New-York Tribune.

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REICHSTAG'S NEW HOME.

DEDICATION OF THE STATELY STRUCTURE IN THE KOENIGSPLATZ.

THE KEYSTONE SET BY EMPEROR WILLIAM—THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS—THE EMPEROR OPENS THE REICHSTAG'S SESSION, READING IN PERSON THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE—THE ANTI-REVOLUTION BILL AND VARIOUS REFORM MEASURES TO BE PRESENTED—FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Berlin, Dec. 5.—The new Reichstag building, on the east side of the Königsplatz, was opened this afternoon with imposing ceremonies.

The exercises of the day began at 10:30 o'clock, when the Imperial Deputies, excepting the Social Democrats, attended the religious services preliminary to the speech from the throne, and the business of the winter session. The Protestants worshipped in the chapel of the old castle; the Catholics in the Church of St. Hedwig, back of the opera house. At 11:30 o'clock the Deputies began gathering in the Rittersaal of the old castle. As the clock struck 12, Emperor William entered the hall. He ascended the dais, and Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe, who stood at his right, handed him the speech from the throne. The Emperor read:

In the name of my high allies I welcome you at the beginning of your constitutional work, which you now transfer to a place which the activity of ten years has completed as a monument to our home industry. May God's blessing rest upon the House and upon the Empire's welfare and grandeur, toward which all should faithfully strive. When I consider the social and economic tasks which must be performed in that building, I feel how heavy upon us is the weight of the duties enjoined by history, my ancestors and my high allies. I regard it as the noblest task of the State to protect the weaker classes of society and to aid them to higher economic and moral development. This duty becomes more pressing as the struggle for existence in several classes of the Nation becomes more serious and more difficult. It is our duty to strive to ameliorate and smooth away the antagonism, both economic and social, and to preserve and increase the feeling of content and solidarity.

If my aspirations to these ends, for which I hope I shall have your unreserved support, are to be realized, it will be necessary for us to meet the dangers raised by those attempting to create disturbances in the country. The State must have the power to discharge its duties. Experience has taught that the existing laws are not sufficient, and you will receive a bill whose main provisions will be for the extension of the criminal laws, the increased protection of the State and for the better maintenance of order. The experience gathered since the introduction of the Imperial Justiciary laws discloses faults in those laws, and you will receive a bill amending these defects, and providing, among other things, for the payment of damages to persons who have been convicted of and sentenced for offences of which they were innocent.

Inquiry into the conditions of the bourse shows that the existing regulations are not sufficient for the avoidance of the dangers to which the Commonwealth is exposed through the misuse of bourse forms. You will receive a measure relative to commerce, amending these forms, and also a bill for the reparation of the abuses caused by dishonest trade competition. The latter measure, it is hoped, will put commerce and trade on a more stable basis.

The financial condition of the individual States, as related to the Empire, has shifted in a manner unfavorable to the States. While the Federal Governments for ten years received the surplus from the Empire, the Empire is now forced to demand from them the money to cover its deficit. This oppressive condition must be remedied by the opening of new sources of revenue; therefore, you will receive a bill providing for a tax on tobacco. The vacillating financial claims of the Empire will not abate unless the Federal States adhere to a demand for an organic rearrangement of the financial relations between them and the Empire, a rearrangement which shall make the Empire independent of the individual States and shall protect them from uncertain and incalculable demands upon their treasuries. With a view to effecting such reforms soon, it will be necessary for the Federal States to relinquish last year's claim to the surplus otherwise due to them from the Imperial Government. I hope you are in full accord with the bill.

My confidence, expressed in 1892, in the maintenance of the peace of Europe has been strengthened. Our relations with all the Powers are friendly, and the spirit of loyalty still animates our alliances. Two neighboring countries have been visited within the last few months by tragic events. Germany has joined in the general expression of sympathy with the bereaved nations, giving renewed evidence of the solidarity of human feelings and peaceful desires. In the death of Emperor Alexander III of Russia, I mourn the loss of a friend and a tried colaborer in the works of peace.

I beg you now to enter upon your tasks. May they result in the welfare of the Fatherland and give testimony to the accord with which the German tribes twenty-five years ago entered upon the foundation of the Empire.

THE KAISER GOES TO THE NEW BUILDING.

After the usual cheers by the Deputies, the Emperor left the hall. He rode in a carriage drawn by four horses and surrounded by the gorgeously uniformed escort of the Garde du Corps. Behind him rode the Empress and the Imperial Princess, who had been in the Rittersaal during the delivery of the speech from the throne. They were escorted by the Queen Victoria Dragoons. The imperial party reached the Königsplatz at 1:15 o'clock. Within the building princes, Ministers Plenipotentiary, Federal and Prussian Councillors, members of the Cabinet, Parliamentary officers and scores of Deputies had assembled. Conspicuous among them were Paul Wallot, who designed the structure; and Herr Wittich, the architect, who supervised the construction. The keystone stood on end in the centre of the round lobby under the cupola, covering the spot where a statue of Emperor William I is to be erected. In it had been deposited, besides the usual official records, a brief history of the building, to which was added later Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe's account of the founding of the Empire. By 1:30 o'clock all the persons invited to witness the ceremony had assembled in the cupola lobby. The first address was read by the Imperial Chancellor. As it was for the records, it was written so as to mention the names of all living German sovereigns, and the free cities. The address was signed by both the Emperor and the Chancellor. Part of it was:

In common with the constitutional representatives of the German Nation, we now lay this keystone in the House where we shall work henceforth. The founder of the legislative bodies of the Empire, Emperor William I, who laid the foundation stone of this building, was not allowed to witness the perfection of this work, nor was his glory-crowned son, Emperor Frederick. We bless the memory of our ancestors in the imperial dignity and are sure that their memory will ever live in the hearts of the German people. The labor of ten years has been expended upon this building, to the honor of the united Fatherland. In its chambers let the fear of God and the love of Fatherland ever prevail. May the harmony of these sentiments fill the souls of the men who are called to labor for the further welfare of the Empire, and may the building remain a monument to the great times and to the great prize hardly won; a memento for future generations of the unshaken faith with which their fathers fought and for which they shed their blood.

Count von Larchenfeld, Bavarian Minister in Berlin, and representative in the Federal Council, handed the Emperor the trowel. In his short speech he expressed the hope that, under the Emperor's powerful protection, wisdom and strength and union would prevail in the legislative counsels of the Empire. The Emperor then threw the mortar into the hollow space, and the masons set the stone in place. Herr von Levetzow, President of the Reichstag, placed a mallet in the Emperor's hands as he said:

This mallet was used first by Emperor William I, when, ten years ago, he laid the cornerstone of this structure. May Your Majesty's firm faith, wide foresight and high thought be with us in whatever is debated or decided in this house. A great era has brought to pass what many generations had dreamed and hoped. The Emperor's new council house is a sign of German unity which we pray God to preserve.

PUTTING THE KEYSTONE IN ITS PLACE.

The Emperor, without removing the helmet of the Garde du Corps from his head, rapped the keystone with the mallet three times, saying: "Pro gloria et patria." The Empress, who was dressed in mourning and wore the ribbon of the Black Eagle, also struck the stone three blows. The ex-Chancellors, Bismarck and Von Caprivi, had been invited to take part in this ceremony, but both declined the invitation with thanks. The Emperor apparently had been much fatigued with the ceremony at the old castle, for his voice was husky and his motions were less energetic than usual. While conspicuous representatives of the Federal Governments were repeating the ceremony with the mallet and stone, the band played "Heil dir im Siegenkranz." Count von Larchenfeld closed the exercises by calling for cheers for the Emperor, who was then conducted through the building by Herr Wallot.

Although the day has been raw and blustery since early this morning, a great crowd gathered along the Emperor's route between the old palace and the new Reichstag Building, and cheered him constantly. The procession was imposing, but hardly so splendid as had been expected.

The Imperial Deputies met at 4:20 o'clock this afternoon in the old building in the Leipzigerstrasse. Herr von Levetzow, who presided, said that the Reichstag would not leave the house in which they had assembled so long without bidding it goodby. The secretaries reported 333 of the 397 members present. Herr von Levetzow announced the bills sent to the House from the Federal Council, and that to-morrow the business of the session would be transacted in the new building. After reviewing briefly the history of the old building, he expressed the hope that in the new house, as in the old one, the Deputies would adhere to their purpose of benefiting the Fatherland in all things. He thanked the members for the regard shown him during his presidency, and closed his address with an invitation to attend a beer commers at 9 o'clock this evening in the new building. He remarked afterward that Prince Hohenlohe and all the Prussian Ministers would be present at the celebration.

Emperor William, clad in an English uniform, this morning visited the Prince of Wales, who arrived in this city from St. Petersburg yesterday. Later in the day the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of York, returned the Emperor's call. The Prince and Duke this afternoon started on their return to England.

It will be noted throughout the world that Emperor William, when speaking of the "tragic events" with which "two neighboring countries have been visited within the last few months," carefully avoided mentioning the name of President Carnot, whose fate was still more tragic than that of Alexander III. He spoke of the latter as "a friend and a tried colaborer in the works of peace," whose loss he mourned. Bourse speculators will probably not fail to draw from the imperial words of sympathy toward Russia, and from the Kaiser's cold reference to France, the conclusion that the relations between the latter and Germany are more strained now than formerly. But the ill-humor apparently shown by the Emperor is the natural consequence of the recent attacks published in the French press about the Dreyfus affair and the spy system, which was said to have been organized by the German Embassy at Paris. William II, who is rather quick-tempered, will soon forget this occurrence, and the peace of Europe can hardly be disturbed by the incident.

In regard to the internal affairs of Germany, the Emperor has boldly taken up the main problem of the age—the threatening social question. He recognizes the progress of Socialism, and opens his speech by declaring that he considers it "the noblest task of the State to protect the weaker classes of society and to aid them to higher economic and moral development." But he is bound, at the same time, to maintain public order and to guard against revolutionary movements. To that effect he announces that the existing laws are not sufficient, and that the Anti-Socialist bill, which caused the resignation of ex-Chancellor Caprivi, will be presented to the Reichstag. The Federal Council has already agreed with the Emperor as to the presentation of that bill, which is extremely severe, and curtails the liberty of the press and of private citizens. William II understands, however, that the application of such a bill will be the cause of many mistakes, due to the overzealousness of police and judicial officers; and he says that damages will be paid to persons who have been convicted of and sentenced for offences of which they were innocent. This is not, of course, a sufficient compensation for the harsh measures prescribed by the Anti-Socialist bill, but it is a step forward, and other European nations might do well to insert it in their own laws.

For description of the new building see page 11.

THE SULTAN REWARDS THE BUTCHERS.

MORE DETAILS OF THE ARMENIAN MASSACRE—THE TURKISH SIDE OF THE CASE.

London, Dec. 5.—A private letter received from an Armenian resident of Constantinople says:

Twenty-three villages in Armenia have been compelled to embrace Islam. During the massacre soldiers ripped open the women, stuck their unborn babes on spears, and marched through the streets in triumph. To complete the misfortune, the Sultan, while expressing his horror, has sent a special deputation with presents and flags for the guilty troops as signs of his approval. Which of our misfortunes shall we lament—the massacre of our brethren or the lot of those left in misery, to be subjected to the most cruel treatment by the commission? The news of our calamities is widely known, yet none dares to speak. We look into each other's faces and there read the sorrow and pain of the heart.

The writer of this letter, which bears the date of November 6, was obliged to hide it for days, owing to the dimiciliary visits made by the police.

In an interview to-day, Secretary Atkin, of the Anglo-Armenian Association, said that on December 3 the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, held an hour's private conversation with F. S. Stevenson, M. P., president of the association. It is understood that Lord Kimberley will, at the request of the Porte, select an independent commissioner, whom he may ask one of the great Powers to appoint.

The official statement of Lord Rosebery and Lord Kimberley is expected to be made public this week, but nothing less than the prompt execution under European control of Article 61 of the Berlin Treaty, which decrees that the Porte shall effect reforms in Armenia without delay, will satisfy the association. The Turkish commission appointed to investigate the atrocities recently committed is not satisfactory, as it urged that such a body should be purely European. The Anglo-Armenian Association has presented to the foreign embassies in London memorials in relation to the massacres. The memorials allege that the Porte's official statements are now, as they have been heretofore, false. The Armenians have been tricked for sixteen years. The massacres were due, it is asserted, to the Porte's deliberate orders. The association will ask the assistance of Armenians in the United States, and will also demand that Armenia be forthwith placed under European control.

"The Daily News" hears that a Japanese gold loan for a large amount is under discussion in London.

"The Times's" correspondent in Odessa says that the warships Orel and Saratoff have been ordered to transport more than 19,000 troops from Odessa and Sebastopol to Batoum. The troops will be stationed on the Turkish frontier, it is believed, owing to the unsettled state of Armenia.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The Turkish Legation has received the following communication in regard to the Armenian troubles:

Toward the end of July last, under the instigation of an Armenian named Hampartzoum, the men of ten Armenian villages near Moush formed separate bands and, armed with guns, daggers, hatchets and other instruments, attacked the tribe of Delikan, killed a few men of that tribe, and afterward fell on the tribes of Bekirah and Badikan. These bands burned alive Hadji, nephew of Enmer Agha, one of the chiefs of the Bekirah tribe, and not only outraged Mussulman women of the village of Kulli-Gusat, but also put them to death in an atrocious manner. Men were also tortured in a more ferocious way. Not satisfied with all these lawless and criminal proceedings, the same bands burned also a few villages inhabited by Mussulmans. Thanks, however, to the measures taken by the lawful authorities, the bands in question were dispersed, and the insurgent chief, Hampartzoum, the priest Highirditich, of Kizil-Kilisse, and other guilty persons were arrested and brought to justice.

The statement, often published in some of the European newspapers, to the effect that regular troops fired on defenceless men and women is utterly untrue. No unarmed individual was killed. Twenty insurgents, having surrendered, were treated with all possible consideration, and, after their depositions before the legal authorities of Moush were taken, were set free. It was these twenty insurgents who indicated the place where the chief, Hampartzoum, and his accomplices were hiding themselves. The above facts show that among the insurgents only twenty surrendered, and that, with the exception of the brigands who broke into revolt, no one else was ill treated.

HAWAII RETURNS THANKS.

THE AMERICAN CUSTOM AND DAY ADOPTED BY THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The Thanksgiving proclamation of the Hawaiian Republic, brought by the last mail, adopts not only the United States custom, but selects the same day. On November 29 President Dole, through the Minister of the Interior, Mr. King, issued the following proclamation:

In view of the special protection and care which an overruling Providence has vouchsafed to our country and the people during the past year, whereby we have had exemption from pestilence, civil disorder and other public disaster; have experienced large progress in the development of our institutions of government, and have been blessed with abundant crops, and due recompense for the labor of hand and brain, I, Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii, recommend that Thursday, the 29th day of this present month of November, be set apart as a day of National Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings of the past and the promise of the future, and of prayer for the continuance of His favor.

"The Pacific Commercial Advertiser," in commenting editorially on the announcement of this distinctly American holiday, said:

The President of the Republic issues to-day the first Thanksgiving proclamation under the new form of government. The young Republic follows its great sister across the ocean in perpetuating here the custom of devoting especially one day in the year for the public acknowledgment of the many blessings received by the people in material prosperity and spiritual growth.

THE ITALIAN ANTI-SOCIALIST MEASURES.

Rome, Dec. 5.—The Government received in the Chamber to-day notice of several questions as to the proposed measures against the Social Democrats. The Ministers showed no desire to avoid the struggle which these questions will open. The opposition is stronger than was supposed.

A CHALLENGE COMING.

WORD RECEIVED BY THE AMERICA'S CUP COMMITTEE.

NO DETAILS TO BE MADE PUBLIC AT PRESENT—WHAT MR. KERSEY THINKS ABOUT THE CONDITIONS.

London, Dec. 5.—The fact was officially made known to-day for the first time that a challenge had been issued for the America's cup. Lord Dunraven himself made the statement, which he wrote to the United Press, that the challenge had been forwarded. All previous reports touching the subject have been mere guesswork, as nothing official has hitherto been given out. Lord Dunraven added that no details regarding the wording of the challenge would be made known by him until he should have received the reply of the New-York Yacht Club.

The America's Cup Committee of the New-York Yacht Club received word yesterday that a challenge for the cup had been sent by Lord Dunraven and was on its way here. H. Maitland Kersey, Lord Dunraven's agent here, said the challenge was probably conditional on the carrying of the third clause in the challenge of 1892 in the present one.

Mr. Kersey thought that the new Dunraven cutter would measure eighty-nine feet on the waterline, and would be over here about two months before the time of the races.

Now that the challenge has been sent, there is no further doubt that next fall will see another great international race off Sandy Hook. In England more than one boat will probably be built to compete for the honor of crossing the ocean to fight for the cup. The British have now the privilege of building any number of boats, holding trial races and sending the fastest boat over here. They will undoubtedly avail themselves of this privilege. One new feature in the building of cup challengers in England will be the fact that most of the boats, if not all, will be constructed by syndicates. Some British yachtsmen of the class who believe that no good thing can possibly come out of America have been in the habit of carping and sneering at the fact that some of our cup defenders have been built by syndicates and not by individuals. The great and increasing cost of building and running a 90-foot racing sloop has, however, driven the British to accept the sensible American plan.

The boat for which Lord Dunraven has contracted with Mr. Watson is to be built by a syndicate of which the Earl is the head. Two designers whom yachtsmen would like to see have a chance this time to build competitors for the honor of sailing in the international contest are Fife, on the other side, and A. Cary Smith, on this side. Each has built many boats and never built a bad one. A question will probably arise as to the date of the races. In an article written by Lewis Herreshoff, a brother of the designers, in the Badminton Series, he stated that October was a bad time to race, as good winds could scarcely ever be got in that month. Basing their argument on this, English yachtsmen have recently been raising a howl of objection to racing in October. They seem to forget that a six-hour time limit on a thirty-mile race precludes the possibility of a race for the cup being sailed in anything except a good sailing breeze. However, the New-York Yacht Club will probably not quibble over the date of the race, for the fastest boat will win, whether the race be sailed on Christmas Day or Fourth of July.

THE ARMISTICE RUMOR DISCREDITED.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIMORE AT CHE-FOO—CHINESE OFFICIALS DEGRADED.

Washington, Dec. 5.—It is understood here that there is no truth in the Shanghai rumor of a ten days' armistice between China and Japan. According to information from well-informed diplomatic sources, there is reason to believe that Japan purposes to follow the example of Germany in the Franco-Prussian war, and retain possession of certain points of advantage in the conquered territory until the war indemnity shall be paid, and the guarantees of future peace and the full recognition of the independence of Corea given. Of course, in view of the fact that the peace negotiations have not yet reached an advanced stage, all reports that the Japanese will demand a heavy indemnity and the cession of Chinese territory are based on mere speculation. It can be stated, with some degree of positiveness, that Japan will probably insist on its retention of Port Arthur as a hostage for the fulfilment of the peace conditions. It is not thought unlikely, also, that the island of Formosa may be placed under Japanese authority for the same purpose; but there is hardly any probability that Japan will endeavor to secure permanent possession of any considerable portion of Chinese territory.

Secretary Herbert this morning received a cable dispatch from Admiral Carpenter, announcing the arrival of the Baltimore at Che-Foo.

London, Dec. 5.—A Central News dispatch from Shanghai says that the Governor of Kin-Chow has been degraded on account of the capture of Kin-Chow by the Japanese. General Chan has also been deprived of his rank, and has been handed over to the Board of Punishment for allowing the troops under his command to pillage the populace and burn the Catholic church at Kin-Chow.

Li Hung Chang, it is announced, retains his vice-regal power.

"The Daily Graphic" has a dispatch from Shanghai saying that the Chinese fear winter more than the Japanese soldiers, as the rice supplies have been withheld too long.

Athens, Dec. 5.—Three Russian warships have been ordered from the Piraeus to China.

ACTIVITY OF THE SAMOAN REBELS.

THEY HAVE GIVEN NOTICE OF THEIR INTENTION TO ATTACK APIA.

Apia, Samoa, Dec. 1.—The rebels have been active recently and have just given notice of their intention to attack Apia. The Australian cruiser Wallaroo is here.

SPAIN WILL NOT RELINQUISH CUBA.

PREMIER SAGASTA'S VIGOROUS REPLY TO A PLEA FOR THE AUTONOMY OF THE ISLAND.

Madrid, Dec. 5.—Deputy Ascarate, Republican, elicited a storm of groans and hisses from the Monarchists in the Chamber to-day by advocating the autonomy of Cuba. Premier Sagasta replied that Spain would spend her last dollar and shed her last drop of blood before she would relinquish the island. The Monarchists cheered this declaration tumultuously. The Republicans protested, and the House became so disorderly that the debate was suspended.

GOING TO HELP LI HUNG CHANG.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 5.—Woo Chung, an intelligent Chinese laundryman of this city, left here for China via Chicago to-day. He says there is to be a big gathering of Chinamen there. To-morrow a large party will leave there for San Francisco, whence about 2,500 will sail for China to take part in the war. He says 1,700 left on the last steamer. This move is in response to a request of the Chinese Minister at Washington, but the edict is not compulsory.

COUNT DE LESSEPS SERIOUSLY ILL.

Paris, Dec. 5.—M. Ferdinand de Lesseps is seriously ill.

VIRCHOW SAYS THE SERUM SHOULD BE USED.

Berlin, Dec. 5.—Professor Bergmann told the German Medical Society this evening that he could not hope to settle soon the question of the value of Behring's anti-diphtheritic serum. He had begun forty-six experiments, but would not be able to form a final opinion in less than a year. Professor Virchow referred to the surprisingly good results obtained in the Emperor Frederick Hospital. He said it was the duty of every physician to use the serum, despite the injurious effects which might result from it. He thought years would pass before the value of the serum could be fixed definitely.

TWO DALZIEL CONCERNS TO BE WOUND UP.

London, Dec. 5.—An order was issued by the High Court of Justice to-day directing the compulsory winding up of the affairs of Dalziel's News Agency of America (limited) and also of the French Agence Dalziel. The claim of the petitioner, at whose instance the order was issued, was based upon a judgment for £18,000 against the former concern, and one for £15,000 against the latter.

AN ACCIDENT TO SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

London, Dec. 5.—Sir Arthur Sullivan, while overseeing the rehearsal of his new opera at the Savoy this afternoon, fell from the raised platform to the stage and sprained his ankle.

A TALE OF POLICE REVENGE.

STARTLING REVELATIONS.

A REPORTER NEARLY KILLED IN THE FIRST PRECINCT STATION-HOUSE.

COSTELLO HAD CRITICISED CAPTAIN WILLIAMS AND NEARLY DIED IN CONSEQUENCE OF IT—DR. JENKINS CORROBORATES HIS TESTIMONY—MANY SENSATIONAL INCIDENTS IN THE POLICE INVESTIGATION.

There was a wide range in the testimony taken before the Lexow Committee yesterday. The most sensational was that given by a former "Herald" reporter, Augustin E. Costello, now a deputy revenue collector. Mr. Costello told of the most astounding police brutality. He implicated Inspectors Williams and McLaughlin. Costello, who had had some trouble with Inspector (then Captain) Williams, who detained at Police Headquarters on the night of November 7, 1888, until nearly midnight. He was then taken to the First Precinct Station-house, and as he was entering the building he was brutally assaulted by a friend of McLaughlin. He was knocked into the gutter and kicked by detectives in the employ of the city. Inside the station-house he was assaulted by Captain McLaughlin, who struck him again and again with brass knuckles. The wounds were dressed by Dr. Jenkins, Richard Croker's brother-in-law, who corroborated a vital part of Costello's story on the stand. Costello, who was engaged in a book-publishing venture, was financially ruined on account of the persecution of the police.

Police Captain Edward Slevin, now in the Fourth Precinct, was in command of the Church-st. station in 1891. He was accused yesterday of having forced Marcus B. McCarthy to pay $100 to him in the police station in 1891, when McCarthy was keeping the liquor store at No. 101 West-st. McCarthy, who now lives in Boston, testified that he paid the money directly to the captain, with the understanding that the police would not interfere with the sale of liquor at the store in West-st. on Sundays. Later the captain's ward man, Flynn, said that the captain got pay twice a year from the liquor stores, and McCarthy was obliged to pay $100 more to Flynn. Then there was a change of captains in the precinct, and John T. Stephenson, who was dismissed from the force last summer for blackmailing merchants, succeeded Slevin in Church-st. McCarthy testified that he also paid $100 to Stephenson, and $100 more to Stephenson's ward man, and that when he refused to be bled further he was hounded until he decided to give up his business and go to Boston. Policemen had drunk liquor in his store on Sundays, the witness said, and two of them had refused to pay for the liquor until he made a complaint to the Commissioners. McCarthy is expected to produce books before the Committee to-day to prove that he made the payments to the captains and ward men.

Ralph Angelo, an Italian, who lives in Bleecker-st., told a shocking story to the committee. He had tried to stop a fight in the hallway of the house where he lives, and while he was acting as a peacemaker he had his left eye knocked out with a club by Policeman Zimmerman, of the Mercer-st. station. Then Zimmerman arrested him and took him to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where a lawyer fleeced him out of $75. The lawyer said that $25 of that sum must be paid to Zimmerman, and Angelo declared that he saw the lawyer hand some money to the policeman. The police justice asked no questions and discharged the man who had lost an eye and had done nothing wrong. The Italian had not dared to make a complaint against the policeman or to bring a suit for damages.

Another witness from the same precinct accused Captain Haughey with a brutal assault in the Mercer-st. station, and declared that Haughey had tried to get him out of a house in West Third-st. in order to have the house let to a woman who would make it a disorderly place and pay blackmail. The same witness accused three policemen of robbing men in his house of $100.

Miss Rebecca Fream, who has been performing missionary work in the district east of the Bowery, told how she had forced a half-drunken policeman to arrest a liquor-dealer who was selling liquor on Sunday, and how she had argued with Police Justice Feitner before the prisoner was held for trial. She also told of her experience with Police Justice Koch, who had insulted her in the Essex Market Police Court, and whom she had publicly accused of drunkenness.

Testimony was given to show that disorderly houses in the Fifteenth and Nineteenth precincts, which were closed for a time on account of the testimony before the committee, showing that the police had derived a large revenue from those places, had been reopened since the election and were being run in brazen defiance of the law. Counsel for the committee declared that there was reason to believe that the police were again levying blackmail on the keepers of those houses.

The committee will continue its work to-day.

(For details see Page 11.)

SHE FELL AT HER HUSBAND'S FEET.

AN INSANE PATIENT COMMITS SUICIDE BY LEAPING FROM A WINDOW OF THE ALBANY CITY HOSPITAL.

Albany, Dec. 5 (Special).—The wife of Robert Z. Liddle jumped from a third-story window in the City Hospital last night and died from the effects of her injuries this morning. Mrs. Liddle was a private patient and had sent the nurse from the room for a glass of water. Then she carried out her suicidal purpose. Her husband was on his way to visit her when her body struck the pavement ten feet in front of him.

KURTH AND DETERLING DISCHARGED.

THE ALBANY COUNTY GRAND JURY FINDS NO INDICTMENT AGAINST THEM.

Albany, Dec. 5.—The Grand Jury to-day reported that no indictment could be found against Delegates Kurth and Deterling, of the Gravesend district, in connection with the Constitutional Convention alleged bribery case.

This ends the case, and both men are discharged.

IN FORCE FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

GOVERNOR FLOWER SAYS IT IS NO RECENT STATUTE WHICH JUSTICE INGRAHAM IS SAID TO HAVE VIOLATED.

Albany, Dec. 5.—Governor Flower's attention was called to the statement of Justice Ingraham to the effect that the section of the Penal Code which the latter is accused of having violated was passed and became a law in 1892, one year after Justice Ingraham's election to the Supreme Court bench. The Governor replied:

It is not my duty to instruct Judge Ingraham as to the law, but in this case he is certainly wrong. The statute which I cited has been the law of the State for over fifty years, having been first passed in 1842, and by Chapter 680 of the Laws of 1892 having been transferred to the Penal Code from the Revised Statutes.

LOYAL TO THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

New-Orleans, Dec. 5.—"The Daily States," the largest and most influential evening paper in the South, has decided to continue its relations with and the service of the Southern Associated Press, notwithstanding the desertion of the New-Orleans morning dailies to the Western, or Illinois Press Association. "The States's" interests and sympathies are indissolubly linked with its Southern brethren and their New-York and New-England allies.

ALBANY'S UNCO' GUID W. C. T. U.

Albany, Dec. 5 (Special).—The Albany County Women's Christian Temperance Union, in convention to-day, adopted reports condemning the use of fermented wine at communion services; the presentation of "living pictures," and the insertion of objectionable advertisements in newspapers. Committees were appointed to petition the newspapers to refuse such advertisements and to ascertain whether it was not a violation of law to serve fermented wine to minors at communion services.

SUNK WITH THREE MEN.

THE SCHOONER CLARA E. SIMPSON RUN DOWN BY THE STEAMER DORIAN.

THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED OFF EATON'S NECK, LONG ISLAND SOUND—THE SCHOONER FILLED AND SANK IMMEDIATELY.

New-London, Conn., Dec. 5.—The British tramp steamer Dorian, Captain Henry Bermpohl, bound from New-York to Halifax, N. S., light, ran into and sank instantly the schooner Clara E. Simpson, of Portsmouth, N. H., Captain John C. Hontvet, at 11 o'clock last night off Eaton's Neck, on Long Island Sound. The Simpson was bound from Somes Sound, Maine, for New-York, with paving-stones, consigned to John Moran, of Harlem, and had been out only a few days.

Off Eaton's Neck a big steamer showed up. Captain Hontvet saw her lights plainly as she came down the Sound toward him at a speed of about twelve knots. The Simpson proceeded to a point two or three miles north-northwest from Eaton's Neck, when the steamer struck her forward of the mizzenmast, and sent her to the bottom as quickly as though the bottom had dropped out of her. Captain Hontvet saw a collision was inevitable and yelled to those of the crew near enough to hear him to take to the fore rigging. This course he and two sailors took, and their lives were saved, but the mate, steward and one sailor had not time to obey the command, and went down with the vessel.

When the crash came everything seemed to be going to pieces, and in two minutes the Simpson had gone down. Captain Hontvet ran across the deck to the rigging, but had got only to the shear pole when the deck of the vessel was under water. He climbed up the rigging, as did two sailors, Thomas Laurell and Alfred Hingrem, to the foretopmast, where they clung to the hanks, the vessel settling in the water all the time, until finally the men were afloat. A terrific sea was running, and the water was exceedingly rough, so the men could not hold on, and finally let go, clinging to drift stuff to keep afloat. Captain Hontvet's brother Hans, of Portsmouth, Steward W. Williams, of East Boston, and John Aikland made an effort to get the boat from the davits, but before they could do it went down with the vessel, or were struck by the falling mizzenmast, and were killed. Their bodies were seen after the accident. Hontvet leaves a wife and seven children; Williams a wife and one child in East Boston; Aikland was single.

As soon as possible after the vessel struck the Dorian was stopped and put out a boat, and picked up the survivors of the crew of the Simpson and waited about the scene of the collision nearly four hours before she started east to this port. Captain Hontvet, the first of the survivors picked up, had been carried a mile from where the vessel went down. His head and ear were badly cut when his body was thrown against the sharp bow of the Dorian. The men were brought into this port at 3:30 this afternoon, when Captain Hontvet noted a protest at the Custom House, and with the survivors of the crew was sent to the Marine Hospital. The Dorian remained only a few minutes, when she proceeded on her way to Halifax. She received slight damage. The Simpson was 371 tons; her master was part owner and had been on the vessel ten years. She was uninsured.

POISONED HER FIVE CHILDREN.

FOUR OF THE VICTIMS DEAD—A CRAZY MOTHER'S DREADFUL WORK.

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 5.—Mrs. Louis Alberti, wife of a well-known butcher, was arrested this morning at 2 o'clock at the instance of her relatives on the charge of insanity. Her arrest is the result of the poisoning of her five children by her hand. Four of the children are dead. The fifth, a girl of sixteen years, may recover.

Mrs. Alberti called her children into the dining-room at 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening, and gave them some wine. While doing so Mr. Alberti stepped in from his butcher-shop and asked her what she was doing. She replied that she was giving the children some wine, and asked him if he wished some. He replied in the affirmative, and she immediately changed the bottle and glass, and gave him other wine. Mr. Alberti noticed this, but paid no attention to the matter at the time, and when one of the children said that its mother had put poison in the wine he said "No," that the wine was all right, and went back to the butcher-shop.

After the father had gone out the same child told its mother that she had poisoned them, but she denied it, and pushed the children away from her and told them to go to bed. They started to obey, but before they could get to bed they were attacked with cramps, and their cries brought their father to the scene. When he saw the condition of the children he asked his wife, who was sitting with her hands folded and paying no attention to the sufferings of the children, what was the matter. She replied that she had put morphine into the wine, as she wanted to kill the children and herself, but that his coming in had prevented her from taking any of the poisoned wine.

WHEAT FEEDING TO CATTLE.

THE GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES THAT IT WILL AMOUNT TO OVER 75,000,000 BUSHELS.

Washington, Dec. 5.—A special report on the feeding of wheat to cattle has just been issued from the Agricultural Department as follows:

The returns from the correspondents of the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture relative to the amounts of wheat fed to stock estimate the quantity already fed—that is to say, up to October 30—46,030,000 bushels, and the estimated amount to be fed 29,273,000 bushels, making a total of 75,303,000 bushels.

These figures on wheat-feeding are merely the meagre estimates from those States wherein correspondents have complied with the request of the Department, and must not be taken as anything more than an attempt at approximation of the total feeding of wheat from present supply. The severity and length of the winter will necessarily influence the final findings upon this question.

DRAGGED UNDER THE CARRIAGE.

A HORSE, SHOCKED BY ELECTRICITY, RUNS AWAY AND DEMOLISHES THE VEHICLE—THE DRIVER BADLY INJURED.

A peculiar accident occurred late Tuesday night in Central-ave., near Lock-st., Newark. A horse driven by Miss Mamie Kent received an electric shock from the east and west bound tracks of the Central-ave. trolley road. The shock was a severe one, and the horse, which is ordinarily gentle, jumped directly up in the air, overturning the carriage, and then dashed toward the sidewalk, striking against a stoop, demolishing it, as well as the carriage.

Miss Kent was dragged beneath the vehicle and was severely bruised. The horse was caught, and seemed to be almost blind. He trembled for several hours. His legs were burned, and are swollen to almost twice their normal size. Miss Kent, who is a daughter of Constable Kent, of Justice Rapp's Court, is seriously bruised, and probably internally injured.

A TROLLEY CAR TOPPLES OVER.

PASSENGERS THROWN INTO A HEAP, AND SOME OF THEM SLIGHTLY INJURED.

A trolley car on the Mount Vernon line toppled over on its side in Bronxdale at 12:30 yesterday and several passengers were slightly injured. The accident happened on a curve in Bronxdale. The car was travelling fast. When the wheels struck the curve those on the inside left the rails, and as the car swung around it went over on its side. The momentum was so great that the car slid some distance along the ground after it fell. The conductor saw the danger in time to jump.

The motorman stuck to his platform, but saved himself by grabbing one of the guard-rails on the side that remained uppermost. There were five passengers in the car. They were on their feet when the car went over, having jumped up when they detected the sideward movement. All were thrown in a heap on the side of the car. Two of them were women. One of them had one of her hands cut by thrusting it through a window. The other was slightly cut about the neck by glass falling from the windows in the side of the car which was uppermost. John Nicoll, Editor of "The Westchester Globe," was badly cut by broken glass. Constable Smith, of Westchester Village, sustained a sprained ankle.

The imprisoned ones were taken out through a window and sent home. None of their injuries is serious.

CLOSURE IN THE SENATE.

IT APPEARS TO BE AS DEAD AS THE "POPGUN" BILLS.

MR. VEST'S SUDDEN ZEAL FOR "REFORM" NOT LIKELY TO BEAR FRUIT THIS SESSION—THE REAL TROUBLE IN THE WAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 5.—Mr. Vest made his advertised speech this afternoon in the Senate in advocacy of a closure amendment to the rules, but his crusade for the introduction of "business methods" in the "deliberative branch" fell rather flat. The Missouri Senator was until last summer one of the most vehement defenders of the present system of legislative obstruction, known as "freedom of debate," but his personal sufferings during the three months which he spent in conducting the Wilson-Gorman bill through the Senate effected a radical conversion on his part. It is undoubtedly true that some of Mr. Vest's present zeal for "reform" in the rules arises from a desire to revenge himself on the "conservative" Democrats who last year forced the abandonment of the so-called "popgun" coal, ironore, sugar and barbed-wire tariff bills. But the Missouri Senator is also plainly weary of the obstructive methods which he and his associates used to beat the Lodge Election bill in 1891, and which were turned upon the Finance Committee in 1894 to prevent the passage of any radical tariff legislation. Other Democratic "cuckoos" in the Senate are supporting Mr. Vest in his campaign for the enforcement of "the previous question," yet so far no real progress toward the enactment of a closure rule has been made, or will any be made in spite of all Mr. Vest and his associates may do at the present session.

The real trouble about securing a closure rule is that the more influential Senators on both sides would be shorn by the introduction of the "previous question" fully three-fourths of their present authority. Mr. Gorman's power in the Senate, for instance, has been built up by the gradual absorption on his part of the functions of an intermediary to arrange with the leaders on the other side the terms and conditions of all important legislation. Without a "previous question," negotiation and compromise are the