New-York Tribune.

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CHANCELLOR CAPRIVI OUT.

HIS RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

MIQUEL SUCCEEDS EULENBURG AS PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

CAPRIVI'S VARIOUS GRIEVANCES—SPECULATIONS ON THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF HIS WITHDRAWAL—WALDERSEE MAY BE MADE CHANCELLOR AND PRUSSIAN PREMIER.

Berlin, Oct. 26.—Chancellor von Caprivi has offered his resignation to Emperor William, in consequence, it is said, of his failure to obtain the positive support of the Federal Ministers at the conference which closed to-day. Count zu Eulenburg, president of the Ministerial Council, has also resigned. Dr. Miquel, Prussian Finance Minister, has been appointed President of the Council, and the Chancellorship has been offered to Prince von Hohenlohe-Shillingsfurst, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine.

Before offering the Chancellorship to Prince Hohenlohe, Emperor William consulted with the envoys from Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony and

CHANCELLOR VON CAPRIVI.

Baden. It is reported that Prince Hohenlohe declined the office owing to his age. The Emperor has summoned General Count Waldersee, the politician and soldier who was conspicuous in the final intrigues against Bismarck. The general inference is that he intends to make him Caprivi's successor. Should Waldersee become Chancellor, the office of Prussian Premier probably would soon be given him; and thus the division of the two posts, which was affected at the time of the School bill crisis, would be ended. There is a rumor that General Bronsart von Schellendorf is a candidate for the Prussian Premiership and the Chancellorship. Either of these generals would be acceptable to the Conservatives, who have become totally estranged from the Government under the Caprivi régime.

The immediate cause of Chancellor von Caprivi's resignation is not entirely clear. It is known, however, that the differences between him and Count Botho zu Eulenburg had grown too sharp to be ignored or compromised. Caprivi at first was strongly opposed to severe steps against the Social Democrats and Anarchists, while Eulenburg favored extreme measures. Under pressure from the Emperor the Chancellor is said to have yielded several points early in the week, but his master only got him into trouble with the Federal Ministers, in whose council he presided yesterday. Several Ministers opposed his proposal that the Reichstag amend the penal code so as to deal more severely with the Socialists. The individual States, they said, should be left to legislate within their own borders for the suppression of the Social Democracy and Anarchy.

The Chancellor was equally embarrassed when the question of financial reforms was broached. The envoys made several demands for changes in the financial relations of the States to the Empire, but the Chancellor was manifestly out of sympathy with all of them.

Caprivi is believed to have been crushed between the Emperor and the Federal envoys, not going far enough to suit the former and going too far to suit the latter. The difficulties of his position were increased, moreover, by the intrigues of Miquel and Eulenburg, who for more than a year have spared no effort to discredit his policies and diminish his influence with the Crown. One of the Chancellor's last acts before offering his resignation was to give notice to the Reichsbank that the decree prohibiting advances on Russian stocks had been cancelled, as no longer necessary on either economic or political grounds.

The Emperor had arranged to leave Potsdam to-day, to hunt in the neighborhood of Blankenburg, but he gave up the trip in view of the disruption in his Cabinet.

London, Oct. 26.—The Central News correspondent in Berlin sends this dispatch concerning Caprivi's resignation:

Count von Caprivi resigned on the 23d, but the Emperor called upon him and persuaded him to reconsider his resignation. The relations between the Chancellor and Count Botho zu Eulenburg, however, grew more strained. First Eulenburg and then Caprivi asked to be retired to-day, and the Emperor promptly dismissed them both.

The Emperor is credited with holding the opinion that the separation of the Chancellorship and Prussian Premiership has been a failure, and that it is imperative to reunite them. Among the many reports as to the cause of the crisis is one that Caprivi displeased the Emperor by expressing disapproval of His Majesty's speech at the recent presentation of colors to 132 regiments. The Emperor then hinted that the half battalions would soon be made full ones. The Chancellor not only disapproved of this speech, but also opposed the publication of it in the "Reichsanzeiger." It is due to his opposition that the speech has not yet appeared in official form.

"The Morning Post's" Berlin correspondent says:

Everybody with a sense of fair play denounces the despicable intrigues of the Agrarian and Bismarckian reactionist groups against Count von Caprivi. The Socialists will rejoice because the dread of them, although they did not raise a finger, has been sufficient to plunge the Empire into a crisis.

"The Daily News's" correspondent in Berlin says of Caprivi's fall:

After the conference with the Federal Ministers, the Chancellor had an audience with the Emperor, who is understood to have approved of his Minister's proposals in everything. It was settled that he should remain. The only difficulty was in bringing about tolerable relations between Caprivi and Eulenburg, whose antagonism was an open secret. The matter had assumed the character of a personal quarrel which in the interest of the authority of the Government had to be settled. This seems to have been the cause of Caprivi's fall. The Emperor had the alternative, Caprivi or Eulenburg, and he decided in favor of the latter. It may be, also, that His Majesty was annoyed by the Government papers, which so openly expressed satisfaction at Eulenburg's defeat in the conference. It is not known whether or not the Chancellor previously informed His Majesty of his intention to convoke the Federal Ministers; if not, the reason of his fall is clear. It was an imperial reprimand. Bismarck's conference with Windthorst without the imperial knowledge really caused Bismarck's fall, and the present situation is somewhat similar to the one in the spring of 1890. Bismarck will enjoy a happy day. By his hand his successor has at last been overthrown, and under similar circumstances.

Caprivi's fall is a purely domestic affair, and in no way affects Germany's foreign policy. A more active course in colonial affairs possibly will be taken, for Caprivi always was averse to colonial adventures. The event must, however, affect Germany's position in Europe. At home, the removal of Caprivi must arouse the greatest apprehensions in German Liberal quarters. Although a thorough Conservative, he was not a man of force. He disliked extremes. As matters stand, his dismissal can only be regarded as a sign that the Emperor is determined to adopt Eulenburg's scheme against Socialism. A conflict of a dangerous character, therefore, appears on the horizon, the consequences of which are simply incalculable. The acceptance of Eulenburg's resignation does not exclude the possibility of his being appointed Chancellor, which, however, is improbable. Caprivi will start in a few days for Geneva. The Emperor, after accepting his resignation, summoned the Federal Ministers and informed them of the fact.

"The Standard" has this dispatch from Berlin:

Eulenburg's resignation has been in the Emperor's hands since the 23d. It was accepted on the condition that he would remain in office until his successor could be appointed. Both Ministers

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JAPANESE CROSS THE YALOO.

THE MAIN ARMY NOW IN MANCHURIA, AND PREPARING FOR A BIG BATTLE.

A CHINESE FORT CAPTURED BY COLONEL SATO'S FLYING COLUMN AFTER A SHARP FIGHT—THE JAPANESE EAGER TO TAKE MOUKDEN—THE RUMORED LANDING AT PORT ARTHUR IMPROBABLE.

London, Oct. 26.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says that Field-marshal Count Yamagata has reported to the Emperor that at daybreak on October 25 the Japanese army under his command completed its crossing of the Yaloo River, and in the forenoon attacked and defeated the Chinese near Fu-Shang, also capturing a fortress on the right bank of the River Ai. According to the statement of a Chinese officer who was made prisoner, the enemy were eighteen battalions strong. The Chinese lost 200 killed and a large number wounded. The number of Japanese killed or wounded was five officers and ninety men. Count Yamagata adds: "Colonel Sato, with his detachment, has rejoined the main army, and we expect to attack Kuliencha at daybreak on October 26."

The Central News correspondent at Wi-Ju telegraphs that advices received from General Nodzu state that the Japanese began to transport the main body of their army across the Yaloo on the evening of October 24. The work of crossing continued throughout the night, and at daybreak on October 25 all the guns, horses and men had crossed without mishap, and formed an intrenched camp. In the mean time Colonel Sato, who had taken a flying column on the morning of October 25, for the purpose of reconnoitring, came upon the enemy, who occupied a fortified position near the village of Fu-Shang, on the right bank of the Ai River. Colonel Sato attacked the Chinese at 10 o'clock in the morning, the fight continuing until past noon. The Chinese offered a stubborn resistance, but were ultimately driven out of their fortifications, and retired in disorder to Kuliencha. The Japanese then destroyed the fortress and rejoined the main army.

Count Yamagata's report to the Emperor adds that the Chinese engaged in the fight greatly exceeded the Japanese in number. He further says that his plans for the coming fight are completed. These contemplate the movement of several columns in a concerted and concurrent attack upon the Chinese from all sides. Already, he says, a network is being drawn around the Chinamen, and it is expected that the attack will take place at daybreak on October 27, though it possibly may be made earlier.

The latest information received is that the Chinese outposts are retreating upon Kuliencha, and that the number of batteries there has been increased to eleven. It is doubtful, however, that these batteries are fully armed. The weather is favorable, the Japanese are in good health and spirits and are eager to capture Moukden before November 3, the Emperor's birthday.

The Central News correspondent in Tokio telegraphs: "The idea of presenting Moukden to the Mikado as a birthday present has been abandoned, as the distance from Wi-Ju is too great, even if there were no hostile force to impede the progress of the Japanese. The Mikado, who was aware of the plan, repeatedly urged the Japanese generals to avoid the needless risks which they contemplated taking merely to realize this idea. It is announced that the Japanese have an effective hold on every strategic position in Corea. The uprising of the Tonkhaks in Southern Corea, which has been mentioned in the last few days as something recent, took place, in fact, weeks ago. Now the country is tranquil."

A dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai says the rumor that the Japanese have landed at Port Arthur is extremely improbable. The Foreign Office at Nankin has been removed to Shanghai.

"The Pall Mall Gazette" says the negotiations for a Chinese loan have reached an advanced stage. "The Gazette" asserts that it will be a 7 per cent silver loan of 10,000,000 taels. It is rumored that a silver loan for Canton City will be offered as a "feeler."

HE ACTS LIKE A MAD DOG.

A BOY SEIZED WITH A TERRIBLE FIT OF RABIES.

HE WAS BITTEN TEN DAYS AGO—A SUDDEN AND UNCONTROLLABLE OUTBREAK—THREE MEN NEEDED TO HOLD HIM.

Joseph Norman, sixteen years old, was removed in an ambulance from his home, No. 328 West Seventeenth-st., last night a raving madman. He exhibited every symptom that constitutes hydrophobia. His lips were covered with foam, and with bloodshot eyes he snapped and barked at every one who came near him. From the time he was attacked, at 6:30 o'clock, until he was removed in the ambulance it took the united efforts of three men to prevent him from killing himself.

It appears that the lad has for some months been employed by Denis Trolan, a stevedore, on the coal wharf at West Twenty-second-st., but lately the boy has not been doing much, owing to the lack of work. When idle Norman frequently went to the Wyland boarding stables, at No. 444 West Seventeenth-st. A strange dog wandered in from the streets some weeks ago and became a favorite among the stablemen, who christened it "Paddy the Rat."

Ten days ago young Norman went to the stables and started romping with the dog, when the animal suddenly became infuriated and snapped at his right hand. The wound was not a bad one, the tip of the third finger only being slightly lacerated. Norman did not take much notice of it until a couple of days ago, when it became painful and began to fester. Last night the lad returned home from work and ate a hearty supper. Shortly after 6 o'clock, however, he complained of feeling hot and started to walk in the front room, at the suggestion of his brother George. Suddenly he fell, shaking like a leaf, to the ground. His brother George and Joseph R. Russell sprang to his assistance, but could not get near him. He snapped and barked exactly like a dog whenever they approached him. His whole frame was repeatedly convulsed with spasms and the two men did not dare go near him until he attempted to bite off the top of both his thumbs, when they fell upon him bodily and held him down. They kept him in this position for over an hour, when he seemed to be somewhat calmer.

The two men then led him to his bed. After lying down for a few minutes he rolled off with another attack of convulsions, but much severer than before. He struggled with the men for a few minutes and finally succeeded in getting away from them and making a rush for the open window, from which he nearly succeeded in throwing himself. He was again forced to the floor by the two men, and the noise of the struggle at the open window brought Policeman Brooks, who at once sent for an ambulance. But before its arrival the boy became more violent, and it was all the policeman and the two other men could do to keep him from injuring himself.

An ambulance surgeon from Bellevue arrived and injected hypodermically a quantity of morphine, but while Norman was being placed in the ambulance, and before the drug could have any effect upon his system, he again was attacked with the rables and fell from the grasp of the men to the sidewalk. He was finally placed in the ambulance and removed to the Insane Pavilion. His mother, Mrs. Nora W. Norman, who is a widow, says that she thinks that her son's companions have done a great deal toward making him crazy by telling him hydrophobia stories.

PREFER A SUIT AT LAW TO STRIKING.

Buffalo, Oct. 26.—The employes of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railway held a meeting last night to decide what action should be taken toward securing a restoration of the 10 per cent reduction which was made seven months ago. On April 1 last all wages on the road were reduced by 10 per cent, when the promise was made that they would be restored in sixty to ninety days, at the latest. The men decided not to strike, but to seek the restoration by bringing suit in the courts. The men have a precedent in the case of the Omaha and St. Louis Railway, which road was compelled by the courts to restore a reduction.

S. W. ALLERTON SUES FOR MILLIONS.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Oct. 26.—A suit involving mining property valued at $2,343,750 will be tried at the present session of the Federal Court here. The plaintiff is the Chicago millionaire, Samuel W. Allerton, of the Allerton Packing Company. He claims a 5-32 interest in the Homestake Mine, No. 2, in the Black Hills, valued at the above amount. He also sues for $50,000 damages for the wrongful withholding of property since 1879. He alleges that since 1879 the Highland Mining Company has appropriated his interest in the property, and claims that the profits and rents from the mine during that time amounted to $15,000,000. The company denies that the amount claimed has accrued within six years prior to the beginning of the suit.

LAST CHANCE TO REGISTER

NO REPUBLICAN SHOULD NEGLECT THIS OPPORTUNITY.

ONLY THOSE WHOSE NAMES APPEAR ON THE BOOKS CAN VOTE—IF YOU WANT TO HELP DESTROY TAMMANY, REGISTER!

Here is the last opportunity to register!

This is the final day of registration in New-York and Brooklyn, and citizens whose names are not on the registry books to-night will not be permitted to vote at the election on November 6. A citizen may vote if he has registered, not otherwise.

Articles 1, 2 and 3 of the State Constitution and Section 1,858, Chapter 410, of the Laws of 1882, define the rights of voters thus:

No person can vote unless he has been duly registered.

To entitle a person to vote he must appear in person, be (1) twenty-one years of age on or before Election Day; (2) a citizen, native or naturalized, his naturalization must have occurred at least ten days before the election; (3) an inhabitant of the State one year before election; (4) a resident of the county for the last four months; (5) a resident of the election district for thirty days before election; (6) he must not have been convicted of bribery or felony, or if so convicted, he must have been pardoned and restored to the rights of a citizen; (7) he must not have made or be interested in any bet depending upon the result of the election.

There will be two Republican inspectors of election, as well as two Democratic inspectors, in every election district of the city this year, and there are two Republican Police Commissioners at Police Headquarters to see that there is to be no fraud in the registration or in the election. Only citizens who have the right to vote must be permitted to vote, and every vote must be counted honestly as cast. It is a year when every good citizen should vote.

The polling-places, where the registry books are kept open for names, will be in charge of the inspectors of election to-day from 8 a. m. until 9 p. m., in this city, and from 7 a. m. until 10 p. m. in Brooklyn. It does not take long for an intelligent citizen to have himself registered, as the polling-place is in the election district in which he lives, and he can drop in for a few minutes on his way to his place of business in the morning, or on his way home in the evening. Let every man be careful, however, to see that his name and address go down correctly on each of the registers, because his name must be found on at least three of them if he is to be permitted to vote on Election Day.

ELEVEN MINERS ENTOMBED.

CUT OFF BY A FALL OF ROCK.

ONE MAN KILLED OUTRIGHT—RESCUERS WITHIN EIGHT FEET OF THE IMPRISONED MEN.

Iron Mountain, Mich., Oct. 26.—One man was instantly killed and eleven others were entombed alive in the Pewable Mine yesterday. The accident, which occurred at 3 o'clock, was due to the collapse of the sandstone which roofed the room on the fourth level, where the men were at work.

At 6 o'clock this evening the rescuers had dug to within eight feet of the men and some of them at least are still alive, as a distinct tapping can be heard on a pipe leading to where the men are entombed. The rescue can hardly be effected before daylight to-morrow. Much will depend on whether the air is pure and of sufficient quantity to keep them alive. The miners think that the supply will not prove sufficient and that it is charged with poisonous gases.

Frank Cobora, the dead man, was married. His body has been taken out. All the entombed miners are men of family. Their names are as follows: Thomas Penglaz, William Oliver, Samuel Husband, George Wilcox, Stephen Allen, William Baird, George Porene, John Thomas, George Rickards, Peter Hellberg and John Farrell.

Peter Hascoe, the shift boss, the only man who is known to have escaped uninjured, says that the accident was caused by running water eating away the sandstone capping in a room 100 feet in height on the third level. This immense mass of rock, weighing hundreds of tons, crashed down through the floor of the level, carrying away everything to the fourth level, on which the men were working. He heard the crash of the broken timbers and just managed to make his escape.

To cut a road through this wreckage to the room in which the men are entombed is a work of difficulty. The walls have to be heavily timbered as the work goes on, in order to avoid another fall of ground. As many eager men as could be worked to advantage have been at work since the disaster occurred.

PISTOLS AND KNIVES IN NEWARK.

STRIKING HATTERS IN CONFLICT WITH THE POLICE—A MANUFACTURER HURT IN A RUN-AWAY CAUSED BY STRIKERS.

The seat of trouble with the striking hatters of Newark was transferred yesterday from the western to the eastern portion of the city. Since Thursday evening there have been numerous riots in Polk-st., near Meyer Mercy's shop. A stabbing affray occurred in that neighborhood on Thursday night, and Julius Veronowitch, one of the victims, was at the City Hospital last night, in a critical condition. While about twenty workmen were being escorted by a guard of mounted policemen from Mercy's shop to their homes they were set upon by a mob of strikers with stones and clubs. James Miroe, of No. 48 Adams-st., was struck in the back with a stone. He turned and hit one of the strikers a terrific blow in the face with his fist. This was the signal for a hand-to-hand fight. It was then that Veronowitch was stabbed. He dropped to the ground, and his assailants, Murro and Comiskey, fled, pursued by Officer Farrel, and were brought up by shots from the officer's revolver. In another fight in Polk-st., yesterday morning, Adolph Sacher, of No. 40 Charleton-st., was stabbed in the leg. Thomas Carroll was arrested as his assailant.

As four Italian boys were leaving Mercy's shop yesterday morning, they were mobbed by fifty strikers, who warned them to desist from work. One of the boys drew a stiletto and made a lunge at a striker. There was a lively fight, but they took to their heels and evaded the strikers, although two of them were caught by policemen.

Jacob L. Kreidel, whose shop the strikers threatened to blow up, received a letter in Hebrew to-day warning him that his life was in danger. While Mr. Kreidel was driving along Springfield-ave., near Belmont-ave., yesterday, a mob of strikers made such a tumult that his horse became unmanageable and ran away. The buggy was upset and Mr. Kreidel was flung out and seriously hurt.

THE GARBAGE INVESTIGATION.

Pittsburg, Oct. 26 (Special).—The Rider system of garbage disposal, which the commissioners from New-York examined to-day, belongs to the cremation class. Into a furnace 26 feet long, 8 feet wide and 4½ feet high the garbage is fed through holes in the top. The heat is raised with coal to the point where it will turn the water in the garbage into its constituent gases, oxygen and hydrogen, and will also dry the carbon in the vegetable part and the hydro-carbon in the animal matter. Then the combination of the oxygen from the water and the carbon from its two sources takes place, with the hydrogen escaping as free gas. The furnace which the commissioners saw works thirty tons of garbage in twelve hours. It is owned by the city of Allegheny.

The city of Pittsburg has another furnace, of substantially the same kind—the Randall system. Both do their work and do it well, and, like all cremation systems which the commissioners have seen, there is no odor about the works. After all, the lesson of this trip is that cremation is the system if New-York does the work herself.

MARRIED TO A FORGER.

Denver, Col., Oct. 26.—Albert Townsend, an expert forger and an accomplice of James Conway, the check raiser, now under arrest, was thrown into jail to-day by county detectives. Townsend, who is wanted at Syracuse, N. Y., has operated extensively in Colorado and has long evaded the officers, who have been on his trail. While roaming around the State, stopping occasionally at some town to pass a doubtful check, Townsend met a well-to-do widow, Mrs. Paul. She is the owner of considerable property in Greeley and the mother of three children. Three months ago Townsend met Mrs. Paul at a church reception. Townsend won the widow, telling her that he was a butcher by trade and came from Syracuse, N. Y., where he had a brother and sister. They were married September 4 at the English Lutheran Church in this city, and decided to spend their honeymoon here. They rented a house, and happiness reigned at the fireside until the husband was arrested.

ONE PLOT NIPPED IN THE BUD

CAPTURE OF A BATCH OF TAMMANY HEELERS ILLEGALLY REGISTERED.

THEY HAD BEEN HIRED TO PUT THEIR NAMES ON NUMEROUS LISTS IN THE XIITH DISTRICT—ABOUT 400 UNLAWFUL TAMMANY VOTERS HEADED OFF.

The Tammany tiger was "persecuted" again yesterday, and Justice Grady will have a magnificent opportunity the next time he shouts for the gang to rail against the infamous curtailment of personal liberty by Superintendent Byrnes in stopping wholesale illegal registration in the XIIth Assembly District. The Tammany tiger met one of the surprises of its life yesterday when one of its gangs of "toughs," which had never been molested before, was nabbed by the police and locked up at Police Headquarters.

The "statesmen" who were arrested are typical East Side election repeaters. It makes mighty little difference to them that they're caught, but it makes a difference of several hundred votes to Tammany Hall.

Their names are John Downs, alias "Ripper," a well-known thief, John Duffy, alias Bowden; George King, also a thief; Thomas Donovan, Patrick Sullivan, a "flim-flam" man; George Young, alias Linderman; Daniel Sweeney, also said to be a "crook," and James Otis.

THE SUPERINTENDENT ACTS PROMPTLY.

Superintendent Byrnes received information yesterday morning that an attempt was to be made to cause fraudulent registration in the XIIth Assembly District, which is bounded by Seventeenth and Twenty-ninth sts., Fourth-ave. and the East River. He sent for Captain Gallagher, of the East Twenty-second-st. station, and Captain Martens, of the East Thirty-fifth-st. station, and told them what to do.

As a result the prisoners mentioned were arrested. In the possession of the man Otis was found a list containing twenty names. Otis had registered in several places under the names contained on the list. The prisoner King had also registered several times. When King was arrested he threw a slip of paper away. A detective found it, however. It also contained a list of names, and King admitted having used some of them in registering in several election districts in the XIIth Assembly District.

The prisoner Otis made a confession to Superintendent Byrnes and Inspector McLaughlin, laying bare the scheme of illegal and fraudulent registration.

Otis said $10 a day had been offered him for two days by a man he knew well by sight, but not by name, to go with others and register. This man assured Otis he would be fully protected. Otis met the man yesterday morning, and received a list of twenty names. He was to go with Powers and register under these names. The man told Otis that when he went to the registry place he was to put his forefinger under the lap of his waistcoat and his hand across his waistcoat. If anything was wrong the captain of the election district, who would be there, would say: "I guess you belong to some other district." That would indicate something was wrong.

In Otis's pocket was found a playing card on the face of which was pasted a list of every election district in the XIIth Assembly District. The other prisoners corroborated Otis's story. The prisoner George Young is the "crook" who some time ago attempted suicide while being tried before Recorder Smyth.

WHO THE PRINCIPAL AGENT WAS.

Last night it was learned that the man who gave the printed slips around was George Duffy, alias Bowden, twenty-six years old, of No. 377 Third-ave. Sullivan was the "go-between." The men engaged by Duffy and Sullivan were to have met last night at 9:30 o'clock, in Peterson's saloon, at Houston and Chrystie sts., where they were to have been paid and return the papers given them.

They were arraigned yesterday afternoon in Essex Market Police Court. Justice Simms remanded the prisoners until this morning. A book was found in Duffy's possession containing the names of the prisoners. If the men had escaped detection and carried out their intentions, 400 illegal registrations would have been accomplished in the XIIth Assembly District.

This is believed to be only one of a series of desperate attempts by desperate Tammany leaders to register thousands of names illegally.

William Allen, twenty-five years old, a weaver, of No. 70 Market-st., was locked up last night at the Madison-st. police station on the charge of attempting to register illegally.

Shortly before 9 o'clock Allen entered the tailor shop at No. 69 Market-st., which is the registry place of the Second Election District of the IId Assembly District. He attempted to register under the name of William Curtis, and, being detected, made a break for the door.

Policeman Eugene Cashman, of the Old Slip Station, who is one of a number of officers detailed to the Madison-st. station, was on hand and grasped Allen just as he was about to escape.

Allen's friends then made a rush and tried to rescue him from the policeman, and but for the timely arrival of Roundsman Strassner would have done so. A hot running fight took place, but fearing arrest the would-be rescuers left Allen to his fate, and he was locked up, as stated.

On October 9 Allen registered under his own name, from his home, No. 70 Market-st. The police will probably arrest the members of the "gang" who tried to rescue Allen. The latter asked the policeman on the way to the stationhouse: "How much will I get for this?" He will appear at the Tombs Police Court this morning to answer to a charge of "wilful and corrupt perjury."

DEFENCE OF THE FOREST COMMISSION.

Albany, Oct. 26.—In regard to charges of mismanagement and bribery made by the Controller's office against the Forest Commission, the Commissioners have this to say in a letter to Deputy-Controller Morgan:

You submitted affidavits and letters charging sundry irregularities against Thomas Powers, a forester in this department. The Forest Commission has made a careful and impartial investigation, and finds that, as to any collusion or malfeasance on the part of Thomas Powers, forester, or implication therein, the contrary fact has been fully established; every trespass case referred to in your communication was duly reported to this office, and all money received by Powers in this connection was collected as penalties and promptly paid to the commission for the State.

In your second specification you state that, "Where a form of selling State lands had been gone through with, the pretended buyers had entered upon the land, denuded it entirely of timber, and secured a cancellation of the sale on the ground of the defect either in the tax sale or the State's sale to the pretended buyer." No official of this department has ever heard of any such transaction since the creation of this commission, and the matters relating to the cancellation of a tax sale upon any grounds have heretofore been solely in charge of your office.

We address this communication to you personally because we understand from your statement made to Commissioner Schuyler that you have made this attack on Mr. Powers and this department wholly without the approval or knowledge of Mr. Roberts. We feel that such attack was unwarranted and without justification.

The letter is signed by F. G. Babcock, Samuel J. Tilden, C. C. Schuyler and William R. Weed.

SUIT AGAINST A CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

Asbury Park, N. J., Oct. 26 (Special).—The Citizens' Committee of this place, which was organized last summer with a view to entertaining the National Editorial Association and the National Educational Association and incidentally to boom the town, has been sued by the Consolidated Fireworks Company, of New-York, to recover the sum of $56, due on a balance owing for fireworks furnished to the committee for the Fourth of July celebration. Exactly 126 notices have been served on the citizens requiring them to answer the summons to the suit. Unless the claim is settled prior to October 31, individual suits will be instituted against each member. The Citizens' Committee had a fund of $15,000 subscribed by the merchants and hotel-keepers, the latter agreeing to pay $1 for every guest sent them by the committee. The great railroad strike in the West prevented thousands of educators from reaching here, and as a consequence the promised money from many of the hotelkeepers was not paid in. The committee contracted bills aggregating $16,000. There was a large deficit.

A BANK TELLER GOES WRONG.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 26.—J. Allen Francis, teller of the City Bank of Hartford since 1856, is a defaulter for about $23,000. He has confessed and is now in jail. The American Surety Company is on his bond for $10,000 and he has turned over a few thousand dollars, so that the bank will not lose over $10,000. It has a capital of $440,000 and its net surplus, after deducting the entire defalcation, amounts to $138,000.

DOES IT MEAN A TARIFF WAR?

GERMANY TO SHUT OUT AMERICAN BEEF AND CATTLE.

FEAR OF TEXAS FEVER THE REASON GIVEN, BUT OFFICIALS THINK IT IS THE BEGINNING OF RETALIATION FOR THE DISCRIMINATING DUTY ON BEET SUGAR.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The German Ambassador to-day gave formal notice to the Secretary of State that, in consequence of the introduction of Texas fever by means of two shipments from New-York, the importation of fresh beef and cattle from the United States to Germany will soon be prohibited. In his official note Baron Von Saurma-Jeltsch adds, in regard to cargoes afloat, that shipments made from the United States up to October 28, will be admitted to enter German ports only on condition that the cattle are slaughtered immediately upon landing.

The Department of State makes public the notice for the information of intending shippers of live cattle and fresh beef for German ports, but officials decline to comment on the matter, declaring that they have no further information regarding the cause of this action of the German Government. It is thought, however, that this marks the beginning of a policy of commercial retaliation against the United States on account of the discrimination against German beet sugar in the new Tariff law.

The Department of Agriculture, which maintains a careful inspection of cattle and meat products exported, insists that it is impossible that cattle affected with Texas fever or any similar disease could have been shipped from New-York, as alleged by the German officials. No reports have been received which indicate that this disease or any other could have been exported recently from the United States. Cattle are not expected to arrive in perfect condition in foreign ports after the long sea voyages, particularly at this season of the year, when vessels are likely to have rough passages, due to the stormy conditions which prevail on the Atlantic. The feverish condition thus produced by the sea voyage is probably what is called "Texas fever" by the German Government.

No complaints have been received from other countries, and the note of the German Ambassador is the first intimation that the Germans had any fault to find with American exportations of cattle.

The Department of Agriculture will be called upon to investigate the complaint made by Germany, and Secretary Gresham, it is expected, will send a protest against Germany's action to that Government through the American Ambassador at Berlin.

SHAVING DOWN THE RECORD.

THE LUCANIA CUTS OFF TWENTY MINUTES MORE FROM IT.

A GALE WHICH LASTED TWO OR THREE DAYS ON THE WESTWARD TRIP—THE BIG STEAMER'S TIME NOW 5 DAYS, 7 HOURS AND 23 MINUTES.

The Cunard steamer Lucania has again cut down the ocean record. She arrived here yesterday 5 days, 7 hours, 23 minutes out from Queenstown, thus lowering the record by twenty minutes. The best previous record was that made by the Lucania on the voyage which ended here on September 28, when she made the trip in 5 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes.

The day's runs of the Lucania on the trip ended yesterday were 529, 534, 533, 549, 544 and 90 miles to the bar. She travelled 2,779 nautical miles at an average speed of 21.81 knots an hour. On October 22 the Lucania had fresh winds from northeast to northwest. The next day there was a strong northerly breeze, which increased to a fresh gale, with frequent squalls. The gale continued through the two succeeding days, and was accompanied by heavy seas. The big vessel, however, went plunging along at a tremendous speed. If the weather had been favorable she would have considerably reduced the record. As it was, she made the fastest time between the ports ever made, and added to her laurels.

It was 3:43 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the Lucania arrived at the bar, and she was able to reach Quarantine in time to pass and land her passengers. All the conditions being taken into consideration, the trip of the Lucania was a most remarkable one.

BIG RANCHES CONSUMED.

THOUSANDS OF CATTLE PERISH IN NEBRASKA PRAIRIE FIRES.

SEVERAL COUNTIES IN THE STATE A SEA OF FLAME—FIGHTERS OF THE BLAZE DYING FROM THEIR BURNS.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 26.—Lashed by a furious wind, the prairie fires raging in the northwestern part of the State are travelling with almost lightning-like rapidity and consuming everything in their track. Last night the flames were driven through the central portion of Sheridan and Cherry counties, and in their track were the big Osborne and Spade ranches and a number of smaller ones. This morning not a vestige of these ranches remains except the bare and scorched ground.

Late this afternoon the fire is reported to have reached Pullman, and the whole county in that neighborhood is a raging furnace. It is not known whether any lives were lost there, but thousands of cattle have perished. People in the track of the fire are fleeing for their lives, leaving all their property to the mercy of the flames. At Hemingford John Bliss, one of the men badly burned while fighting the flames, is reported as dead, and others of the victims are said to be dying.

So far as can be learned, the flames have not crossed the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Black Hills tracks, but it is feared that they may do so at any time. Little or no damage has been done as yet to railroad property on this line. The Burlington reports no damage. The blaze is supposed to have been set by a drunken man near Mullin, but this is not authentic. So far the flames have traversed a stretch of country over 200 miles in length and several miles wide. The last report is from Hecla, where considerable damage was done. At this place the wind turned south, driving the flames to an as yet unvisited region.

PURSUING THE COOK BAND OF OUTLAWS.

Fort Smith, Ark., Oct. 26.—No fresh robberies by the Cook gang were reported last night. The party are being hotly pursued by the deputy-marshals. About 150 of them have been ordered to Gibson by Marshal Crump to participate in the chase after Cook. Gibson is where Cook has hitherto made his headquarters. There is little doubt, though, that his band scattered upon learning of the coming of all the deputies and Indian police. Troops would be useless in the Territory, except, perhaps, cavalry. The Cooks have to be tracked, and the country is filled with many of their friends ready to give the alarm.

The telegram sent out from Tahlequah a few nights ago, saying that "Jim" Cook, the young brother of "Bill," had made his escape from the Cherokee guards, is all a mistake. Four guards have him in charge, and they got scared the other night, and, fearing that the Cooks would swoop down on Tahlequah, they changed his guardhouse and reported that "Jim" had escaped.

It is now only a matter of hours until the last is heard of the Cook gang, as a fight or capture is surely imminent. Wednesday night's Valley train from Fort Gibson feared a hold-up at Illinois Station, and twenty-five guards rode upon the train here, armed to the teeth.

A BODY FOUND ON THE BEACH.

Seabright, N. J., Oct. 26.—Captain C. H. West, of the Seabright Life Saving Station, reports picking up on the beach the body of a man, apparently about forty or forty-five years old, face somewhat decomposed. He wore a silver watch and chain, had about fifteen or twenty pennies in his pocket, and on his finger a gold ring set with pearls and rubies. Pinned to his waistcoat was a badge, "Cartrack Engine Company, No. 2," and a certificate found in his pocket gave the name of Thomas Britton, of Cartrack Fire Company, No. 2, West Brighton, S. I.

SHEEHAN WILL NOT ANSWER

A PIG-HEADED WITNESS.

THE COMMISSIONER LOSES HIS TEMPER COMPLETELY.

HIS SAVAGE RETORTS WHEN ORDERED TO REPLY TO THE QUESTIONS—CONFUSED ASSERTIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF HIS "INFLUENCE" THAT WAS SOUGHT—HE UNBLUSHINGLY SAYS HE WANTED WILLIAMS MADE COMMISSIONER—"BLUE-EYED BILLY," HIS BROTHER, HELPS HIM OUT—HOW CROKER CLOSED THE POOL-ROOMS.

The Lexow Committee had a long and interesting session with Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan yesterday. He was the only witness examined before the committee during the day, and his testimony was not completed when a recess was taken late in the afternoon. At times he was a most stubborn witness, refusing to answer questions propounded by John W. Goff, of the Committee's counsel, and there were several exhibitions of anger on account of the questions. The Commissioner declared more than once that he would refuse to answer questions not bearing upon his official duties, or upon alleged bribery and corruption in the Police Department. Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan, the brother of the witness, was present to give all possible aid and encouragement to him, and he remained there in spite of the publicly expressed intimation that he was giving assistance to the witness. There was a change in the scene of the examination, the courtroom of Part I of the Superior Court having been set apart for the use of the committee and the room was crowded with spectators.

Commissioner Sheehan was questioned closely about his contracts in Long Island City, and he insisted upon making long explanations regarding the manner in which he had obtained the contracts amounting to $500,000. He denied that he had obtained contracts in return for influence in obtaining legislation with the help of his brother, the Lieutenant-Governor. He also declared that his brother had no interest in the contracts in Long Island City. A suit for $50,000, the witness said, had been begun against a newspaper on account of published articles about the contracts.

The influence which Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams might have exerted in regard to Mr. Sheehan's contracts was inquired into. Williams is a subordinate of the Police Commission in this city, and Williams's brother is a member of the commission in Long Island City that awarded the contracts to Mr. Sheehan. The kind of Republican that Inspector Williams is may be inferred from one part of the Commissioner's testimony yesterday. Mr. Sheehan admitted that he had desired the appointment of Inspector Williams as a Commissioner of Police several months ago, when the term of office of Commissioner MacLean was about to expire and Mayor Gilroy had decided to appoint a Republican in Mr. MacLean's place. Inspector Williams, with a brother having a voice in the awarding of contracts, had even asked for the influence of Commissioner Sheehan, a Tammany leader, in the effort to secure appointment as a Commissioner. Mr. Goff had the witness tell to the committee yesterday some of the bad reports he had heard about Williams, and then asked:

"And yet he was your choice for Police Commissioner—your preference?"

Commissioner Sheehan answered "Yes."

In the afternoon Mr. Goff drew from Commissioner Sheehan an admission that the poolrooms had been allowed to run in the city until Richard Croker, Tammany's boss at the time, had given the word to have the police close the poolrooms.

The testimony indicated that Mr. Croker had given the word to President Martin, the other Tammany member of the Police Board, and that Mr. Martin had passed the word to Superintendent Byrnes, who had given the orders to the police to shut up the poolrooms. Mr. Sheehan admitted that all he personally did was to "coincide" with Mr. Martin. The other two Commissioners had not been consulted,