LIGHT FROM KENTUCKY.

VIEWS OF TWO REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

HENRY WATTERSON DESCRIBES THE BREAK IN THE SOUTH AS PERMANENT—WALTER EVANS TELLS HOW THE REPUBLICAN PARTY CAN BE BUILT UP WITHOUT FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Louisville has two representative men who are capable of discerning the tendencies and forecasting the forces of public opinion in the South. One is Henry Watterson, the genial and brilliant Editor of "The Courier-Journal," who is recognized in the East and West, as well as in the South, as an original thinker and a man of force. The other is Walter Evans, a progressive leader of the old Republican guard in the South, who has recently accomplished the unprecedented feat of overcoming a hostile majority of over 7,000 and securing an election to Congress by a plurality of over 4,100. It was a privilege to meet these two representative men at the close of a midwinter journey through twelve Southern States, and while I did not undertake to "interview" them in the professional sense of the word, I could hardly be expected to refrain from quoting some things which they said, tending to confirm impressions received elsewhere in the South.

Mr. Watterson has a marked talent for luminous conversation. I have read a long, carefully prepared article from his pen in that morning's "Courier-Journal," in his characteristic style, but his afternoon talk with me at his club, if it could have been reproduced stenographically, would have disclosed the same lucidity of expression, vigor of thought and exquisite finish of form. There are few suprelatively good talkers in America, but he is one of them, not only by virtue of natural geniality, good fellowship and brilliant accomplishments, but also through his capacity for original thought.

Mr. Watterson does not hesitate to describe the break in the South as a permanent one. He speaks of it as a result which was destined to occur as soon as the Republican party met the Southern people "with its policies in one hand and the olive branch in the other." As soon as the race question, which has hung over the South as a menace since Reconstruction days, was removed, the Solid South was broken. It will remain broken unless a Republican Congress by the revival of Federal elections bills attempts to fuse it together again, and that is most unlikely. The Republican party, according to Mr. Watterson, has become more moderate and conservative on all public questions than it has been, and with the race question out of the way, Southern men will divide on party lines naturally and according to their interests and convictions. The defeat of the Force bill and the repeal of the Federal Election laws have brought other Republican policies to bear directly upon the South where they are exerting attractive force. While the Republican party now seems to have the better chance of carrying the next Presidential election, many things may intervene to change the situation. That election will, unquestionably, turn upon financial questions rather than the tariff.

Mr. Watterson talks with apprehension and foreboding of the material conditions of the country, which he considers much more alarming than its political conditions. He refers to cheap cotton as the unerring sign of ruinous and disordered agriculture. With cotton selling at 5 cents and below the actual cost of production, and with wheat marketed at the lowest prices ever known, the two great staples of American agriculture are unprofitable, and the farmers and planters of the country are exposed to terrible suffering and loss from overproduction. The low prices of iron and other leading manufactures do not allow an adequate margin of profit, and these industries, like cotton planting and wheat farming, are unremunerative. When the largest classes of producers are working at a loss and when trusts and monopolies are operated without restraint, the material interests of the country are confronted with an impending crisis, in which there will be tremendous shrinkages of values and a vast deal of suffering, and out of which there will come some reorganization of economic forces. While an optimist in politics, Mr. Watterson is inclined to be a pessimist when he considers the evils of overproduction, and his main consolation is the reflection that in the United States producers are on the whole better off than they are anywhere else.

That Protection has been gaining ground in the South Mr. Watterson frankly admits. New recruits for that cause spring up from the introduction of manufactures and the diversification of industries. Cotton manufacturing, in his judgment, will be removed inevitably from New-England to the cotton belt, where there are superior facilities for carrying it on economically. In like manner he anticipates the transfer of the iron industry from Pennsylvania to Tennessee and Alabama. With its inexhaustible supplies of cotton, iron, coal and timber, the South has all the raw materials required for successful competition with the North in manufacturing. It is destined to become the manufacturing centre of the country. These changes in the industrial order are inevitable, and will involve naturally a shifting of opinion on economic questions. Aided by the proverbial zeal of new converts, Protection may yet find its strongest support where industries are newest—that is, in the South. Mr. Watterson believes firmly, however, that in the end manufacturers themselves will bring in free trade, and that the movement will receive its strongest impulse from New-England and Pennsylvania after the superiority of the South in textile and metal manufactures has been demonstrated and the whole country is impressed with the necessity of reaching after the markets of the world. I have not attempted to reproduce Mr. Watterson's language, but only to indicate broadly his views on National questions.

Walter Evans is naturally so highly elated over the Republican victories of last fall, when Louisville was carried by storm against the "Buckingham gang" and numerous seats gained in Congress, that it is with difficulty that he can be induced to talk about anything else. His own majority for Congress was so large that he would be justified, if he were not a modest, unassuming politician and an intensely loyal Republican, in claiming it as a personal triumph entitling him to party leadership in the State. It seems almost incredible to hear Republicans in their sober senses talking calmly and confidently about the practicability of electing a Governor in so rock-ribbed a Democratic stronghold as Kentucky; but that is one of the signs that the whirligig of time has nearly completed its revolution in the New South. A Republican Governor of Kentucky is not out of the question, but a weak candidate with a tainted record will have no chance of election.

Mr. Evans did not say anything to me about the Governorship, but he was most emphatic in declaring that the Republican party now has a golden opportunity for gaining recruits and multiplying its resources in the South. "How can the Republican party be built up in that quarter?" I asked, repeating a question which I had put to party leaders in other Southern States, and receiving substantially the same replies. "It can be done," said Mr. Evans, "by suspension of all talk about Federal elections bills. Such measures are no longer necessary, although the crimes sections empowering the Federal Courts to punish election criminals might be revived so as to be applied when State Courts are inoperative. But there ought to be no further menace of Federal intervention in elections. The Southern States can safely be left to take care of themselves. Then the Republican party can also be built up by dropping all discussion of the negro question, by systematic advocacy of Protection and other National policies, and by bringing Southern leaders into greater prominence in party councils, Cabinet positions and the diplomatic service." When men like Mr. Evans speak of suspending discussion of the negro question, they do not favor abandonment of the cause of free suffrage under the safeguards of the Fifteenth Amendment. They simply mean that the National policies of the party ought to be made as prominent in the South as in the North, and that the time has passed for barren controversy over negro domination and the everlasting race question.

Mr. Watterson, a political opponent, has paid a generous tribute to the brilliant exploit of this Republican leader in carrying the Louisville district. He has said that "in the history of parties there was never a better-planned and better-fought canvass for Congress than that of Colonel Evans, or a victory entitling its hero to greater consideration at the hands of his party"; and after forecasting for him high rank in debate at Washington, has added that while he may never encounter another landslide, before the next campaign opens "he will have turned his jack, being already six in the game." After this characteristic eulogy from an antagonist, it will be instructive to revert to the principles upon which this successful canvass was conducted. Colonel Evans won his victory on National issues, laying stress upon the disastrous consequences of the interference by the party in power with those economic policies under which the American people had enjoyed unexampled prosperity, and inviting support from all patriotic citizens in overthrowing Democracy when it had shown itself incompetent to conduct the business interests of the Nation. He was not silent respecting election frauds in the South, and demanded a fair and honest count and the punishment of every conspirator against the free ballot; but he did not make any phase of the negro question prominent in his canvass. His victory was won on the high ground of National policies, when business was prostrated, industries were paralyzed and the people idle, suffering and impoverished.

It is Republican campaign work of this kind that is needed in all the Southern States. The new factories and founderies of the cotton belt are natural recruiting agencies for Protection voters. The tremendous development of the mineral resources of the South and the diversification of industries which is powerfully promoted by the low prices for cotton are producing radical changes of public opinion on the tariff question. Recent experience has convinced business men who have invested their money in Southern enterprises that the Republican party is the only one that can be depended upon to direct and manage National finances in a conservative way. There is throughout the cotton belt a recoil against Democracy, with its record of dishonored party pledges and dishonored financial administration. A more favorable opportunity for reorganizing and popularizing the Republican party in the South will never arise; and the work can be ordered successfully if National issues and ballot and registration reform are made the main ground of operations, and Federal election laws and the race question are allowed to drop out of sight.

The negro has urgently needed protection in the South, where his civil and political rights have been taken away from him; but he has been unable to get it when the white vote has been massed against him on the race question. With the white vote divided, as it is to-day in nearly all the Southern States, the position of the negro has greatly improved. With election reform the issue of the hour from Virginia to Texas, and with an uprising of honest men of all parties against machine politics, trickery and crime, the negro has everything to gain from the reorganization of the Republican party in the South on National lines, as essentially a white man's party co-operating with the Populists in a campaign against election crime in every Southern State.

A Republican Congress could make no more fatal mistake than that of reviving the race question by the re-enactment of Federal election laws. The Southern States can safely be trusted to work out their own redemption from election frauds and race intolerance. The remarkable results of local option as a practical temperance measure more effective and successful in those States than high license has been in any Northern State offer a convincing demonstration of the power of enlightened opinion when quickened by public conscience. Election reform is coming throughout the South, because public opinion demands it, and States now Democratic by systematized fraud will be Republican or Fusion, with a free ballot honestly counted.

No one who is familiar with Southern politics will deny that the Republican party in that section has suffered from the character of some of its most conspicuous representatives. Faithful, courageous and brilliant many of them have been, but the political leadership has too often been of a very cheap order, and men of the highest character, whose identification with the party would have been invaluable, have been unwilling to take part in its practical management on account of uncongenial associations. Fortunately, the best Republicans in the South are now coming to the front and making themselves felt. The nomination of H. Clay Evans for Governor of Tennessee was the work of the younger and more progressive Republicans, and the nomination of Colonel E. J. Sanford for United States Senator, one of the foremost men of East Tennessee, was a step in the same direction. The nomination of T. H. Aldrich and W. F. Aldrich for Congress in Alabama brought into prominence as Republican leaders two of the pioneers of the Southern coal and iron industries. Many other instances of the identification of successful business men of the highest character with the new progressive Republicanism of the South might be cited. Higher standards of leadership have been established and the old-time idea has been abandoned that the Republican party was to be conducted as essentially a negro party, with just enough white men in it to divide the Federal offices when there was a National Administration at Washington ready to parcel them out. The new Republicanism of the South welcomes recruits from every side—from sugar planters in Louisiana, cotton manufacturers in the Carolinas, mine-owners and workers in Alabama and Tennessee, and Populist farmers from Georgia to Texas. It co-operates with every faction or party that is in earnest in demanding election reform, and it offers to men of all races and occupations the widespread benefits of material prosperity, based upon the protection of American industry and labor and wise and conservative management of National finance.

New-York, Feb. 15, 1895. I. N. F.

TALK IN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Aldermen had a session lasting about four hours yesterday, but a great deal of the time was consumed in discussing questions of parliamentary law, rollcalls, motions to adjourn and calls for the previous question. Alderman Goodman revived the plan for placing roof gardens over piers on the river front. His resolutions were referred to the Committee on Docks. Resolutions of Alderman Kenefick for the construction of iron bridges over street gutters to enable trucks to reach the sidewalks readily went to the Committee on Streets.

The proposition to transfer Essex Market Building to the Board of Education for school purposes was laid over to allow time for the Grand Army posts having quarters there to apply to the Legislature for other places in which to hold their encampments, and also to be heard on the subject.

The People's Traction Company, the Huckleberry's rival, asked, through Alderman School, permission to lay tracks and operate its lines through streets of the Annexed District, in which the company proposes to carry passengers, extending the system to Peekskill. The application was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The Board debated for two hours a resolution offered by the Committee on Streets, rescinding a permit granted to Julius Stern, a blind man, to put up a newspaper stand on the city's property at Ninety-second-st. and Columbus-ave., and defeated it by a vote of 16 to 11. Alderman Goodman led the debate in behalf of Stern.

Alderman Cohen, of Salt Lake City, occupied a seat on the rostrum beside President Jeroloman.

The board will meet hereafter at 1 p. m., on Tuesday.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who will sail from this port on transatlantic steamships to-day are:

On the Berlin, of the American Line, for Southampton, Carlo Braida, Thomas Stevens and F. M. H. Wood.

On the Britannic, of the White Star Line, for Liverpool—W. A. Coates, Professor and Mrs. T. W. Rhys Davids, A. B. Dunn, Thomas Gerrish, St. L. Grenfell, James Bowers-Lee and the Misses Alice and Marion Bowers-Lee, E. H. Parnell, W. Rankin, C. A. Reeve, Mr. and Mrs. H. Seed, the Rev. Montague Scott and Sir Charles Rivers Wilson.

On La Gascogne, of the French Line, for Havre—Mr. and Mrs. V. Cronyn, Louis Ducom, Mrs. Marie Ducom, Humphreys Johnstone, Dr. Letellier, L. L. Lestrade, Edward Mestre, sr., Edward Mestre, jr., Mr. and Mrs. George L. McElroy, Mr. Nicolini, Arnasa Norcross, General A. E. Ordway, J. E. Parker, P. Perez, E. A. Stadler and Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Ulrich.

Among the passengers who arrived at this port on the Cunard steamship Servia, from Liverpool, yesterday, were Charles Adler, Mr. and Mrs. Armitage, J. S. Ashley, J. W. H. Burgoyne, Robert M. Donaldson, Colonel Rowland Egerton, T. W. Gaunt, T. Gilberthorpe, Frederick B. Hays, Thomas Henderson, Sir Charles Hunter and Lady Hunter, the Rev. R. A. Lennox, J. Mackintosh, Irving McCallum, Aubrey E. Meyer, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Millard, Joseph B. Olcott, Dr. S. Oppenheimer, James Ramsay, Charles Roberts, Thomas Rogers, W. W. Rycroft, William A. Smith and Dr. and Mrs. Stabo.

THE STEINWAY SUIT.

A CURIOUS CHARITY ACCOUNT BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

ENTRIES FOR A POLICE CAPTAIN, TAMMANY HALL AND A BOX AT THE ARION BALL—WILLIAM STEINWAY ON THE STAND.

The suit brought by Henry W. T. Steinway for an accounting from the corporation of Steinway & Sons, in which he is a stockholder, was continued before Judge Beekman in the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiff had made objections to the charity account of the firm that contained many strange entries, and the defence was to the effect that these expenses were incurred because it was necessary for the firm to stand on the right side of many persons and that much of the expenditure was in the line of advertising. There were entries of payments to police captains, artists and political campaigns, and William Steinway, who was on the stand, had a chance under the cross-examination by Wheeler H. Peckham for the plaintiff to explain some of them.

Q.—Here is an entry for campaign purposes; what does it mean? A.—Well, we were always interested in good government.

Q.—Did you ever contribute to Tammany Hall? A.—I gave $200 when I was an elector.

Q.—How about the Hewitt campaign? A.—We gave them the use of the hall and charged it to Steinway & Sons.

Q.—Did you contribute to the Long Island campaign? A.—Yes, we gave something.

Q.—Did you contribute to both sides? A.—We were very much interested in both sides.

There was a roar of laughter at this, and the witness hastily made the correction that he meant that they were interested on both sides of the river.

Q.—What does this mean—$145 for boxes at the Liederkranz ball? A.—They were boxes for the firm and their families. We had nine of them, and all the family used them.

Q.—What does this entry mean—$1,400 for charity? A.—That's a mistake; that money was paid to Joseffy, and was for twenty-eight concerts at $50 each, at which he was to play exclusively on the Steinway piano, and the programme was to state that these pianos were used at those concerts.

Q.—Do you always pay $50 when your pianos are used at concerts? A.—That depends on the person using them. We wouldn't pay the greatest lawyer 5 cents.

The laugh was on Mr. Peckham, and the court was in a roar.

Q.—What about this entry of $20 to police captain at the Arion ball? A.—All of the large piano houses bought tickets for the ball, and two of the tickets were set aside for one of the police captains and his friend. I cannot remember his name. The tickets were left in the desk, and one day when there was only a boy in the office a man came in and asked for tickets for the Arion ball. The boy in a mistake gave him the captain's tickets, and we had to spend $20 for two tickets for the captain.

Q.—Here's an item of $12 for a bouquet for Cleveland? A.—That was paid to Mr. Stetson to reimburse him for the money he spent to send the flowers to Mr. Cleveland. He sent them in the name of Steinway & Sons.

Recess was taken at this stage.

After the recess William Steinway was examined on redirect examination, but none of the payments that were brought out on cross-examination were referred to. Mr. Hoyt read over a list of artists that were indebted to the firm on the old books, and the witness said that nearly all the accounts had been paid, and those that were not paid in full were being worked out by the artists.

Felix Burkhart, who has been the bookkeeper of the firm since 1865, was put on the stand, and swore that the plaintiff knew every detail of the books, that he had examined them and had never objected in any way to any of the items in the accounts, he had acquiesced in many of the expenditures to which he now takes exception. He said he had every part of the business at his finger ends.

The case went over until to-day.

THE GOULD ESTATE.

AN ARGUMENT ON THE QUESTION OF THE APPRAISER'S REPORT—WHAT IT COSTS TO ADMINISTER A HUGE ESTATE.

The estate of Jay Gould was the subject of a long discussion before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday, upon a motion made by ex-Judge John F. Dillon in behalf of the executors of the will to have the report of David McClure as appraiser sent back for other consideration. McClure was appointed appraiser of the estate in March, 1892, and in the early part of January last he made a report to the Surrogate, in which he found the value of the estate to be $9,924,580 79, gross.

The motion yesterday was to send the report of the appraiser back in order that he may compute and ascertain the commissions of the executors and trustees appointed by the will, at the rate allowed by the statute; to deduct that sum from the amount of the residuary estate before dividing the residuary estate into six equal parts for each of the children, and to ascertain the expenses of the administration of the estate.

Benjamin F. Dos Passos, with whom is associated Senator David B. Hill, appeared in opposition to the motion in behalf of the Controller, who receives a fee for collecting the tax. He insisted that under any circumstances these sums could not be deducted from the estate before the tax was fixed and allowed. In any event, the executors and trustees were entitled only to $1,000 a year commissions under the will, and unless they waived that sum they could not ask for anything more. He, however, declared that it was utterly impossible at this time to make any estimate as to the expenses for the administration of the estate. The sum placed by ex-Judge Dillon he thought rather exorbitant, as he was willing to produce a lawyer at any time who he was confident could wind up the estate for at least $75,000.

Decision was reserved.

The entire estate is subject to a tax under the laws of 1892, to cover which the executors of the will have paid to the Controller $600,000, which they insist will be amply sufficient. In order to reduce the tax as much as possible, the executors of the will seek to have the Court fix their commissions and also the necessary expenses for the administration of the estate, so that both sums may be deducted from the residuary estate.

Speaking as to the claim of the executors to be paid for expenses of administration of the estate, ex-Judge Dillon contended that upon the hearing before the appraiser, evidence was shown that at a low figure $250,000 would be a reasonable sum for the administration of the estate by the executors. He thought this sum should be fixed and allowed.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court—General Term—Recess.

Supreme Court—Chambers—Before Andrews, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. Motion calendar called at 11 a. m.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part I—Before Barrett, J.—Case on: No. 2537, O'Beirne vs. Bullis. No day calendar.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part II—Adjourned January term. Before Allonby, J. Case on: Steinway vs. Steinway & Sons. No day calendar.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part II—Before Beach, J.—Elevated R. R. cases. Clear.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part III—Before Russell, J.—Law and fact: Nos. 569, 1815, 2573, 2221, 1895, 1898, 1900, 1902, 450, 1486, 1487, 737, 2440, 2441, 2442, 1829, 2344, 1970, 1211, 1415, 1824, 987, 1385, 1534, 1018. Case unfinished.

Circuit Court—Part I—Adjourned for the term.

Circuit Court—Part II—Adjourned sine die.

Circuit Court—Part III—Before Patterson J.—Nos. 5123, 4630, 2530, 984, 59, 5706, 2761, 696, 2612, 2017, 2455, 2568, 2649, 5757, 2878, 5566. Case unfinished.

Circuit Court—Part IV—Before Lawrence, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III for trial. Case unfinished.

Superior Court—Special Term—Before Freedman, J.—Nos. 682, 502, 759. Case unfinished.

Superior Court—General Term—Adjourned until Monday, March 4.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Part I—Before Gildersleeve, J.—Nos. 1042, 1633, 923, 919, 929, 1215. Case to be summed up.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Part II—Adjourned sine die.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Dugro, J.—Case on: No. 138, Sears vs. Man. Ry. Co. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court—Chambers—Before Fitzgerald, S.—No. 191, estate of Henry M. Shiverman, at 10:30 a. m.; estate of Albert McGlynn, at 11 a. m. Wills for probate: William E. Miller, William E. Treadwell, Joseph C. Barnes, Lucy H. Kissam, Katharina Germany, Lester B. Miller, at 10:30 a. m.; Charles Boswald, Thomas Trimble, Margaretha Breckman, Mary E. Leavitt, Hannah O'Conner, Artemas B. Johnson, at 2 p. m.

Surrogate's Court—Trial Term—Before Arnold, S.—No. 1052, will of William O. Noyes, at 10:30 a. m.; No. 1626, will of Margaret Neill, at 10:30 a. m.

Common Pleas—Special Term—Before Pryor, J.—Nos. 19, 20, 21. Clear.

Common Pleas—Equity Term—Before Bischoff, jr., J.—Nos. 36, 37, 38, 48, 50, 102, 14, 55, 92, 100, 107, 64, 3, 17, 76. Case unfinished.

Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part I—Before Daly, C. J.—Nos. 2517, 1272, 2448, 555, 1320, 1321, 1319, 1352, 1357, 1097, 1266, 1001, 1217, 917, 1362, 1340, 2742, 1360, 702, 1331, 1355, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392. Case unfinished.

Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part II—Before Giegerich, J.—Causes to be sent from Part I for trial. Case unfinished.

Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part III—Before Bookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part I for trial. Clear.

City Court—Special Term—Before Ehrlich, C. J.—Motions.

City Court—Trial Term—Part I—Before Van Wyck, J.—Nos. 677, 800, 843, 474, 475, 1249, 1390, 1376, 1398, 1256, 198, 1262, 3415, 1373, 1391, 1400, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1409, 1418, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1425½. Case unfinished.

City Court—Trial Term—Part II—Before Fitzsimons, J.—Nos. 1188, 2272, 1289, 1230, 2714, 1292, 1145, 2979, 1032. Clear.

City Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Newburger, J.—Nos. 961, 1203, 1213, 300, 1107, 3279, 3388, 3389, 1084, 485, 1088. Case unfinished.

City Court—Trial Term—Part IV—Before Conlan, J.—Short causes: Nos. 3322, 3453, 3289, 3093, 3402, 3485, 3494, 3080, 3170, 3501, 3255, 3475, 3155, 3407, 3465, 3463, 3614. Equity cases: Nos. 159, 155, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172. Clear.

RECEIVERS APPOINTED.

Supreme Court.

By Andrews, J.

Winthrop vs. Welling—John H. Judge.

Monroe vs. Sanford—William C. Holbrook.

New-York Savings Bank vs. Chapman—Edward D. O'Brien.

People, etc., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Co.—John E. Ward.

Van Wagenen vs. Kayne—Edward L. Parris.

People, etc., vs. American Loan and Trust Co.—Frederick Smyth.

John Kress Brewing Co. vs. Bauer—Delano C. Calvin.

By Lawrence, J.

Scanlon vs. Scanlon—Richard H. Smith.

Common Pleas.

By Pryor, J.

Vollhart vs. Hexter (5 cases)—Samuel B. Paul.

Lipman vs. Bliss—Jerome Buck.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. vs. Gille (2 cases)—Edward Hassett.

Superior Court.

By Freedman, J.

Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Krupp—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

Duncan vs. Van Cleve—Edward Kent.

Matter of Diehl—Henry Thompson.

Myer vs. Geishenen—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

By McAdam, J.

Dorr vs. Dorr—Charles Goeller.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Common Pleas.

By Daly, C. J.

Nelson H. Salisbury vs. Matthew B. Brennan—James T. Law.

THE M'QUAID-IRELAND INCIDENT.

STILL TALKING ABOUT THE REPRIMAND SAID TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER—FATHER CONNOLLY TALKS.

The report that Archbishop Corrigan has received a notice from Pope Leo XIII, through Cardinal Ledochowski, to reprimand Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, for the attack he made from the pulpit of his cathedral on Archbishop Ireland has aroused great interest in Catholic circles in this city. The rumor goes that the right of Archbishop Ireland to speak and act as he did in New-York just before the last elections is practically acknowledged by the Pope. Father James M. Connolly, the private secretary of the Archbishop, said to a Tribune reporter yesterday: "I will not say whether the order of reprimand has been sent to the Archbishop or not. I will say, however, that the articles bearing on this subject which have lately been written all go to show the ignorance of the people who instigated them, and to prove that they are exceedingly premature, to say the least. I will further say, without making any application in this case, that the spirit governing the Church is that no bishop has the right to pontificate in a church within the diocese or any other bishop without first consulting the bishop of that diocese. For a bishop to enter the diocese of another bishop and make remarks that are objectionable to the bishop of the diocese is, ipso facto, equivalent to an immediate suspension of the bishop making such remarks in his priestly function. This is one of the rights that are most jealously guarded in the government of the Catholic Church."

"You are now talking of bishops interfering with the rights of other bishops in a diocese," said the reporter. "Does this refer to archbishops?"

"As I said before," replied Father Connolly, "I do not care to make any application of what I have said. I can only tell you what the general spirit of the Church is regarding the rights of its officers."

Archbishop Corrigan could not be seen yesterday. It is generally understood that the authority from which the statement that the Pope had ordered Bishop McQuaid to be reprimanded came is Father Lambert, who is one of the writers of "The New-York Freeman's Journal." Father Lambert lives in the diocese of Bishop McQuaid, near Rochester, and has written extensively for "The Freeman's Journal."

THE COTTON MOVEMENT FALLING OFF.

PROBABILITY OF FLOODS AFFECTING THE STAPLE—A NEW-ORLEANS VIEW.

"There is one element in the cotton situation," said a well-known trader on the New-York Cotton Exchange yesterday, "that has been overlooked, and that is the certainty, almost, of another devastating flood along the Mississippi bottoms this spring. The entire region between the Alleghanies and the Rockies is now blanketed under snow of greater depth than has been the case for years. With the melting of this vast accumulation of snow, experience teaches there will follow destructive overflows, and immense tracts of fertile territory, the rich bottom-lands where a bale of cotton to the acre grew this year, will yield nothing but weeds, for these great inundations never subside before midsummer, or after the planting season. Last year, the first for three seasons, there was no flood in the Mississippi, and the tremendous crop raised was largely due to that fact."

The falling off in the movement of cotton continues, and the markets on both sides of the Atlantic closed strong yesterday, this market higher than on Monday. With clearing skies in the South heavier receipts are expected, but if they do not come the advance will doubtless continue both here and in Liverpool. With the daily decrease in the receipts, however, the belief gains ground that Neill, of New-Orleans, the champion bear speculator, has done gigantic and irretrievable injury to the American cotton planters by his estimate of a minimum crop of 10,250,000 bales.

Atwood, Vinnicott & Co. say of the situation:

We are now falling behind even last year, and most decidedly behind the big crop one. New-Orleans gives up for to-morrow from 5,000 to 7,000 bales, against 14,569 last week and 6,955 for the corresponding day last year, while the ports for the day receive 11,898, compared with 17,809 a year ago and 19,270 in 1892.

Hubbard, Price & Co. have this to say:

The absence of a demand for fertilizers is seriously affecting the earning power of many of the Southern railroads. One prominent railroad official telegraphs us to-day that his road carried last year 588 cars loaded with fertilizers, this season for the same period they have only carried eighty-four cars. The movement to reduce acreage also appears to be better, but spinners and merchants are still impressed with the idea that the Southern planter will allow the other man to reduce his acreage and plant himself to make up for it.

A meeting of master cotton spinners was to be held in Manchester to-day to consider the condition of the spinning industry and of the course which they should pursue if it was found advisable to adopt the short-time movement. It is understood that the Bolton spinners are in favor of a 5 per cent reduction, providing 80 per cent of the master spinners will agree to reduce their wages on this basis. It is, however, extremely improbable that any unanimity of opinion can be found, or that the movement will tend to reduce the consumption of cotton, as the shipments of cotton goods from Manchester are the largest on record.

"The New-Orleans Times-Democrat," published at the home of Mr. Neill, says editorially:

The New-York Tribune, comparing the estimates of the cotton crop made by Mr. Neill, of this city, and the Department of Agriculture, is very severe on the former's figures, which, it declares, are excessive and extravagant and have had the effect of depreciating the value of cotton.

There has been a great deal of feeling on this subject among the farmers, and nearly all the farmers' conventions have adopted resolutions denouncing the exaggerated "bear" figures, which they are disposed to hold responsible for the low prices they have received for their cotton. The Tribune may be considered unprejudiced in the matter, and its remarks, therefore, will command all the more attention.

We quite agree with what it says of the Government collecting news about the cotton crop and furnishing figures about it. We have already suggested that with the facilities the United States enjoys it ought to be able to give full and accurate figures as to the cotton and other crops and protect the farmers against loose and exaggerated estimates.

THEY CALL IT EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SPRING.

In the heart of the Taunus Mountains in Kronthal, Germany, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, is a spring bearing the name of the German Emperor, Wilhelm. It is a most beautiful spot. Of recent years it has become famous for the wonderful health-giving qualities of its waters, the "Wilhelmsquelle." Physicians, tourists and chemists have made pilgrimages to the Kronthal to taste the waters of this spring as they come from the rock, and it is the testimony of such connoisseurs that first brought the waters into the market. Now they are bottled and sent over the world, and sufferers from the gout, rheumatism and kindred diseases find relief from their ailments in their use.

In the Duchy of Hesse Nassau, some miles from Wilhelm's spring, is another famous spring, known as the Kronthal. The waters of this spring are especially recommended for table use because of their delightful composition. These waters are imported by Park & Tilford and Acker, Merrall & Condit, and others. The agents in this country are H. A. Batjer & Co., No. 77 Water-st.

INFORMATION ABOUT NEW WAR VESSELS.

"The Army and Navy Year Book" has just been issued by L. R. Hamersly & Co., of Philadelphia. It was compiled by Lieutenant Lewis S. Van Duzer, U. S. N., and gives reports on all ships in all navies which have been laid down, launched or which have undergone their steam trials in the year ended August 1 last, together with an account of the advances made in ordnance, armor, explosives, small arms, etc. A great deal of valuable and fresh information is given in this book.

What Melba says:

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MISHAP FOLLOWS MISHAP.

A SERIES OF ACCIDENTS AND DELAYS ON THE BROADWAY ROAD.

CABLE CARS BUMP INTO ONE ANOTHER, GET STALLED AND CAUSE DELAYS—WHAT PRESIDENT VREELAND SAYS.

An epidemic of mishaps seems to have broken out on the cable car systems of New-York. On Monday evening a car which had done its day's work and was being guided to the carhouse to be laid up for the night ran into another car at Broadway and Fifty-third-st. about 9 p. m. The collision was the result of a gripman's disobedience of orders. The cars were both wrecked, but fortunately only one of the five passengers was injured.

Less than twelve hours after this collision another one took place. This time the scene of the accident was at Broadway and Thirty-fourth-st. Crosstown car No. 7 was going east when cable car No. 85, going downtown, crashed into it, breaking every pane of glass and otherwise damaging the crosstown car. There were nine passengers in the crosstown car at the time and the cable car was crowded. The collision caused a delay of about twenty minutes on both lines.

About an hour later, at 8 a. m., car No. 67 of the Broadway line, while moving downtown, broke its grip and became stalled at Thirty-fifth-st. The repair wagon was on the spot soon after the accident, but it was fully an hour before the car could be moved, and when it did start the car which came directly behind it, as if anxious to punish the one which caused the delay, bumped into it with dangerous velocity.

Accident No. 3 happened about an hour later, when car No. 69 struck a heavily loaded truck while the car was making the turn at Fourteenth-st. The car lost its grip through the shock and was unable to catch it till the repair wagon came and helped it out. In the mean time travel was stopped and a long line of cars filled with impatient passengers extended up Broadway as far as Fortieth-st.

President H. H. Vreeland, of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, at his office in the Cable Building yesterday, said that the accident on Monday night was the result of disobedience of orders. "We labor under the same difficulties," he said, "as any great railroad trunk line. They surround themselves with all modern safeguards, and still the safety of the passengers depends on the proper execution of orders. If the gripman on the empty car had followed instructions and made a full stop at Fifty-third-st. the collision would not have happened.

President Vreeland said also that the negligent gripman, although an old employe, had been dismissed. The other accidents were looked upon by the officers of the company as not at all unusual, and it was said that they would not have attracted much attention had they not all "come in a bunch."

AMERICAN OYSTERS ARE ALL RIGHT.

BUT BRITISH DEALERS ARE SUCCEEDING IN RUINING THE EXPORT TRADE IN THEM FROM THIS COUNTRY—AN ENGLISHMAN COMES TO INVESTIGATE.

The American oyster, like people who live in glass houses, is always open to attack, and just now it is undergoing a severe attack from English sources upon its healthfulness that has reduced its exportation from large proportions to almost nothing. An oyster scare is easily produced, and often lasts throughout a season, leading people who are fond of the toothsome bivalve to give up the luxury for fear of the disease germs which they think lurk between its shells. The exportation of the American oyster to Europe has assumed large proportions of late years, a number of firms exporting as many as 2,000 barrels a week to foreign ports, the majority going to England. The competition of the American oyster in England does not please the English dealer, especially as the American product is much superior to and cheaper than the domestic oyster.

A number of English firms who are interested in the importation of the American oyster, and who believed the attacks of the English press to be ridiculous, have sent Mr. Musson, who is an oyster expert and himself the member of a large firm in Liverpool—Musson & Co.—to investigate the matter. Mr. Musson arrived in this city on Saturday, and immediately began to look into the subject, assisted by G. H. Shaffer, of No. 2 Stone-st., who is the New-York agent for Musson & Co. Although he has spent only three days in consultation with experts and authorities, Mr. Musson is confident that the attacks made in England upon the American oyster are groundless and ridiculous. What gave some color to the reports that there were disease germs in some oysters was the fact that last Fall several Yale students were taken ill with typhoid fever after eating oysters at a dinner. It was found that these oysters, after having been taken from their beds, were "freshened" near the mouth of a sewer, and, without doubt, contracted the typhoid germs there. The "freshening" bed was immediately closed and more care followed in the process.

But this could in no way affect the oysters shipped to England, as they undergo no freshening process, and are taken right from their seawater beds to the ships. Here is a recent letter brought out by the English attacks from Joseph W. Merserean, State Oyster Protector, to L. D. Huntington, president of the Fisheries Commission of the State, which shows that there is not the slightest danger of contagion to the oysterbeds:

"You ask me to report the condition of the waters of Raritan Bay and Great South Bay, also of Long Island Sound, its bays and estuaries, these being the waters from which the oysters known to the trade as Sounds, East Rivers and Blue Points are taken. Are they clear seawater or are they contaminated by sewage?" In reply to the foregoing I respectfully report that the oyster beds located in said waters are not contaminated by sewage, and the waters thereof are pure sea water, free from all contamination."

IN AID OF A THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The members of the Nashotah League of New-York met on Monday evening at No. 230 West Forty-fifth-st. and elected officers for the year as follows: President, Beverley Chew; vice-president, Ludlow Ogden; secretary and treasurer, George A. Storer. The Nashotah League of New-York was formed a short time ago by a number of prominent churchmen in this city, for the purpose of furthering the interests of the Nashotah Theological Seminary, in Nashotah, Wis., the principal divinity school of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the West. Its present endowment is only $100,000, and this is not sufficient to meet all the demands