case, and was sent to jail by Judge Forbes for contempt. The prisoner is remanded to the Sheriff of Tompkins County under the commitment upon which he is now committed.

The decision of Judge Smith is an exhaustive one. The Judge first discusses the question of the rights of the relator at his examination before the Grand Jury. If the witness answered the questions put to him—viz.: Where were the jugs purchased? who purchased them? to whom were they delivered, and when were they purchased? it is apparent that any answer he might give would produce such conditions as would bring the crime "in suspicious nearness to himself." This fact would clearly tend to criminate him. If he answer that he himself purchased the jugs, the inevitable tendency of the evidence would be either to charge himself with the commission of the crime, or of so aiding and abetting in its commission as to make himself a principal therein. If he believed, therefore, that the answer to the questions recited in the commitment would tend to criminate him he had the right as a matter of law, upon testifying to such belief, to refuse to answer the said question.

Second, does the commitment, then, charge any criminal contempt? The commitment recites that Taylor, instead of answering the interrogatories put to him, said: "I throw myself upon my privilege." It is not enough for the witness to throw himself upon his privilege. It is a necessary safeguard against the abuse of this license allowing a witness to refuse to answer questions that he should make oath that in his opinion the effect of his answer would have a tendency to criminate him.

It is claimed by the relator, however, that the minutes of the evidence before the Grand Jury show that he did swear that such answers would tend to criminate him. But those minutes were not before the judge for consideration nor, as far as appears, were they before the judge who committed the witness for contempt. The contempt for which he is now imprisoned is for not answering the questions put to him, or rather for making as his only answer, "I throw myself upon my privilege." If he shall appear before the Grand Jury at its next meeting and there make answer to the questions which have been asked him or make oath that the answer to such questions will tend to criminate him, he may then claim his privilege and will have purged himself of the contempt for which he now stands committed.

ANNOYING A REFORM MAYOR.

Point Pleasant City, N. J., March 27.—Since the recent election, Mayor Lawrence D. Vannote has been greatly annoyed over the distribution of certain abusive circulars throughout the city. He was elected upon the reform ticket, and made a clean sweep of all the offices. On Sunday morning, circulars headed, "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion," were found pinned on every door, and since then hundreds of them have been received by citizens. The circular reads:

Leader Romanism, Mayor Rumseller, Councilman Rebellion. You will always find hypocrites in everything, but any man that would put his name to a temperance pledge and then vote for a rumseller hasn't one spark of manhood or principle about him. But we did not expect the intelligent and so-called aristocracy to stoop so low as to ruin the reputation of their place. It is an old saying, but a true one, "Birds of a feather will flock together," and any man that voted for L. D. Vannote is no better than he is.

Mr. Vannote says the circular was written by a woman, a relative of whom he discharged. The Mayor will ask the Grand Jury to indict her.

REPEALING VICIOUS LAWS.

REFORM LEGISLATION GOES STEADILY ON AT TRENTON.

THE RACETRACK REPEALER PASSED BY THE HOUSE OVER THE GOVERNOR'S VETO—RESTORING SELF-GOVERNMENT TO CITIES AND COUNTIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Trenton, March 27.—The repealer of the law enacted for the benefit of the racetrack gamblers, blacklegs and bookmakers again passed the House to-day, notwithstanding the Governor's veto and the opposition of "Humpty Dumpty" Beekman, Starter Flynn and "Duke" Thompson. The vote was 56 in favor of the repealer and 16 for keeping the vicious law on the statute books, only the Democratic members voting in the negative. In moving that the repealer pass despite the objections of the Governor, who is prostituting his high official position by championing the cause of all that is vicious in the State, Mr. McEwen said the law giving prisoners the power to select the justice before whom they desired to be tried when arrested for breaking the just laws of the State was passed by a notorious Legislature for the benefit of the gamblers and hangers-on of the Gutenburg racetrack of Hudson County, and for the benefit of lawless scoundrels who infest the track at Gloucester City. The people elected the present Legislature for the express purpose of freeing the statute books of obnoxious laws, and the speaker hoped the vote on the repealer would be unanimous, despite Governor Werts's veto.

The repealer will probably be passed by the Senate to-morrow and the will of the people be carried out.

WORK OF REFORM GOES ON.

The work of reform goes steadily on. The House this afternoon passed the bill repealing the act empowering the twenty-one Democratic prosecutors of this State to appoint forty-two Democratic ward heelers to office under the guise of "county detectives." These "detectives" were principally the stool pigeons of the racetracks. They have had the run of the Grand Jury rooms throughout the State, and while receiving a salary of $4 a day from the county, have also been in the habit of collecting from the taxpayers an equal amount for the serving of subpoenas.

This was "Freeholders' Day" in the House. Senator Skirm's bill, giving back to the country districts their right of representation on the Boards of Chosen Freeholders in Passaic, Mercer and Camden, which has already passed the Senate, also passed the House to-day. The Boards of Freeholders in these counties are now elected under an outrageous Democratic Assembly gerrymander, by which it is made possible for the Democratic party to obtain control of the Republican county of Mercer, and deprive the townships of just representation throughout the State.

The bill changing the Boards of Freeholders in Hudson and Essex counties was introduced, reported, engrossed, advanced and passed in less than half an hour this afternoon, despite the filibustering of the Democrats. It changes the method of voting for Freeholders from districts to the whole county, and makes it next to impossible for the local bosses of Hudson to pack the primaries and control the board.

Senator Ketcham's bill, putting a stop to the Connelly search steal in Newark, also passed the House. Controller Connelly secured the passage of a law three years ago giving him $5 for telling a property owner whether or not that property owner was indebted to the city for back taxes.

Another important bill which passed the House makes it unlawful to dredge for clams in the Delaware Bay, south of Dennis Creek to Brandywine Creek Lighthouse, under a penalty of $200 or two years' imprisonment, boats and tackle to be confiscated.

Mr. Eisle introduced a bill this afternoon restoring to the people the right to elect Boards of Public Works in the second-class cities of the State, instead of having such boards appointed by the Mayors of those cities; and another restoring to the Common Council the power to appoint city clerks, instead of giving Mayors such despotic power.

CLEANER ELECTION LEGISLATION.

The Senate held a business session to-day and evening, and disposed of many of the bills on its calendar. Senator Stokes, for President Rogers, introduced a bill reorganizing the Board of Riparian Commissioners. The measure provides that the board shall hereafter consist of the Governor and four Commissioners, to be elected by joint meeting, who shall hold office for a term of five years from the date of their election. The present board shall cease on selection of the new board. Senator Ketcham introduced a bill correcting the serious defects in the Werts Ballot Reform law. It provides that the boards of Registry and Election shall organize as soon as possible after July 15 to make up their registries, so that the same shall be completed by August 1. There shall be no house-to-house canvass. The second meeting of the board shall be held on the first Tuesday of September, to make a revision of the poll list; the third meeting to be held the first Tuesday of October, also for revision. The lists shall be prepared, not alphabetically, but by locality, giving streets, roads and numbers, or other designation of the houses. The Courts of Common Pleas may sit for revision from Thursday after the first Tuesday of October until the Tuesday next before the day of general election. No official ballot shall be furnished outside the polling booths. A recount may be ordered for any candidate who applies to the Supreme Court within four days after the election when he deposits the necessary sum to pay costs. Provision is made for bringing all violators before the Grand Jury, and also that any legal voter whose name has been voted on by some one else shall be allowed to vote on making affidavit as to his qualification. Any one carrying official ballots outside the booths on Election Day, or who shall mutilate or destroy any registry list, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punished by a fine of $1,000 and two years' imprisonment.

The repealer of the act creating a custodian of laws passed the Senate to-day. Another bill before the Senate repeals the act under which the superintendents of Fire and Police of Newark and Jersey City were appointed.

TO ABOLISH FIGUREHEAD JUDGES.

The Republican Senators and Assemblymen held a joint conference this afternoon and discussed the bill, understood to be already prepared, abolishing the lay judges of this State. There are forty-two of these judges, whose salaries range from $1,000 to $2,500 annually, and it has frequently happened that these wooden judges have outvoted the law judge on a legal proposition of the admissibility of evidence during the trial of a case, although not one of them is a lawyer. The conference, however, did not decide to push the bill abolishing these figureheads at this time, but may do so later in the session. It was the sense of the conference that no partisan legislation should be enacted, and all reform bills will be scrutinized by the Advisory Committee before being put through.

Speaking of the bill legislating out of office the Boards of Freeholders of Hudson and Essex counties by reason of changes in the method of election to-night, Mr. Salinger said the Hudson County Freeholders had squandered $275,000 of the people's money on the courthouse annex. Mr. Carroll said that Jersey City does not pay its employes, and had not done so for five months. The bill passed, and was at once taken to the Senate. Senator Ketcham made a special request that the bill be passed to second reading, but Senator Daly objected, and it goes over under the rules.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Governor Werts sent to the Senate to-night these nominations: For Judges of Court of Common Pleas—Warren County, W. H. Dawes, reappointed; Ocean County, Charles B. Mathis; Hudson, Albert Hoffman, reappointed; Cape May, Stephen H. Bennett; Camden, James Gaunt, reappointed; Bergen, George W. Wheeler; Somerset, Henry G. Wagoner; Gloucester, Bowman S. Cox; Essex, Carl Buttner, reappointed.

For Prosecutors of Pleas—Somerset County, James J. Meehan; Gloucester, Belmont Perry, reappointed; Cumberland, William A. Logue; Essex, Elvin W. Crane, reappointed.

For Law Judge of Cumberland County—James R. Hoagland, reappointed.

For Trustees of the Industrial School for Girls—Aaron Carter, George C. Maddock, Edward S. Stokes and P. J. Fitzgibbon.

For Trustees of the State Reform School for Boys—James M. Pardons, N. S. Rue and Moses Bigelow.

Mr. Salinger to-night introduced a bill abolishing the offices of Police Judge in Jersey City and Newark, and placing the appointment in the joint session instead of by the Governor. A bill abolishing the District Court Judges will also be introduced and the power of appointment be lodged with the joint session instead of the Governor.

PERRY S. HEATH TO CONTROL THE PAPER.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 27.—For a month or more rumors that Perry S. Heath, of Washington, had bought a controlling interest in "The Commercial Gazette" of this city have been afloat. To-day Harry B. Morehead, president of the company, verified this rumor, stating that the stock owned by Mr. Halstead and himself had passed out of their hands, and that Mr. Heath would become president of the company and the transfer of the plant would be made at the meeting of stockholders during the first week in April. He declined to say who was backing Mr. Heath or what price he paid for the stock.

NEW CANADIAN TARIFF.

MANY REDUCTIONS MADE, BUT THE PROTECTIVE PRINCIPLE ADHERED TO.

THE DUTY ON PETROLEUM UNCHANGED—HIGHER RATE ON SCRAP IRON—REDUCTION ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, BUT LITTLE CHANGE ON FARM PRODUCTS—SUGAR OVER 15 DUTCH STANDARD FREE.

Ottawa, March 27.—In the Dominion House of Commons this afternoon, G. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, delivered the Budget speech. After an elaborate defence of the theory of moderate protection, especially as required in self-defence by a young and undeveloped country like Canada, the Finance Minister attacked the Liberal leaders for their lack of definiteness and honesty in their views. He declared that in Canada the protective tariff had never been burdensome to the mass of consumers or unjust to any large class. The Government would stand fairly and squarely upon the principle of Protection. They did not expect this year nor next to have any considerable surplus. They knew they would have to exercise strict economy, and this was a factor in the rearrangement of the tariff. They had not attempted, accordingly, any uniform or horizontal reduction in the tariff.

The speaker then announced the tariff changes, which were, in part, as follows: The duty of 2 cents a pound on malt was proposed to be changed to 1½ cents. The loss on revenue from this would be possibly $250,000, unless more malt were used. Upon agricultural products there is little proposed change. Animals, living, formerly 20 per cent, will be 20 per cent, excepting hogs. Corn and barley remain the same, except that they shall come in free from any country which admits Canadian corn and barley free; the same regulation to apply to garden vegetables. There will be an additional duty on rice, calculated to raise $20,000.

The Finance Minister dwelt at length on coal oil, speaking of the petroleum industry, which, he said, deserved consideration, while also the Government required the large revenue derived from the importation of American oil. Therefore, the Government could not lower the duty on illuminating oil, 7 1-5 cents a gallon, this year. There will be, however, a reduction in duty of 20 cents a barrel on imported oil when it comes in barrels. Linseed and flaxseed oils are reduced to 25 per cent ad valorem. Chinaware and earthenware are both placed at 30 per cent.

In the class of metals Mr. Foster said that iron, the chief article, had received special consideration. Scrap iron, raw material, hitherto at $2 a ton, was being injuriously used in the manufacture of iron where better material should be used. The Government had decided to keep pig iron at the same duty, $4 a net ton, and the same bounty, $2 a ton, as hitherto. But the difficulty about the cheap scrap iron was met by increasing the present duty of $2 a ton on scrap to $3 up to January 1, 1895, and to $4 thereafter. The duty on bar iron was reduced to $10 a ton from $13, and on puddled bar to $5 from $9. To encourage the manufacturers of puddle bar in Canadian blast furnaces from pig iron, a bonus of $2 a ton would be given for five years.

Agricultural implements were next taken up. The general duty has been 35 per cent. A strong demand has been made on the Government for reduction or removal. These machines are made largely of iron, and the reductions made by the Government on iron would apply on these; but the Government have also decided to cut the general duty of 35 per cent down to 20 per cent, which will tax the Canadian factories pretty seriously to meet the outside competition. In reference to sugar, the Government raised the colored standard from 14 to 16 Dutch standard, which will come in free.

The Finance Minister closed his speech by running over the free list. The following, he said, were the principal additions to the free list: Nearly all acids, drugs, dyestuffs, etc., used in manufacturing processes; Bibles, prayer-books, books for colleges, libraries, etc.; brass scrap and brass in bars, sheets, plates, etc.; rough copper; coke, hitherto at 50 cents a ton; and manufactured wood of all kinds, but if any other country imposes a duty on the Canadian article, the Government may, by order in Council, impose an export duty on logs not exceeding $3 a 1,000 feet. Coal remains the same as hitherto.

Closing, the Minister said the total loss to the revenue of the Dominion from the reductions announced in the duties would be, on the basis of last year's business, from $1,500,000 to $1,600,000.

"CARELESS" ONCE TOO OFTEN.

THE SUSPICIOUS SHOOTING OF TWO YOUNG WOMEN THAT MAY LEAD TO AN ARREST.

Hancock, N. Y., March 27 (Special).—A singular shooting affair happened at Horton, a few miles from this place, on Saturday last, the results of which may be fatal to two young women, Kittie Stadle and Dora Ingraham. George Farber, a young man of the neighborhood, called at the house of John Stadle, Saturday, and engaged in a lively and, it is said, friendly conversation with the members of the Stadle household, and also with Miss Ingraham, who was visiting Miss Stadle. In the midst of the conversation Farber was fooling with the hammer of a rifle which he held across his lap. Suddenly, when the gun was pointed straight at the two young women, there was a blinding flash, and both Miss Stadle and Miss Ingraham dropped to the floor, the blood streaming from what may prove fatal wounds. The girls had both been shot in the thigh, the bullet passing clear through the body of Kittie Stadle and into Miss Ingraham. Dr. Miller pronounced the wounds not necessarily fatal.

Farber expressed the utmost sorrow, but the people of Horton say that Farber has done many curious things. It is said that twice before, under somewhat similar circumstances, Farber, through alleged careless handling of firearms, has narrowly missed killing people. Farber, in the two cases cited, protested his innocence of evil intention, and both times the matter was looked upon as purely accidental. But the villagers refuse to accept any explanation this time, and clamor loudly for his arrest. A petition was circulated and signed by the greater number of people in the neighborhood, asking the town authorities to arrest Farber and hold him for examination.

DISCOVERY OF A COMET.

Boston, March 27.—A cable message from the European Union of Astronomers to Messrs. Chandler and Ritchie, announces the discovery of a faint comet by W. F. Denning, of Bristol, England. The following is the position of the newly discovered object, March 26, 4h. 22m., Washington mean time: Right ascension 9h. 55m., declination, north 32 degrees 15 minutes. The daily motion of the comet is south, following one degree.

TO TRANSFER THE MINT ON SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, March 27.—Dr. Eugene Townsend, the new superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, to-day held a conference with Colonel O. C. Bosbyshell, the retiring superintendent, during which arrangements were made for the latter's amicable withdrawal on Saturday afternoon next. Colonel Bosbyshell will enter a formal protest over retiring before the completion of the counting and weighing of the gold and silver bullion, and this he declares will relieve his bondsmen, should any discrepancy be discovered.

ZELL HELD IN DEFAULT OF BAIL.

William T. Zell, the former secretary and treasurer of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, who surrendered himself to Superintendent Byrnes yesterday, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, charged with forgery in connection with a check for $6,000.

Zell waived examination, and was held to answer in default of $10,000 bail.

In referring yesterday to Zell's story that he had made away with $93,000 belonging to the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, W. C. Johnson, the company's auditor, said yesterday: "We have so far not finished our examination of Zell's accounts, and the work cannot in all probability be completed for another month. It is certain that Zell used the stubs of checks to facilitate the work of stealing; but this was by no means the only method of dishonesty to which he resorted. I am not prepared just now to go into details, but I believe when we are through with the investigation that he will be found to have taken less than the amount which he has named."

JOY IN YONKERS.

REPUBLICANS MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP.

THEY ELECT A MAYOR, FIVE ALDERMEN AND ALL THE SUPERVISORS EXCEPT ONE—CONGRATULATIONS FOR MR. PEENE.

For a few minutes last evening the Republicans of Yonkers failed to realize "where they were at." Then came the realization—and their enthusiasm knows no bounds. J. G. Peene, the Republican candidate for Mayor, was elected, and all five candidates for members of the Board of Aldermen were also chosen. It was "a clean sweep," and when it became known that all except one of the Supervisors from Yonkers would be Republican, the joy of the Republicans was complete.

The fight in Yonkers was one of the most bitter in its history. Mr. Peene and his opponent, John Kendrick Bangs, are both well known and popular men. Mr. Bangs is one of the Editors of "Harper's Magazine," and is a member of all the best clubs of the city, as is also Mr. Peene. When Mr. Bangs was nominated, there was great rejoicing, and it was confidently expected by many that he would be elected.

During the day the voters marched almost steadily to the polls, and a heavy vote was polled. Everything was peaceful and there was not the slightest disturbance. The election laws were enforced and the slightest infringement was stopped by the police. When it was all over except the counting, the Democrats were confident they had won a victory and would still control the Board of Aldermen. Mayor Wellerm, the present chief officer of the city, is a Republican, being elected through a split in the Democratic party last year, so the election of Mr. Bangs was to be a gain for the Democrats. As the returns began to come in from district after district, and Republican majorities were shown in districts which had been heavily Democratic, the Democrats were dumfounded. At last it dawned upon them that they had been routed, and they went home.

Not so the Republicans. While Mr. Bangs went to his home, in North Broadway, Mayor-elect Peene took up his headquarters in the parlors of the City Club. His friends gathered about him, and his arm was soon tired from the many times he had to shake hands. Then several hundred citizens, headed by a brass band, marched up and serenaded the successful candidates. As soon as the result was announced the whistles on the tugs and steamboats of the Ben Franklin Line, which plies between Yonkers and New-York, were blown, and they continued to blow as long as there was steam in the boilers. Then the firemen threw on more coal, and there was more blowing. This was repeated time and again. Mr. Peene is one of the proprietors of the line, and is popular with his men. Many of the factory whistles were also blown. Others would have blown, only the fires were long since drawn.

Mr. Peene's majority as returned to the police by the inspectors of election is 207. There is a normal Democratic majority in Yonkers of about 500. W. C. Kellogg, Republican, was elected Justice of the Peace. The Republican Aldermen elected are: Leslie Sutherland, First Ward; Abraham Tompkins, Second Ward; George Kaler, Third Ward; Michael Mooney, Fourth Ward, and J. H. Schlobohan, Fifth Ward.

The election of these five Aldermen by the Republicans will make the board a tie, as five Democrats hold over from last year. The sole Democrat elected to the Board of Supervisors from Yonkers is Michael Fitzgerald, of the First Ward. One of the features of the election was a parade of the boys of the High School. When they assembled they had tin horns and a drum, and began to march through the streets. They made so much noise that the police stopped them. The boys then went to Manor Hall and saw Mayor Weller. He gave them a permit to parade, and they started out again. They marched through most of the principal streets, and cheered about everybody and everything. They were stopped several times by policemen, but were allowed to proceed when they exhibited the permit signed by the Mayor. Several of the boys were taken to the police station by officers, but they were released by Sergeant Mangin when the permit was shown. The cause of this unwonted demonstration was the fact that George Pitkin, a prominent young man and a member of the senior class of the High School, attained his majority yesterday. In the morning, at 11 o'clock, he was borne to the polls on the shoulders of his classmates. He cast a straight Republican ballot.

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN WESTCHESTER.

THE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS CAPTURED BY A MAJORITY OF ONE—AT THE LAST ELECTION THE DEMOCRATS HAD SEVEN MAJORITY.

Late returns from the towns in Westchester County show the probable election of the following Supervisors. In some of the towns the actual result will not be known before this morning:

Town.	Name.	Politics.
Bedford	T. Elwood Carpenter	Republican.
Cortlandt	William E. Thorne	Democrat.
East Chester	Herbert J. Lent	Democrat.
Greenburg	Charles Storm	Democrat.
Harrison	George W. Darling	Republican.
Lewisboro	James A. Brevoort	Democrat.
Mamaroneck	Charles M. Baxter	Democrat.
Mt. Pleasant	David Silver	Democrat.
Mt. Vernon	Dennis Beach	Dem. holdover
New Rochelle	W. Davenport	Republican.
New Castle	Francis M. Carpenter	Republican.
North Castle	Joseph B. Seely	Republican.
North Salem	Henry N. Norton	Republican.
Ossining	G. W. Todd	Democrat.
Pelham	William McAllister	Republican.
Pound Ridge	E. S. Platt	Democrat.
Rye	Addison Johnson	Republican.
Scarsdale	Chauncey T. Scoor	Democrat.
Somers	J. P. Teed	Republican.
West Chester	A. M. Field	Republican.
White Plains	F. G. Schirmer	Democrat.
Yorktown	Ferdinand Horton	Democrat.
Yonkers:		
First Ward	M. Fitzgerald	Democrat.
Second Ward	H. A. Percival	Republican.
Third Ward	E. M. Yerks	Republican.
Fourth Ward	Charles R. Dusenberry	Republican.
Fifth Ward	Isaiah Frazier	Republican.

Totals: Republicans, 14; Democrats, 13.
The old board stood: Democrats, 17; Republicans, 10.

A heavy vote was polled in most of the towns. In a few the dominant faction elected its ticket without opposition. The hottest fights were in Yonkers and West Chester. In both places the Republicans were successful.

The election at West Chester Village was a warm one. It was the old fight between the Morrises, of racetrack notoriety, and the Independents. All day both sides were busy getting out their voters, and the Independents, with a Republican candidate, won the day. Up to midnight the ballots had not all been counted. The vote was heavy, and for a wonder there was little or no fighting.

The election for Supervisor in the town of North Salem resulted in a victory for the Republicans. J. P. Teed, who was elected, was unopposed. The vote was light. In North Salem the Republicans also returned their Supervisor, Henry W. Norton. Mr. Norton was opposed by Darius Brown, who was badly beaten. The Republican majority was greatly increased.

The election at New-Rochelle was a complete turnover. The town has heretofore been solidly Democratic, but there was only one candidate on that ticket elected yesterday, G. W. Davenport, Republican, was elected Supervisor by 138 majority over his opponent. There were six tickets in the field. All sorts of combinations were made. There is talk of having the entire election thrown out. The polls opened at 5:22, but it was 7 o'clock before the ballots reached some of the booths. This is explained by a delay of the town clerk. It was not until Monday morning that some of the copy was given to the printer. They were worked on all day and night, and the presses were still running when the polls opened. The delay was caused by a legal fight. The Democrats were divided. One faction, known as the Dillon faction, had its ticket accepted as the regular one. The clerk refused to accept the ticket of the Shannon faction. The matter was carried into court. The Shannon faction had its ticket printed under the caption Democratic-Peoples. Some allege that the clerk was not a free agent in the delay, as he was a candidate for re-election on the Dillon ticket. In one of the districts, the letter "A" in the word "March," on the indorsement was pulled out, and the word is spelled, "M rch." This, it is alleged, will invalidate the vote in that district.

The elections held in the town of Rye resulted as follows: Supervisor, Addison Johnson, Republican, was elected by 443 majority; John C. Halpin, Republican, was elected Town Clerk by 138 majority. Stephen A. Marshall, Democrat, was probably elected Justice of the Peace. The indications are that the rest of the ticket will be carried by the Republicans. At the election in Ossining, the following were elected: Supervisor, Gilbert M. Todd (Dem.); Town Clerk, Robert T. Dennis (Rep.); Collector, Richard Kromer (Dem.); Justice of the Peace, William G. Valentine, (Rep.).

POLITICIANS CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE IN THE COURSE OF THE ELECTION AT PEEKSKILL—EXCITEMENT AMONG THE WORKERS.

A number of arrests of well-known Peekskill politicians were made in the course of the election there yesterday, causing no little excitement and for a while considerable consternation among not only the workers about the polls, but among town politicians in general. The annual town meeting was held yesterday. The trouble dates back to the Republican caucus held a week ago Thursday, when there was an opposition ticket headed by ex-Assemblyman David Wiley Travis as County Committeeman. Senator George W. Robertson was also on the opposition ticket, but neither was on the regular ticket. The opposition, after a hard fight, was beaten by 260 majority. The members of the opposition held a convention last Tuesday evening and indorsed William R. Thorne for Supervisor and H. Alban Anderson for Justice, nominated by the Democrats on Monday evening. They also indorsed other Democratic nominees, and for the rest of the ticket named Republicans, the ticket being divided about evenly between the two parties. They called themselves the Citizens' Party and were joined by many disgruntled Democrats. They filed their certificates with the Town Clerk, having the twenty-five signers necessary for an independent ticket. They began a big fight and signed circulars, advertised in the local papers and made a good canvass. Their cry was: "Down with the Republican ring, packed conventions, permanent office-holding, high taxes, etc."

With the Prohibition and Republican ticket there were four tickets in the field. Each party made a determined fight for its candidates. Andrew G. Holmes, who ran for town clerk on the Republican ticket last year and was defeated, headed the Citizens' movement, and was its leading light and adviser. He declared he had been ill-treated by his party. At his instigation and on his complaint, Deputy Sheriff Samuel J. Turner arrested yesterday afternoon Louis B. Travis, a well-known Republican poll-worker, whose political work has always been "shady." He was arraigned before Justice William M. Barton, charged with bribery. He waived examination, and was held in $500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury at White Plains. Alderman William Dunphy and Dr. Edward M. Lyon went on his bond. The citizens say they have evidence enough to send Travis to Sing Sing. Later, Abram Field was arrested on the same charge. His case took the same course, with the same bondsmen. The next victim was John Lynch. He was charged with bribery and working within the 150-foot line. Alderman Dunphy went on his bond for $500. Walter D. Cole, candidate for Overseer of the Poor on the Democratic ticket, was next arrested for bribery. He was bailed out by Colonel C. H. Frost. He is an ardent, overzealous Democrat, whose temper has gotten him into trouble several times.

The arrests created such consternation that the workers were careful the rest of the day. Much excitement prevailed last night. The canvassers did not finish their work until long after midnight, and the result will not be known until to-day. For the first time in many years all the barrooms in Peekskill were closed yesterday. This was due to the efforts of the Law and Order League and their vigilant detectives. Officer Turner has also in his possession warrants for the arrest of Aldermen David G. Mintross and William Dunphy, for bribery at the charter election two weeks ago. It is doubtful if they will be served, however.

RECRUITS FOR COXEY.

HIS COMMAND IS NOW AT ALLIANCE.

THE "ARMY" GAINED SEVENTY-FIVE NEW MEN YESTERDAY AND IS NOW 184 STRONG—RATIONS COMING IN.

Alliance, Ohio, March 27.—The Coxey army reached Alliance at 12:50 to-day, hungry, cold, tired, but enthusiastic. Crowds waited its coming, and 200 recruits were promised.

A troop of Alliance horsemen fell into line and were cheered as they passed by. The supplies exceed requirements, and Coxey says a shipment will be made to some point East, if the donations continue to come in.

The third day out from Massillon was as unpleasant as any of its predecessors. Cold, cutting winds and an occasional snow flurry prevailed till dark. When the college settlement at Mount Union, on the outskirts of Alliance, was reached the gaping crowds began to thicken. From that point to the location of Camp Bunker Hill, at the Alliance Fair Grounds, people flocked out to see the odd cavalcade pass by. Tents were raised, and the shivering, thinly clad "soldiers" gathered wood for fires. By the time supper rations were distributed things were comfortable.

Alliance is the most enthusiastic town yet reached. Many sympathizers with the movement live here. Supplies to the amount of half a carload came in. A load of hay for the stock was included.

As evening came on recruits began to arrive, and Adjutant Smith had seventy-five new men on the rolls to-night. This makes the column 184 strong. The new men are somewhat better appearing than their predecessors. At 4 o'clock a public meeting was held in the opera house of the town. Commander Coxey spoke to an immense house and was followed by Chief Marshal Carl Brown. Another meeting was held later in the evening. The Independent Church, a body of free-thinkers, offered their building for sleeping quarters, but it was declined by Marshal Brown.

A hostile disposition was noticeable to-day in the camp. It was aimed at the correspondents accompanying the expedition. The men claim that they have been mercilessly abused and want revenge. Mayor Excel has appointed twelve special police officers for to-night, but anticipates no trouble. It was, however, learned from a prominent State militiaman to-night that a letter has been written to the captains of all militia companies along the route. No order to keep under arms is given, but the letter advises the officers to have the men ready for muster. At 5 o'clock Commander Coxey left for Massillon, his home, thence to go by a later train to Chicago to attend a stock sale at the Union Stock Yards. He denies that the trip has anything to do with his financial difficulties. Mr. Coxey says he will rejoin the command at Columbiana Thursday.

Maximo, Ohio, March 27.—At 10:45 Coxey's army marched through Maximo, en route to Alliance, six miles distant. The entire populace lined the road. Soon after leaving Louisville the sky became overcast, the temperature went down, and snow squalls were encountered.

Louisville, Ohio, March 27.—After a breakfast of eggs, fresh meat, potatoes, and bread and coffee, Coxey's army, which spent a quiet night in the Town Hall, prepared to leave Louisville. Camp was struck at 9:15, and the command moved fifteen minutes later on its fourteen-mile march to Alliance. All of the men seemed satisfied. Louis Smith, the unknown, was in command this morning.

Coxey and his aids stopped at the Lesh House last night, but returned to camp this morning for breakfast.

The departure of the command was not in any way startling, except that the column was flanked by twelve correspondents on foot. Ninety-eight men were in the ranks—an increase over yesterday of nineteen men. The new recruits are better appearing men than the original Coxeyites. When the corner of Main and Lesh sts. was reached, the command halted and gave three cheers for Mayor Shay.

The order of the day, issued before breaking camp this morning, announced a stop for lunch at Maximo, six miles from Alliance. Commander Coxey said this morning that he expected to receive plenty of aid at that point. Mr. Coxey made a brief reference to his financial troubles this morning. The suit brought in Pittsburg by B. M. Everson, he says, is over a disputed bill, and he does not fear it.

After being out an hour from Louisville, the command was caught in a driving snowstorm. The men suffered much from the cold.

Richmond, Ind., March 27.—A detachment of tramps, deserters from Coxey's Commonweal army, passed through here this morning en route home to Omaha, Neb. They expressed themselves as disgusted with the whole business.

CONTINGENTS OF THE "ARMY."

Austin, Tex., March 27.—Governor Hogg declares that if the Southern Pacific Railroad drives the tramps belonging to the Coxey army to commit any overt act he will hold the railway officials responsible. The Governor informs the railway officials that he has no more right to call out troops to protect the railways from tramps than he has to protect the residences of citizens from tramps begging food.

El Paso, Tex., March 27.—The army of unemployed under "General" Fry got away Sunday morning, after breaking a switch lock in order to sidetrack a train to secure passage. The train was stopped at Findlay, seventy-one miles out, and an injunction granted by District Judge Buckler, to restrain the army from interfering with the railroad, was served. This order was executed by Captain Hughes, of the Rangers, and the army moved on to Sierra Blanc, where it is now.

Denver, March 27.—"General" Hamilton's Denver contingent to Coxey's army will have to walk out of town unless they pay their fares. It was announced Sunday night that the Santa Fe would be called upon to furnish a train for the pilgrims. At the Santa Fe office it was said last night that the company had refused to furnish a train to the California division of the army, and would undoubtedly repeat its refusal should the Denver contingent make its promised demand. The other roads will also decline to give free transportation.

THE COMMITTEE SNUBBED.

GOVERNOR FLOWER REFUSES AN AUDIENCE TO THE CITIZENS OF TROY.

HE TRANSMITS HIS DENIAL OF THEIR REQUEST TO GIVE THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL SOLE CHARGE OF THE PROSECUTION OF ELECTION CRIMES.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, March 27.—Governor Flower to-day showed once more that he was completely under Senator Murphy's influence by refusing to see 100 prominent citizens of Troy who came to the Executive Chamber to present to him a memorial asking that he direct Attorney-General Hancock to take charge of the prosecution