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CHINA AND JAPAN FIGHTING.

HOSTILITIES ON THE SEA.

CHINESE TRANSPORTS SUNK WITH HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

THE COREAN KING HELD AS A HOSTAGE.

ENERGETIC PREPARATIONS FOR THE STRUGGLE GOING ON IN CHINA—THE TRANSPORT FLEET ATTACKED BY A JAPANESE BATTERY AND CRUISERS—MANY SOLDIERS DROWNED—DISPATCHES ANNOUNCING THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES RECEIVED IN LONDON.

Shanghai, July 27.—The declaration of war between Japan and China has caused excitement among all classes here. Business is virtually suspended, although many small firms have made desultory efforts to maintain their trade. The Europeans have gathered at the Shanghai Club to discuss the meagre reports from Corea. The position of the Japanese residents is precarious. For weeks the more prosperous Japanese have been leaving the city, but many of the poorer and middle classes still remain. The Europeans best acquainted with the city think that the Sikh police will be strong enough to protect them from Chinese fanatics. The Viceroy is confident that the Northern Army is sufficiently strong to cope with the Japanese force, and he does not intend to employ the Southern Army except in case of extreme necessity. The mobilization proceeds rapidly and preparations to embark large bodies of troops are being made with unexpected energy. Singapore firms are providing many of the transports and stores. The Chinese Government bought two large steamers yesterday and negotiations for others are in progress.

SINKING OF CHINESE TRANSPORTS.

The Chinese transports sunk off the Corean coast by Japanese guns belonged to the fleet of eleven steamers which sailed from Taku on Friday, July 20, with 12,000 troops. The fleet left Taku under an escort of gunboats. The majority of the transports proceeded slowly with the gunboats, while the faster ones steamed at full speed so as to land their troops as soon as possible. On the transports which arrived first at the Corean coast were a few hundred soldiers from the army of the North; most of the force, however, consisted of coolies with inferior firearms or merely bows and arrows.

The attack upon the steamers from the Japanese took place on Wednesday. The firing was begun by a Japanese battery on the shore while the Chinese officers were trying to land their men from the first steamer. The cruisers then steamed up and opened fire on all the transports which were lying to waiting to discharge the men. The Chinese were unable to make any effective resistance. They were thrown into great confusion, and many jumped overboard to escape the hot fire, under which two transports suffered severely. The Japanese loss was inconsiderable, but that of the Chinese was heavy, many of the troops on board the transports being drowned. The Chinese officials here do not confirm these dispatches. They are exceedingly reticent as to every report concerning hostilities in Corea.

THE COREAN KING A PRISONER.

The Japanese have announced that they will hold the King of Corea as a hostage until the internal reforms demanded by them shall have been satisfactorily guaranteed.

In Seoul excitement is at a white heat. There has been considerable disorder, and an uprising of the people may come at any moment.

London, July 27.—The officials at the Foreign Office and the Chinese and Japanese Legations reiterated this evening that no official news of the war had been received. Numerous cable dispatches were delivered at the Legations, but in no case could anything be learned concerning their contents. Many merchants and shippers engaged in the Eastern trade have received cable messages this evening to the effect that war had been declared, hostilities had begun, and business had dropped almost to nothing.

NEWS OF FIGHTING CONFIRMED.

The report that war had been declared between China and Japan, received through a dispatch from Lloyds's agent at Shanghai was confirmed by a telegram received at 1 p. m. by Hugh Mathieson & Co., the Chinese Government agents here. Neither the Chinese nor the Japanese Minister had received any advices confirming the report that fighting has actually occurred between the forces of warships of the two Powers. At both legations it was asserted that the only information they have that war has been declared has been obtained from newspaper dispatches. They also say that they have no information in regard to the reported capture of the King of Corea.

A telegram received at the office of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company to-day said positively that war had been declared between China and Japan and that hostilities had begun. Sir Thomas Sutherland, M. P., chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, said in an interview this evening:

China in the long run will be victorious, owing to her enormous resources and unlimited wealth. This is not a very fortunate position for Japan, who, in addition to her financial trouble, may have to cope with internal revolution. China is fortunate in having such a financier as Sir Robert Hart, her Inspector-General of Customs, and such a soldier as Li Hung Chang, her Viceroy. China doubtless will employ only levies from the North and Centre. The Cantonese, although turbulent, do not make good soldiers. Doubtless Japan has an advantage over China as regards warships, but China will soon make this good. I expect she will, if necessary, purchase European warships.

J. Henniker Heaton, M. P., who is familiar with Eastern affairs, said:

The Japanese are the Frenchmen of the Pacific. The Chinese are the Germans.

LANDING OF AMERICAN MARINES.

The opinion among politicians here is that as the cruiser Baltimore has landed marines, the naval vessels of other countries will do the same. The Admiralty decline to give any information on the subject.

In the House of Commons to-day Sydney Buxton, Under-Colonial Secretary, announced that telegrams from the British Ministers at Tokio and Pekin received late last night related solely to negotiations to preserve peace between China and Japan.

On the Stock Exchange to-day Japanese securities fell three points and Chinese securities one point.

NO OFFICIAL DECLARATION YET.

London, July 28.—Several morning newspapers print this dispatch from Tien-Tsin:

War has not been declared officially either in Tokio or Peking. It is believed in Government circles that it will not be declared for several days. If the exchanges of notes now proceeding result amicably, the collisions which have already taken place will be mutually disallowed; otherwise they will be regarded as causes of war. The transport which was sunk by the Japanese was the Kow-Shung, owned by Mathieson & Co. It is reported that all were lost. The Mathiesons have taken over a number of Chinese coasting vessels; hereafter they will sail their steamers under the British flag.

Telegraphing between Japan and Corea has been stopped; therefore no direct reports can be obtained in Yokohama, where nothing is known of a declaration of war. The Japanese authorities stopped on Sunday the Nagasaki mail steamer bound for Shanghai.

Berlin, July 28.—The officials of the Chinese Legation here express confidence that there will not be war. They say that the difficulties will

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ANTI-ANARCHIST BILL A LAW.

PASSED IN THE FRENCH SENATE BY 205 TO 35.

ALL THE ARTICLES APPROVED—M. FLOQUET'S PROTEST AGAINST THE MEASURE AND M. DUPUY'S REPLY.

Paris, July 27.—The Senate to-day passed the Anti-Anarchist bill by a vote of 205 to 35. A report was read favoring the immediate adoption without alteration of the bill which passed the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. M. Floquet protested against such action, saying that the measure was worse than needless. There was no danger which could exceed the results of the introduction of arbitrary action in a free State. The bill demanded penalties which would strike at any citizen. It was similar, he declared, to the detested Sureté Générale measure, which followed Orsini's attempt to assassinate Napoleon III. A jury, he said, was the only rightful judge of the so-called incitements mentioned in the bill.

Here M. Floquet stopped and began turning over his notes, apparently having lost the thread of his speech. Senators began crying "Speak! Speak!" and then there was an embarrassing silence. M. Floquet, who was obviously ill, turned appealingly to President Challemel-Lacour, who, seeing that M. Floquet was unable to proceed, suspended the sitting. After an interval the sitting was resumed, but as M. Floquet was still unable to continue, M. Beaumanoir spoke in opposition to the bill.

M. Dupuy in reply said that the bill was in no sense anti-Republican, but had been designed to establish a line of demarcation between Republicanism and disorder.

M. Arago argued that the bill would be powerless to repress Anarchy. All experience had shown that such a system of repression was a failure and that it violated the principles laid down in 1848. The best remedy for Anarchism, he said, was a free Democratic Government.

The Senate approved all the articles of the bill. Before taking a final vote on its passage, M. Verninac moved to limit the duration of the act. The motion was rejected, 198 to 62. The bill was then passed. The Chambers will be prorogued to-morrow.

The Radical and Monarchical newspapers in their comments on the passage of the Anti-Anarchist bill concur in the opinion that the bill was designed less with a view of crushing Anarchy than with the purpose of abridging the freedom of the press.

AMERICANS AND MEXICANS FIGHT.

A CONFLICT STOPPED ONLY BY A DETACHMENT OF UNITED STATES TROOPS.

Las Vegas, N. M., July 27.—Two Mexicans dead, several others wounded and two Americans in custody of the United States troops stationed at this place is the result of what might have been a much bloodier riot but for the presence of mind of City Marshal Clay in calling out the troops so promptly. The occurrence is the outcome of a lynching which took place here about four months ago, and which the officers have since been trying to clear up. Some days ago the Sheriff obtained information which tended to show that one of the lynching party was José Gallegos, a noted outlaw, and a warrant for his arrest was placed in the hands of William Green, of Old Las Vegas. Green was accompanied by a Mexican, and on Wednesday evening the two men came upon Gallegos in a secluded spot. Gallegos took refuge behind a large tree and drew his weapon in defence, but, on account of the trigger catching, he was too late in getting the "drop" on Green, who fired upon him, wounding him so badly that his death ensued yesterday afternoon.

This incident aroused the Mexican people in the old town for revenge, and last night several of them, armed with a warrant, entered Green's house on Bridge-st., and were met by Ely Green, a brother of William. While he was parleying with the officers his brother entered and was immediately fired upon by one of the belligerent parties. This was the signal for a general fusillade, in which the Green brothers poured lead from their Winchesters into the crowd with deadly effect. When the crowd retreated it was found that Juan Sandoval was dead and several were seriously wounded.

The Sheriff then made his appearance and demanded that the Greens surrender, which they refused to do, fearing foul play at the hands of the Mexicans. City Marshal Clay used the telephone to call United States troops stationed at East Las Vegas, and the call was responded to in double quick time by Lieutenant Crawford and a detachment of the 10th Infantry. With fixed bayonets they surrounded the besieged house, and after a spirited consultation with the Greens, now heavily armed, the agreement was arrived at to take the Green brothers to military headquarters until safety could be assured. They are now being closely guarded, and the Governor has been telegraphed for.

While this disturbance was going on the Mexicans secured the Mexican who was with Green when the shooting of Gallegos was done, and dragged him to jail in the old town. The commanding officer demanded possession of him also, but was refused by the Sheriff and his posse, at which Lieutenant Crawford told them he would hold the Sheriff responsible for the safety and delivery of the Mexican to him in the morning. Excitement is at fever heat, and it is not improbable that a lynching or that another violent outbreak may occur.

A WEALTHY GERMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

CARL BUHLER PLUNGES A KNIFE INTO HIS SIDE—ILL-HEALTH THE CAUSE.

Carl Buhler, a wealthy provision dealer, of No. 165 First-ave., and one of the most prominent Germans in the city, committed suicide at his home early yesterday by plunging a long knife in his side, severing the arteries of the heart.

His deed was prompted by ill-health. The man was fifty-five years old and married. He leaves no children. For the last week he had been confined to his bed, suffering from inflammation of the bowels. About 8 o'clock yesterday morning Sophie Hollenbeck, a servant, entered his bedroom and found it vacant. Opening a closet which contained a sink, she discovered her employer lying on the floor in a pool of blood. He had then been dead only a short time. The knife with which he had stabbed himself was found by his side. It was doubled-edged and fully a foot long.

The suicide owned considerable real estate in the city and was popular in German circles. He was the first to conceive the idea of forming "Spar Vereins" and was the organizer and president of the following: The Consta dter Volks Verein, East Side Spar Verein, New York Central Verein and Columbia Verein.

During the Franco-German war he fought as a major and was shot in the breast during one of the battles. He came to this country in 1873. He married here a young woman whom he became acquainted with in Cronstadt, Wurtemburg, which was his birthplace. His relatives did everything in their power to keep secret the fact that he had committed suicide, and it was not until yesterday afternoon that the numerous friends of the dead man heard that his death was not a natural one, as they had been led to believe.

AT SCANNELL'S "CHATEAU OPHELIA."

MAYOR GILROY AND OTHER DEMOCRATIC LEADERS CONFERRING SECRETLY IN SARATOGA.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 27.—Mayor Gilroy, of New-York City, and family arrived at 9.45 this evening and went to the Grand Union. Lawrence Delmar, Corporation Counsel Clark and Commissioner of Public Works Daly have been seen here to-day, but they are not registered at any hotel. Senator Murphy, it is reported, also arrived on the 9.45 train. As near as can be learned, a conference with closed doors against reporters was held at about 11 o'clock to-night at John J. Scannell's "Chateau Ophelia," Lincoln-ave. suburb.

FIGHT BETWEEN "HAYSEEDS" AND COMMUTERS.

There was no election at Park Ridge, N. J., last night, pursuant to the adjournment taken last week. At the regular election a week ago last night the "Hayseeds" and the "Commuters" each had tickets in the field. Two men whose names appeared on both tickets and two of the "Hayseeders" were elected. Six others tied for the remaining five places. If one of them would have withdrawn the matter could have been settled there and then. All six decided to fight. During the week there has been much active canvassing, and it was expected there would be a repetition of the scene of last Friday. The residents were dumfounded yesterday when they learned that State Superintendent of Public Instruction Poland had directed County Superintendent Terhune to put a stop to the nonsense at Park Ridge, and appoint the five trustees not elected last week. The rival factions at once hurried delegations to Hackensack to influence Mr. Terhune to appoint their men.

THOMAS WRIGHT DIES SUDDENLY.

A WELL-KNOWN CHICAGO LAWYER FALLS UNCONSCIOUS IN THE STREET.

Thomas Wright, of Chicago, who was found unconscious in the street on Thursday night and taken to the New-York Hospital, where he died early yesterday morning, was a well-known lawyer of Chicago, and was general counsel to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. He arrived in this city on Wednesday and went to the Windsor Hotel. On Thursday evening he left the hotel in the best of spirits, and dined with some friends at the Metropolitan Club. After he left there he was not seen again until found unconscious in the street by a policeman, who summoned an ambulance and had him removed to the New-York Hospital. Mr. Wright remained in a stupor until he died. An autopsy was held yesterday afternoon. It was decided that death was caused through comminuted fracture of right side of skull. It is supposed that he was seized with a fit of vertigo and fell to the ground, striking his head against the sidewalk.

BAT SHEA'S FELLOW RUFFIAN.

JOHN MCGOUGH SENTENCED FOR THE SHOOTING OF WILLIAM ROSS.

Troy, July 27.—Justice Williams this morning sentenced John McGough, convicted last night of assault in the first degree in shooting William Ross at an election poll in this city March 6, to Clinton Prison for nineteen years and six months. Before sentence was pronounced counsel for the defence moved to set aside the verdict and also for an arrest of judgment, but both motions were denied. McGough made a long, rambling speech in his own behalf, asking for leniency because of his relatives, and also on the ground that he himself had been wounded during the fight in the Thirteenth Ward. After sentence was passed the Court denied a motion for a temporary stay of execution of judgment.

PROMISES TO TELL IT ALL.

EX-BANKER ROCKAFELLOW MAY REVEAL HIS ACCOMPLICES AND WHERE THE STOLEN MONEY WENT.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., July 27 (Special).—Isaac Livingstone has returned from Philadelphia, where he accompanied ex-Banker Rockafellow to the Eastern Penitentiary. Mr. Livingstone was one of the bondsmen of the ex-banker and his great friend. The day before he was to go the banker wrote to his old friend, asking him to accompany him to Philadelphia. Livingstone, whose patience had been exhausted by Rockafellow's refusal to make a statement or tell where the money had gone from the bank, refused to go, but on receipt of a second and urgent message a half hour before the train started on Wednesday morning, he went to the depot, where he waited the arrival of Rockafellow. When the aged banker arrived with the Sheriff, he grasped Livingstone's hand.

"I have something very important to tell you," he said. "Something you have long wanted to know. Won't you ride down with me?"

"If you are sincere," answered Livingstone, "I will go, but I want you to be perfectly frank."

"Believe me, I will be," replied Rockafellow.

For a time as the train drew out of the valley, Rockafellow was silent, and as they wound up the mountains and Rockafellow could see the city far below him, to which he will not return for over two years, he burst into tears. Soon, however, he was himself again, and became talkative. "I have," he said, "been at work for some time on a statement which I shall submit to the depositors, showing just where the money went and how it went, but it is not yet finished."

Livingstone said that it was rather late, now that he was going to the penitentiary, to make a statement, and that if he had made one some time ago his depositors would have been more inclined to exert themselves to get him pardoned.

"I confess," said Rockafellow, after deep thought, "that what I have to tell should have been told long ago. I realize I have made a mistake in keeping it back so long, but I allowed myself to be guiled by the promise of three men, whose names I cannot divulge, who know quite as much about the affair as I do. They had promised to come to my cell to see me before I was sent to the penitentiary, and were to draw up the statement together, but they did not keep their promise, and now I shall act independently and shall not spare them." Rockafellow then promised to send the statement to Livingstone in about a week. It is generally believed that money is still intact, and that the ex-banker's statement will tell where it is.

TWELVE PERSONS THROWN FROM THE CAR.

TRAILER OF A TROLLEY CAR JUMPS FROM THE TRACK AND RUNS INTO ANOTHER CAR—PASSENGERS INJURED.

A trailer attached to an electric car on the Totowa line of the Paterson Electric Railway Company jumped the track in Market-st., Paterson, last night, and ran into a car going at full speed in an opposite direction. The trailer was demolished and twelve passengers were thrown among the debris. Mrs. Adrain Van Riper, of No. 16 Broadway, and her daughter were severely injured, and Mrs. Frederick Schnaxx and her four-year-old daughter were almost buried in the wreck, but escaped serious injury.

CHICO, THE CHIMPANZEE, DEAD.

THE WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR ATTRACTION OF LAST WINTER AT THE PARK MENAGERIE BREATHES HIS LAST AT DAYTON, OHIO.

Dayton, Ohio, July 27.—Chico, the Chimpanzee, attached to Barnum & Bailey's circus, died at the fair grounds here shortly after the performance last night. Mr. Bailey had an offer of $1000 from Hagenbeck, which he refused. The body was embalmed like that of a human being, and was sent to New-York.

Chico and his companion, Johanna, spent several months at the menagerie in Central Park before the Barnum & Bailey show started out on its tour for the season. They attracted great attention from scientific people and the public generally, as they were particularly fine specimens and were unusually intelligent chimpanzees. Chico had a bad temper and at times caused much trouble. He caught one of the keepers at the menagerie on one occasion and bit his hand so badly that the man had to be taken to the hospital for treatment.

MURDEROUS WORK OF CONVICTS.

THEY KILL A MINE OFFICIAL WITH DYNAMITE AND DEFY THE GUARDS.

Nashville, Tenn., July 27 (Special).—A dastardly deed, resulting in the death of two men, was committed at the Tracy City coal mines this afternoon by State convicts who are worked under a lease. Warden Dyer was away, and Deputy Warden W. H. Nelson was in charge. Nelson had occasion to go into a mine where 115 convicts were at work. As he approached with several guards the convicts placed a piece of pipe loaded with dynamite in a mining car, attached a lighted fuse to it and shoved it down a side entry just as Nelson and the guards were passing. There was a terrific explosion. Nelson was killed instantly, and two guards, Farrell and Thurman, were slightly wounded. The remaining guards fired, and "Pete" Hamilton, a convict, was killed. The guards retreated toward the outer air, and then set about trying to get the convicts to come out. At nightfall all but seventy had complied, but these seventy refused to surrender. The entire number of convicts worked at these mines is about 300, and at that time all of them were in the stockade except the mutineers.

The convicts have shown dissatisfaction for some days past, but the cause for it is not known. Serious trouble has occurred at these mines before, and when to-day's news reached the capital the authorities were much aroused. Assurances came directly by wire, however, to the effect that so far as known free miners were not concerned in the affair, and that State troops would not be needed. The death of Nelson left no one in charge of the guards, and the State Superintendent of Prisons was ordered to proceed at once to Tracy City and take charge. There is some apprehension on the part of the officials that, whether or not free miners were concerned, they may take advantage of the guards' demoralized condition and attempt to overpower them and release the convicts during to-night. The miners are bitter against the employment of convicts in the mines.

W. H. Nelson was a member of the last State Legislature. He was about fifty years of age.

FIFTEEN YEARS FOR THE GENTLEMAN BURGLAR.

Pittsfield, Mass., July 27.—In the Superior Court this morning District-Attorney Gardner moved for the sentence of Michael Sherlock, convicted Tuesday of the Grosvenor burglary at Lenox last November. Sherlock said he was innocent of the charge. District-Attorney Gardner said he desired to state that one of the gang now confined in the Connecticut State Prison had made a full confession implicating Sherlock. It was expected that this man, who is said to be Mahoney, would be present to testify in the case, but it was impossible to secure his release from Wethersfield for that purpose.

Sherlock was then sentenced to fifteen years in the State Prison at Charlestown.

BOSTON'S YOUNG INCENDIARY RECAPTURED.

Brockton, Mass., July 27.—Louis Wright, the young Boston incendiary who started the Lincoln-st. fire in 1892 and several other fires, which cost Boston about $5,000,000, was captured in this city this morning. He escaped from the State School at Bridgewater several days ago, and the police all over New-England have been looking for him.

WHICH ONE HAS LIED?

DOHERTY'S CHARGE DENIED.

THE EX-CAPTAIN WILL BE ADVISED TO PROTECT HIS INTERESTS.

HIS COUNSEL CONFIDENT THAT HE WILL BE REINSTATED—HE MAY TELL WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT THE POLICE DEPARTMENT—COMMISSIONER MARTIN'S FLAT CONTRADICTION.

Unless all signs fail, the truth and the whole truth about the Police Department of this city will be told before long. The situation is becoming more strained every day, and a break in the solid front of denial which has been raised before every accusation against the force may be expected at any time.

There is good ground for believing that ex-Police Captain Doherty is not willing to be the scapegoat, or even one of a number of scapegoats, to bear the sins of other police officials and some politicians. There is a sharp issue of veracity between him and Commissioner Martin. In the course of the trial, in response to a question from Mr. Wellman, why he had not reported to Superintendent Byrnes or to the Police Commissioners the fact that his sergeants had

CAPTAIN O'CONNOR.

taken straw bail from Mrs. Thurow, Captain Doherty at first refused to answer. Then when compelled to do so he leaned forward in his chair, and with terrible earnestness said to Mr. Martin: "I did report it to you, Mr. Martin, and you know it. I told you that there would be a scandal about it sooner or later, and I asked you to have the sergeants transferred."

Commissioner Martin didn't move a muscle when these words were thrown in his face, nor would he say anything about them on Thursday, the day they were uttered. Yesterday, however, after thinking over them for twenty-four hours, he denied the captain's statement.

"Captain Doherty never told me about Mrs. Thurow's bonds," he said to a Tribune reporter yesterday. "His statement was absolutely false. If I had known about it, those sergeants would have been dismissed from the force."

"Why did you not say this yesterday?" was asked.

"I did not suppose anybody believed Captain Doherty's statement," was the response of the Commissioner.

This makes the issue clear and distinct. Either Commissioner Martin or ex-Captain Doherty has told a falsehood, and Doherty was under oath. If Mr. Martin's denial is true, no explanation of his course is necessary. If it is a part of a gigantic "bluff," the President of the Police Board is playing a desperate game.

Worms will turn and convicted captains may "squeal."

In fact, Louis J. Grant, ex-Captain Doherty's counsel intimated yesterday that the ex-Captain had been driven to desperation. Late in the afternoon, after hearing about Commissioner Martin's denial, Mr. Grant made the significant statement: "In view of the way that my client has been treated, I shall advise him when I see him to protect his interests in every possible way."

IT MAY MEAN A "SQUEAL."

This was interpreted by everybody who heard it to mean that he would advise his client to make a clean breast of the workings of the Police Department so far as he knew them. If Captain Doherty should decide to do this, he would undoubtedly tell an intensely interesting story.

Mr. Grant expressed his confidence that the Supreme Court would reinstate Captain Doherty. He said that he intended to take immediate steps to secure a writ of certiorari.

Assistant District-Attorney Francis L. Wellman was not in the city yesterday. Mr. Osborne, who is assisting him in the prosecution of police officials, was busy all day yesterday examining witnesses. He declined to tell what officers would be tried next before the Commissioners. It was said about the District-Attorney's office that Captains Strauss and Stephenson, against both of whom charges were made before the Lexow Committee, might next be brought to account. No trials before the Police Commissioners will take place next week, however. The trial of ex-Ward Man Jeremiah S. Levy for bribery, in General Sessions, will begin on Monday, and both Mr. Wellman and Mr. Osborne will be engaged on that case for several days. It is expected that formal charges will be filed against other captains next week, so that their trials can be held early in the following week.

TO GET RID OF GUILTY OFFICERS.

The point was raised yesterday whether the Commissioners intended to try first the five sergeants and two patrolmen who were implicated in wrongdoing by the testimony in ex-Captain Doherty's trial. Commissioner Martin said in regard to that: "The fact that these men were suspended and charges ordered against them does not mean that they are to have precedence as to being tried. It means merely that we intend to rid the department of all guilty officers, and that when evidence against one is secured by chance or in any way he will be called upon to stand trial. I cannot say what cases Mr. Wellman intends to take up next, but I should think that the charges against the captains should be disposed of first.

"I have no further opinion to express with regard to the three convicted men. My vote to dismiss them expressed my views."

Mr. Osborne said that he was confident that the Supreme Court would support the finding of the Commissioners. It was not necessary, he said, that everything should be strictly according to legal form. If sufficient evidence was secured to justify the Commissioners in dismissing the policemen, mere technicalities would not be considered. Every opportunity had been afforded to the defendants to put in testimony.

The cases of Captains Richard O'Connor, Edward Slevin and James K. Price were talked about yesterday. All three were tried recently, but no verdicts have been announced. The two new Commissioners, Kerwin and Murray, will have to read the record of the trials before anything more is done. Mr. Martin intimated yesterday that the evidence against Captain O'Connor was of a flimsy character. None of these cases is connected with the Lexow Committee.

Ex-Captain Doherty refused to see reporters yesterday, but he sent down word at his home in Lexington-ave. near Fifty-ninth-st. that he had been made a victim and that his conviction was a cruel mistake.

Mrs. Doherty said that the convicted captain's family felt the disgrace keenly. She was sure that her husband would demand reinstatement and would be able to vindicate himself.

Policeman Mallen, one of the ex-captain's witnesses, who is now under suspension on a charge of perjury for what he said at the trial, was among the ex-captain's callers yesterday. Mallen declared that he was innocent, and expressed surprise that he had been accused.

In addition to his expression of a determination to advise his client to "protect" himself, Mr. Grant said yesterday that there was politics at the bottom of the whole thing, and that some one bigger even than Mr. Martin was back of it. He declared that all the sensations would not be on Mr. Martin's side.

COMMISSIONER KERWIN'S VIEWS.

Police Commissioner Kerwin said yesterday in speaking of the result of the trials:

"The charge upon which Captain Doherty was really dismissed from the force was that he had accepted Mrs. Thurow as bondswoman for

CAPTAIN PRICE.

the girls in her house, and she was not a woman of means.

"The evidence on the charge that he had accepted bribe money we considered very weak, but, of course, there was considerable corroboration.

"I fully believe in the justness of the decision, and that every one of these men was a disgrace to the police force of New-York.

"The rules of the Police Department are openly violated by them. I suppose there will be an appeal to the General Term, and cannot say whether our action will be sustained there or not. We did not go according to the rules of court in taking evidence, but acted in accordance with the rules of the Police Department.

"I suppose that other captains will have an opportunity in the same manner as Captain Doherty to vindicate themselves. For my part, I do not care where the axe falls. This thing has now been started, and I think the root of the evil should be got at and the department purified."

Superintendent Byrnes summoned all the captains and a number of sergeants to headquarters

CAPTAIN SLEVIN.

yesterday and talked to them for a long time. No one would say what the Superintendent wanted, but it was understood that the conference related to the police trials. Among the rank and file the opinion was freely expressed that ex-Captain Doherty would be reinstated.

It was learned yesterday that the mysterious Tuttle, or Tuthill, was "Gus" Tuthill, an "all-around sport" and poolroom fiend. It has not been generally supposed that he operated much in Wall-st., but he has played the races a great deal, and may possibly have won some money for ex-Captain Doherty in that way.

The Grand Jury will meet on Monday, after its recess, and it may be called upon to consider the cases of Doherty, Hock and Meehan.

DOHERTY'S STATEMENT REAFFIRMED.

A van stood in front of Captain Doherty's home, No. 735 Lexington-ave., last night when a Tribune reporter called on the deposed Captain.

"Good night," shouted one of the men to the big ex-Captain, "we'll be hauling these things back in a few months, won't we?"

Whatever Captain Doherty may have thought on the subject, he said nothing, but quietly superintended the storing of his personal property which had come from the Leonard-st. station.

"Have you heard, Captain, that President Martin says he was never informed by you as to Mrs. Thurow's being on those bonds?" was asked.

"Yes," he answered. "I hear that Martin made that statement but what I said is true, all the same. If I were in Martin's place," he added, "and a police captain in trial accused me of such a thing and I were not guilty, it strikes me I would jump up and say, 'That's not so,' and I'd say it with a good strong voice, too. I don't think it would take me twenty-four hours to find out that I had been wrongly accused."

"Then you insist that you were not mistaken—that you did lay the matter before Commissioner Martin?"

"Of course I did, and the circumstance as I stated it on the stand was true in every particular. I did my best to evade answering the question, because I did not care to get my superior into trouble, but when the question was not overruled and I was compelled to answer I could do nothing but tell the truth."

When asked if he had anything further to say as to police methods, Captain Doherty said: "As to the Police Department or Commissioners I have nothing to say. I am anxious, though, to defend my manhood. Every word I said in regard to the way I got the little money which I have was true, and if you will look up the records you will find that in the fall of 1887 there was much speculation going on; there were rapid changes in the stock market, and I happened to catch it right."

Returning to the subject of Martin, he said: "I want to say nothing against President Martin, but it does seem strange that he should have selected me to break. I was the representative Tammany captain on the force; I was named by Martin himself for the place—not at the request of a man much better than he, by one against whom no one can say a word—I mean Richard Croker. I was selected to be broken so that he could say: 'See, I am so thoroughly in earnest about this investigation, I am so anxious to clean up matters that I don't stop even at men of my own selection;' that's the point Martin is trying to make when he throws me over."

The "broken" Captain added: "If I was a single man this would not be so much of a blow, but with a family of eight children to look after it becomes serious."

DE LANCEY NICOLL RESIGNS.

HE CANNOT BE COUNSEL FOR CLIENTS WHO FIGHT AMONG THEMSELVES.

THE ACTION OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS IN TRYING MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT CONTRARY TO HIS IDEAS.

The announcement that De Lancey Nicoll had withdrawn as counsel for the Police Department before the Lexow Committee caused a sensation in this city yesterday. Mr. Nicoll made his action known by means of an open letter addressed to Inspector Williams. He did not mince matters, but stated plainly that the reason for his withdrawal was that he disapproved the course of the Police Commissioners in preferring charges and holding trials of their subordinates. Mr. Nicoll represented before the Lexow Committee the whole force—Commissioners, clerks and uniformed men—and he did not propose to have some of his clients make charges against others and convict them of the very wrongdoings from which he was defending them.

His letter read as follows:

Albany, N. Y., July 27, 1894.

To Alexander S. Williams, Inspector, etc.

Dear Sir: In this morning's journals I read that Captain Doherty in the course of his examination before the Police Commissioners yesterday intimated

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GORMAN AGAIN TRIUMPHS.

EVEN MR. VILAS SWALLOWS HIS FIERCE WORDS AND FALLS IN LINE.

THE "BILL OF SALE" ESCAPES MUTILATION BY A TIE VOTE, AFTER MR. HARRIS'S RULINGS GET OVERTURNED—SENATOR STEWART COULD HAVE CHANGED THE RECORD BY VOTING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 27.—The Democratic managers in the Senate succeeded to-day, by a lucky fluke, in carrying out the decision of the recent Democratic caucus to send the Tariff bill back to Conference Committee unhampered by any embarrassing instructions to the Senate conferrees. Mr. Washburn's amendment to Mr. Gray's resolution for a second conference, directing the abandonment of the Senate's differential duty of one-eighth of a cent a pound on refined sugar, was rejected on a tie vote, 32 to 32, Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, the free-silver Populist, saving the Democratic leaders from a probably fatal reverse by opportunely withholding his vote and thus assisting passively, at least, to maintain intact the terms of the Carlisle-Gorman "surrender" to the Sugar Trust.

The managers of the Gorman bill have seen defeat staring them in the face at many different stages of the painful and difficult progress of their "free-lunch" compromise through the Senate, but at no other crisis had their "nine-lived" patchwork of concessions and bargains seemed to stand in graver peril of failure than it did before the votes taken to-day. The adoption by the Senate of an instruction to its conferrees to recede from the one-eighth of a cent differential on refined sugar was admitted by the friends of the bill to mean the immediate disruption of party harmony on the Democratic side and the prompt submission of a motion postponing indefinitely the House's request for further tariff negotiations. To avert this well-understood danger Mr. Vilas had been labored with until he had consented to withdraw the obnoxious instruction originally proposed by himself with the sanction of the Administration, and now put forward as an openly hostile parliamentary rider by Mr. Washburn. The Wisconsin Senator's rueful and unwilling submission to the decision of the caucus voiced in his halting apology yesterday for withdrawing his cuckoo motion of concession to the House may be taken to reflect the extraordinary pressure within party lines for a harmony by means of which the Jones-Gorman surrender might be returned intact to conference.

HOW VILAS CLIMBED DOWN.

Mr. Vilas, with the apparent sanction and at the possible suggestion of the Administration, had on Friday last denounced the differential duty on sugar as "obnoxious to the principles of Democracy, abhorrent to every principle of justice, oppressive to all the people of the United States, unfair, wicked and unnecessary." Mr. Palmer had indorsed Mr. Vilas's sentiments in less violent language, but with equal emphasis. Yet such has been the compelling force behind Mr. Gorman's determination to have the Senate bill indorsed and returned unaltered to the conference, in defiance of the President's charges of party perfidy, that within a week these two cuckoo Senators have publicly eaten their words and voted once more to retain and force upon the House a duty on refined sugars which they believe to be "unfair and wicked," and, to quote from Mr. Vilas's speech once more, an "oppressive and hateful burden."

But even with the utmost exertion of party pressure to force and drive reluctant Senators to reaffirm the odious bargain of the Democratic compromisers with the Sugar Trust, the managers of the bill looked forward to a vote on the original Vilas motion of instructions, renewed by Mr. Washburn, as the one on which, of all others, the fortunes of the Senate surrender were likely to be wrecked. In their anxiety to avoid a vote on this vulnerable issue they cast consistency to the winds and began yesterday a parliamentary contest for the express purpose of shelving the Washburn amendment, and thus sparing the party a new record of subserviency to the interests of the Sugar Trust. Though Mr. Harris had allowed votes on two motions of instructions to recede, offered by Mr. Hill, the Democratic managers set up the plea that proposals of instructions of any sort were out of order, and could not properly be voted on by the Senate. The ground of the struggle shifted later and hinged in the opinion of the chair, when finally delivered, upon quite another point from that raised by Mr. Gray. But the result showed that the apprehensions of the Democratic leaders as to the outcome of a direct vote were more than justified, for after gathering strength enough to overturn the partisan decision of the chair and compel a direct vote on the question of instruction, the anti-trust opposition polled a vote exactly equal with that cast for the trust, and failed to win a signal victory only because by the chance of parliamentary welfare it had the affirmative instead of the negative side on the decisive roll call.

Mr. Stewart, by adding his vote to the Republican column along with those of his fellow-Populists, Messrs. Peffer, Kyle and Allen, and of the two seceding Democrats, Messrs. Hill and Irby, might have turned the scale in favor of the Washburn instructions and thrown the majority into a state of demoralization and uncertainty which would have meant inevitably the defeat or postponement of the pending bill. The Nevada Senator sat indifferent in the cloakroom while the deadlock in the chamber was working itself out to its legitimate conclusion, but he could not be induced by his fellow-Populists to join the attempt to deprive the greatest of American monopolies of the undue and scandalous favors which it had obtained at the hands of the framers of the sugar surrender. Mr. Stewart was consistent, however, in his action to-day. He had steadily refused to take part in the contest over the sugar rates, either in Committee of the Whole or in the Senate, although his vote would on several occasions have turned the scale against the promoters of the sugar dicker. He opposes the pending bill for the sole reason that it places wool upon the free list, and has said both publicly and privately that he will vote against the conference report finally on this single ground.

GORMAN THE ABSOLUTE MASTER.

The effect of to-day's vote in the Senate is to leave Mr. Gorman the absolute master of the situation. His policy has been unconditionally indorsed by the Senate, and the President's contentions in his letter to Mr. Wilson have been as unequivocally condemned. In spite of the President's emphatic condemnation of the Senate's imposition of duties on coal and iron ore as "party perfidy" and "party dishonor," the Senate has voted by majorities to forty-nine and forty-eight to retain those duties, and by implication to repudiate completely Mr. Cleveland's interpretation of the cardinal principles underlying all genuine Democratic tariff reform. Instead of forcing the Senate to yield the differential duty on refined sugar as a concession to the radical views of the House, Mr. Cleveland's effort, through Mr. Vilas, to secure such action has simply resulted in the personal and political humiliation of his Cuckoo agent, who, denouncing a week ago the protection given to the trust as "unfair, wicked, oppressive and hateful," is now driven by Mr. Gorman to accept and support the very duty which he so fiercely and extravagantly ass