New-York Tribune.

VOL. LIV...No. 17,664. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1895.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

KAISER HONORS BISMARCK.

HE VISITS FRIEDRICHSRUH.

BRILLIANT DEMONSTRATION AT THE HOME OF THE AGED PRINCE.

WILLIAM PRESENTS A SWORD TO THE EX-CHANCELLOR, AND CALLS UPON THE TROOPS TO CHEER—BISMARCK GREATLY AFFECTED—THE EMPEROR'S COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS—IN THE REVIEW HE RODE AT THE HEAD OF BISMARCK'S CUIRASSIERS.

Friedrichsruh, March 26.—The sky this morning was overcast and the temperature was several degrees lower than it was yesterday. Hundreds of police in plain clothes and a squadron of hussars were detailed as field gendarmes in view of the visit of Emperor William. These guards surrounded the castle and commanded all the approaches to the place, giving it the appearance of being in a state of siege. Triumphal arches and festoons of flags and bunting literally covered Friedrichsruh and Aumuehle. The official programme contemplated the Kaiser leaving the train at Aumuehle and heading the troops which would await his arrival there. The troops, with the Emepror and the Crown Prince and the military household, would then march to the castle. Upon their arrival there the troops were to be formed in parade in a small field called the Park Koppel, which adjoins the castle.

The Emperor and the Crown Prince started from Berlin for Friedrichsruh at 8:20 a. m. The Emperor alighted from his special train at Aumuehle, and, accompanied by his staff, rode to the Schwarzenbeck crossroads, where he met a squadron of the Halberstadt Bismarck Cuirassiers and the other troops. Placing himself at the head of the troops, the Emperor led the way to Friedrichsruh, where he was met by Prince Bismarck. The ex-Chancellor drove in an open carriage to the ground where the troops were stationed. He wore the helmet and uniform of the Halberstadt Cuirassiers.

The Emperor led the troops to the front of the Friedrichsruh manor house, along the roadway leading to the forest house. The troops consisted of the Halberstadt Cuirassier Squadron, the Magdeburg Company, the Hensa Infantry, with the regimental band and colors; a squadron of hussars, the Wandsbeck Battery and the Holstein Artillery. No honors were paid to the Emperor, but only to Prince Bismarck.

When the Emperor, at the head of the troops, arrived at the castle, the soldiers formed a half-moon in the open field. The rain fell heavily, but the Kaiser sat upon his horse and Prince Bismarck stood by the side of his carriage within the curve of the military crescent. The Emperor saluted Prince Bismarck and addressed him as follows:

Your Serene Highness: Our entire Fatherland is preparing to celebrate your birthday, in which celebration I have the honor to take part to-day at the head of the army to which Your Grace belongs. The troops here assembled are a symbol of the entire army. Each field sign is represented, and I recognize that behind these troops is the militia, comprising all the German people united. This is the field sign of the Elector of Brandenburg's field of successes. I could not find a better present for you than a sword, a symbol of the instrument which you helped my grandfather to forge, sharpen and wield. It is the symbol of the historic time of blood and iron. It is that means which never fails in the hands of Kings and Princes against some foes, and, as has been tested, against foreign enemies. In memory of that memorable time you will recognize the arms of Alsace-Lorraine, which form the end of a chapter of history of twenty-five years. With the remembrance I call upon the soldiers to present arms. Prince Bismarck! Hurrah!

As the troops presented arms the band played, the soldiers shouted, and Prince Bismarck cried. Recovering his composure, the ex-Chancellor said:

Will Your Majesty permit me to lay at your feet my most humble thanks. My military position in relation to Your Majesty will not allow me further to express my feelings.

He then kissed the Kaiser's hand, and His Majesty urged him to mount his carriage, which Prince Bismarck did only when the Crown Prince had first entered the vehicle and taken a seat to the right. Then the ex-Chancellor, escorted by the Emperor, drove in front of the troops, and, after the rounds had been made, the troops filed past Prince Bismarck, the Emperor personally leading Bismarck's Cuirassiers.

Court-Master Count Eulenburg brought Prince Bismarck's daughter, Countess von Rantzau, and her sons, and led them across the field to stand at the side of the Prince. After the review the cuirassiers, with the Emperor in command, mounted guard at the castle. The Emperor ordered double sentinels at each door, and presented all the members of his suite to the ex-Chancellor. Smiles were on Prince Bismarck's face when Dr. von Lucanus, the chief of the Emperor's personal staff, was presented. Afterward Prince Bismarck begged permission to present the members of his household, Counts Herbert and William Bismarck and Count and Countess von Rantzau, to the Emperor. The Kaiser, who had dismounted, seized Herbert Bismarck's hand and asked, "Wie geht's Dir?"

Luncheon was served shortly afterward, and when the Emperor proposed Prince Bismarck's health the artillery fired a salute of twenty-one guns. During the luncheon two bands played at the dining-rooms windows. The Emperor started for Berlin by special train at 3 o'clock. The weather improved before his departure.

Besides the sword, the Emperor presented to Prince Bismarck a seal which was used by his grandfather, Emperor William I.

In proposing Prince Bismarck's health at the luncheon, Emperor William said:

The eightieth birthday of Your Serene Highness coincides with the twenty-fifth year of the German Empire. The congratulations of the army, rendered sacred to the memory of the mighty struggle, I was able to offer you before the troops. It is not to the great statesman, but to the officer that my fervent wishes go out to-day.

Three mottoes appear to me to be especially appropriate to this day: First, the confirmation verse, "Whatsoever ye do, do it heartily as to the Lord, and not unto men." This betokens the immovable trust in God by which Your Highness accomplished your mighty task, and which, moreover, the army has never denied. The second motto is the word "Nevertheless." This was the expression of the brave Count Mansfield, when boldly with sword in his mailed hand he confronted an overwhelming number of foes. Your Highness often proved the truth of this motto, especially in that time of weighty resolutions for my grandfather, when you proudly pointed to his officers and reminded him of his porte-épée. The third motto is "Spectemur agendo" ("Let us be judged by our actions"), which my English dragoon regiment wrote proudly on its standard when, after riding down the enemy's square, they captured their colors.

This motto can serve as an answer to everything that Your Highness's enemies and enviers may say or do. But we who joyfully and admiringly fete Your Highness as a comrade and colleague with heartfelt thanks to God, who permitted you to complete the splendid work under the glorious old Kaiser, one and all join in the cry which all Germans, from the snow-clad Alps to the dykes of the Baltic, where the breakers thunder and roar, will shout with glowing hearts, "Bismarck, Duke of Lauenburg, lebe hoch, hurrah!"

Berlin, March 26.—The Empress sent to Prince Bismarck by her young son, the Crown Prince William, a basket of exquisite roses and a letter of congratulation. The Crown Prince handed the basket to Bismarck, simply saying, "From mamma."

THE DUCHESS OF FIFE'S BAZAAR.

MRS. CLEVELAND CONTRIBUTED A COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

London, March 26.—The Duchess of Fife formally opened a bazaar this morning, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the benefit of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. United States Ambassador Bayard, the Lord Mayor of Londen and a large number of other persons of prominence, including most of the foreign diplomats, were present. Among the gifts to the bazaar were a collection of photographs from Mrs. Grover Cleveland, a rug from the Queen of Sweden, and several valuable articles from the Khedive of Egypt. Mrs. Bayard presided over the United States stall. Among the articles exposed for sale was a copy of Bayard Taylor's "Song of the Camp."

VON WALDERSEE CHOSEN.

EMPEROR WILLIAM SAYS HE IS SOON TO BE CHANCELLOR.

POLITICAL NEWS CROPS OUT AT THE LUNCHEON AT FRIEDRICHSRUH—THE EMPEROR DETERMINED TO DISSOLVE THE REICHSTAG.

Berlin, March 26.—It is learned that the Kaiser, during the luncheon at Friedrichsruh to-day, referred to the political situation. He said that he was firmly determined to dissolve the Reichstag, and that Count von Waldersee would become Chancellor shortly. His Majesty has ordered Count von Waldersee to confer with Prince Bismarck regarding the line of policy to be followed.

LI HUNG CHANG GAINING.

HIS SURGEONS DECIDE NOT TO EXTRACT THE BULLET—THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Simonoseki, March 26.—Li Hung Chang passed a good night last night. The surgeons attending him have decided not to extract the bullet. The assault upon the envoy is likely to delay the business of the Peace Commission only a few days. Profound indignation prevails throughout Japan at the outrage upon Li Hung Chang, and the vernacular press are unanimous in their expression of the deepest regrets.

London, March 26.—The Tokio correspondent of the Central News telegraphs that the parleying in regard to an armistice continues. Japan demands Shanhaikwan and other unoccupied points, and these demands have been yielded.

The Japanese forces succeeded in taking the Pescadore Islands on March 24. The troops were landed and attacked the forts in the rear, where they were undefended, and carried them by assault.

A dispatch from Tien Tsin to "The Pall Mall Gazette" says that China has notified the foreign consuls of her intention to blockade the Pei Ho River, when the Japanese warships shall appear at its mouth.

Washington, March 26.—Official confirmation of the shooting of Li Hung Chang at Simonoseki was received at a late hour at the Japanese Legation last night. The dispatch was written by Mr. Mutsu, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs. The dispatch closes with a request to the Japanese Minister here to inform the American Government how deeply the Emperor deplores the unfortunate incident.

THE BALLANTINE DIVORCE CASE.

BOTH SIDES ENTITLED TO THE BENEFIT OF THE DECREE.

Paris, March 26.—The Ballantine divorce decree, separating Mr. and Mrs. George A. Ballantine, of Newark, N. J., has been publicly filed here. It appears that the husband and wife each brought suit for divorce, and that a reciprocal decree was granted in favor of both. Each is entitled to claim the advantages of the decree. The grounds of the divorce are recorded as injures graves. Adultery was not alleged on either side.

QUARREL OVER MR. DOUGLASS'S ESTATE.

THE OLDEST CHILD OF THE DEAD COLORED ORATOR MAKES CHARGES AGAINST HER STEPMOTHER AND BROTHER.

Washington, March 26.—Mrs. Rosetta D. Sprague, oldest child of the late Frederick Douglass, and wife of Nathan Sprague, of this city, filed a petition today in the Probate Court, in which she charges Mrs. Helen Douglass, her stepmother, and Lewis H. Douglass, her brother, with unlawfully retaining possession of her father's property, and requests the court to grant letters testamentary upon the estate to her. She further asks that the court appoint a temporary collector to take charge of the property and compel her brother and stepmother to make a full and complete discovery and delivery of the estate. This is thought to be the beginning of a bitter contest between members of the family over the division of the estate.

AN ALLEGED GIGANTIC SWINDLE.

SURPRISING STATEMENTS SWORN TO BY THE GOVERNMENT'S WITNESSES IN THE TRIAL OF HENRY L. HAUPT, AT BUTTE, MONT.

Chicago, March 26.—A dispatch to a morning paper from Butte, Mont., says that Henry L. Haupt, president of the Montana Mining, Loan and Investment Company, is on trial in the United States Court there on a charge of sending non-mailable matter through the postoffice. The testimony introduced yesterday developed a gigantic swindling scheme in which many prominent men are innocently involved. The company asserts that it has a paid-up capital stock of $12,000,000, and its stock is valued at $120 a share. It was organized in January, 1892, and has been doing an extensive business since then. On the representation, so the Government's witnesses said, that he intended to organize a legitimate mining company Haupt induced John E. Rickards, present Governor of the State; ex-County Treasurer H. C. Kessler, P. A. Largey, H. G. Valiton, M. L. Holland and C. J. Stevenson, all prominent and wealthy mining men, to join.

With the names of these incorporators he then went to all the banks, and secured permission to use their names as references. A dozen worthless mining claims were located by him, it was alleged, and deeded to the company in consideration of $100 in cash and the entire capital stock. He then sent out circulars all over the world, it is further alleged, advertising the property as highly developed and valuable, and sold the stock on a monthly instalment plan, issuing certificates at $1 each. One hundred thousand certificates were issued each month, and the purchaser of each certificate was entitled to apply for a loan in any sum under $10,000. The trustees of the company were said to meet every month and apportion $50,000 among the borrowers. A person securing a loan was required to give a note for the amount, payable in 1912, without interest or security, and when the purchaser had 120 certificates he was entitled to a share of stock. The remaining $50,000 from the monthly sale of the certificates was supposed to go into office expenses and the development of the company's mines.

The testimony at the trial yesterday showed that Haupt was the sole manager of the concern and reaped all the profits. He apportioned the loans in cities where he thought he should have bigger returns and induce others to purchase certificates. When the incorporators and the banks learned of the nature of the company they drew out of it, and the trustees withdrew the stock from the market; but Haupt selected new trustees and continued his operations. The entire property of the company is alleged to be worth not over $2,000. Haupt has offices in London, New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco and other large cities.

The New-York office of the Montana Mining, Loan and Investment Company is in a small room on the third floor of No. 17 Union Square, where, until a few months ago, a flourishing business was carried on. About a year ago Postoffice Inspector Shopp, under the direction of Chief Inspector John E. Ashe, of this city, became a speculator in the great mining scheme of the company. On visiting the company's office in Union Square he found Charles C. Nye, surrounded by attractive maps and lithographs of the various alleged valuable mines of the company, and a heap of papers and prospectuses. He learned that the stock of the company was sold on the monthly instalment plan, and for the sum of $1 he purchased a stock certificate with a face value of $100.

Mr. Shopp said yesterday that Nye represented himself to be the general manager of the company, which owned valuable mines in Montana and had offices in various large cities, and named Henry L. Haupt as the president. The Inspector discovered that, while the company conducted all its correspondence by mail, it invariably sent its certificates of stock by express, thus evading personal responsibility to the postal authorities. The company had originally been declared a fraud by the Postoffice Department on August 13, 1892, but managed to get that order revoked; but Inspector Shopp's two recent reports to the department at Washington resulted in another fraud order being issued against the concern last month by John L. Thomas, Assistant Attorney-General, which order prohibited the delivery of any registered mail or the payment of any money orders issued to any representative of the company.

THE STABBING PROBABLY FATAL.

A NEWSBOY AND GROCERY CLERK HAVE A QUARREL, AND ONE USES A BUTCHER KNIFE.

A probably fatal stabbing affray occurred in the grocery store of Henry Osteriche, at No. 289 Ninth-ave., Brooklyn, between James Nagle, nineteen years old, of No. 287 Ninth-ave., and William L. Farrel, sixteen years old, a newsboy, of No. 587 Eighteenth-st. Farrel went into the grocery ostensibly to sell papers. There was bad blood between the boys on account of a whipping Nagle had administered to Farrel on Sunday. Names were called, and finally Farrel picked up a short butcher knife on the counter, and plunged it into Nagle's breast. The store clerks saw at once that Nagle was seriously wounded, and went to his assistance. An ambulance conveyed him to the Seney Hospital, where the surgeons said late last night that it would result fatally.

Farrel was arrested by Detective-Sergeant McCormack and locked up in the Fifth-ave. station.

AGAINST JACOB WORTH.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS TAKE DECIDED ACTION.

TO RECONVENE THE COMMITTEE OF 100 AND PREVENT VICIOUS LEGISLATION FOR THE CITY.

Brooklyn Republicans decided last night to unite their demands with those of New-York for clean and useful legislation from the Republican Legislature at Albany. In many respects Brooklyn has greater needs of a movement of this kind than any other city of the Empire State. During the last month ex-Senator Jacob Worth has made his headquarters in Albany, and by coercion and promises of future reward has pushed forward legislation from which only he and a circle of his immediate friends will reap any benefit; while on the other hand it is openly conceded, both within and without the organization, that the result, if carried out, will be a debauchery of Republican politics. It was to checkmate this piratical movement on the part of Mr. Worth that the following notice was sent to a number of earnest Republicans yesterday:

You are respectfully invited to attend a conference of a few gentlemen in the Directors' Room of the Academy of Music, Montague-st., on Tuesday evening, 26th inst., at 8 o'clock to determine what action shall be taken to give expression to the feeling which prevails in the community regarding vicious legislation at Albany concerning Brooklyn interests.

JAMES M'KEEN,
WILLIS L. OGDEN,
A. S. HAIGHT.

The movement originated among a number of earnest Republicans, who had an informal talk at the Union League Club one night last week over the political situation as regards legislation that affects Brooklyn.

The conference last night was behind closed doors, and lasted about an hour and a half. Charles A. Moore, ex-president of the Young Men's Republican Club, and president of the Montauk Club, presided. About twenty people were present, and speeches were made by Willis L. Ogden, James McKeen, Simeon B. Chittenden, R. B. Gwillim and others. The tone of the remarks from the different men who voiced their sentiments was similar. There was emphatic condemnation of "the men and spirit which showed such a manifest willingness to turn the victory of November, 1894, for good government into a scramble for spoils and the building up of 'machines' at the expense of the moral vitality of the Republican party."

As a result of the deliberations it was decided to revive the Committee of One Hundred of 1893, which rendered such efficient service in "turning down" McLaughlinism and corrupt government in Brooklyn. Mr. McKeen was chairman of that committee, and he knows how to go to work to arouse a healthy civic pride. The Committee of One Hundred contained a number of influential Democrats, and their co-operation will be asked in the present movement. About four-fifths of the committee were Republicans, however, and the life of the movement was in the Republican spirit of hostility to "machine."

It was decided to hold a mass-meeting in the Academy of Music at an early date to protest against the proposed new Charities bill now in the Legislature.

Charles A. Moore was seen after the conference adjourned. To a Tribune reporter he said: "This movement will be similar in spirit to the Committee of Seventy's demonstration in New-York. We intend to protest against the foisting of vicious legislation upon the city of Brooklyn."

Mr. Ogden said: "The Committee of One Hundred will be reconvened to take charge of and advance Brooklyn's best interests at Albany. At the meeting to-night the proposed new Charities bill and the bill relative to police justices were condemned as inimical to the best interests of the public."

RIOTING AT A BALTIMORE ELECTION.

ONE MAN PROBABLY FATALLY WOUNDED AND SEVERAL OTHERS INJURED—POLICE IN LEAGUE WITH DEMOCRATIC REPEATERS.

Baltimore, March 26 (Special).—Disgraceful rioting occurred at a special election for City Councilman held in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards to-day. Louis Gernert, aged fifty-two years, was shot and probably fatally wounded. Two or three ward heelers were slightly wounded, and the heads of a dozen or more were cracked with paving-stones and "blackjacks." The police patrol wagons were kept busy all the afternoon carrying arrested men to the police stations and injured men to the hospitals.

The election was for a successor to the late Councilman Daniel Clark. Charles T. Mitchell was the Democratic candidate and Nelson Baker the Republican. The Republicans charged that the wards were flooded with repeaters by the Democratic bosses. At the last election these wards gave a Republican majority of about 500. The Reform League and the best element of the Democracy antagonized the machine in to-day's election. All the Republican leaders complain bitterly of the conduct of the police, who refused to arrest repeaters and ruffians who tried to drive Republican voters from the polls. This partiality of the police is partly responsible for the shooting.

It was said that a man who voted in the Fifteenth Ward had voted illegally. Henry Daneker, a well-known young Republican, drew a revolver and, shouting that no more illegal voting should be done there, began firing. Two shots went wild, but the third struck Gernert in the abdomen. Gernert had taken no part in the trouble. Daneker was arrested.

The Democrats claim to have elected their candidate by twenty-seven majority. The Republicans say that their candidate was counted out and charge gross frauds. There will be an investigation.

ROBBED OF BONDS, BILLS AND WATCHES.

AN ELDERLY MAN LOOKING FOR THE WOMAN WHO TOOK THEM.

Two Central Office detectives and a ward man from the West Twentieth-st. station, accompanied by a well-dressed man of about sixty years, called at No. 236 Seventh-ave., a flathouse, yesterday, and were searching for a woman who, the man said, had robbed him there of bonds and bills worth $4,000, and two gold watches. Nothing further could be learned about him. At the Twentieth-st. station they denied all knowledge of the matter.

ANOTHER WHISKEY TRUST SHORTAGE.

ABOUT $400,000 BELIEVED TO HAVE GONE TO TWO DIRECTORS—PLANS OF THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

Chicago, March 26.—The discovery of another large shortage in the accounts of the Whiskey Trust has been made. Between $350,000 and $450,000 which was paid to the old management as rebates on freight was not entered on the books. The exact amount is not known yet. Positive evidence has been discovered that the money found its way into the treasury of the Trust at Peoria, but the experts at work on the books have not been able to find a trace of it. The rebates cover almost the entire period of the Trust's existence. The shortage was made possible by dodging the Interstate Commerce law.

When General McNulta assumed the receivership of the Trust, he learned from the railroads which did business with the Trust that rebates had been paid after freight was billed out and prepaid at the rate fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Then he discovered that the rebates on shipments of spirits had not been credited to the Trust on the books. It is reported that two directors got the whole sum, to put them on an equal footing with the directors who got fat contracts.

The full report of the experts will cover only the period up to March 31, 1892. It is said that the detailed report will show that over $800,000 was paid out for so-called "statistics." It is charged by the anti-Greenhut people that this money was expended in lobbying at Washington.

Extensive changes are being planned by the Whiskey Trust in the ownership of its distilleries. It is understood that the Reorganization Committee will purchase outright a number of distilleries under the "privilege to purchase" clause which is contained in the lease of most of the property. On the other hand, Receiver McNulta has decided to drop a number of leases of dismantled properties on April 1.

CAUGHT A BURGLAR IN HIS HOUSE.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 26.—A. F. Hartz, manager of the Euclid Avenue Opera House, caught a burglar in his house after breakfast yesterday morning. The fellow hid under the bed, and Hartz, although unarmed, called out that if the burglar moved, he would fill him full of lead. One of the family telephoned for a patrol wagon, and the officers dragged the man from under the bed. He had on his person about $2,000 worth of diamonds, the property of members of the Hartz family.

WORDS WON'T BE MINCED.

SOME PLAIN AND VIGOROUS TALK TO-NIGHT AT COOPER UNION.

THE BIG MEETING TO INSIST UPON THE PASSAGE OF REFORM BILLS BY THE LEGISLATURE—CHARLES STEWART SMITH'S FORCEFUL LETTER TO THE LEXOW COMMITTEE.

If the call of the Committee of Seventy to the citizens of New-York to assemble in mass-meeting at Cooper Union this evening and unite in plain speech to the Legislature meets with an adequate response, there will be good reason to believe that reform bills, so long delayed at Albany, will be passed speedily. Well-informed men in the city declared yesterday that the call for the mass-meeting had been made none too soon, if the schemes of the Platt and Tammany politicians are to be defeated. These schemes, it was declared, have embraced the passage of the Lexow bills for the reorganization of the Police Department and the defeat of the Police Magistrates bill. There is reason to believe that the Governor would veto the Lexow bills, but the passage of those bills probably would prevent consideration of the bills prepared by the Committee of Ten. The hasty passage of the Police Magistrates bill by the Assembly, in response to the message of Governor Morton, gives hope that the Legislature may heed the will of the people of this city if that will is made known by a grand demonstration at Cooper Union this evening.

That there should be a large assembly of the best citizens at the mass-meeting is regarded as absolutely necessary under the circumstances. The call for the meeting recites the failure of the Legislature to pass reform measures, and asks the citizens of New-York to unite in speaking to their representatives in the Legislature "in terms that they cannot even feign to misunderstand." Those terms are likely to be stated forcibly by such speakers as Cornelius N. Bliss, Joseph Larocque, Elihu Root, James C. Carter, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, President Seth Low, Charles Stewart Smith and General Wager Swayne.

Members of the Committee of Seventy and of other reform organizations in the city declared yesterday that the message of Governor Morton to the Legislature had been most timely and encouraging. With a rousing mass-meeting to support the Governor's good words, they declared, the Legislature surely would see that longer delay in passing reform bills was out of the question, if the representatives at Albany wanted to keep their places. The police reorganization bills of Mr. Ainsworth were spoken of as little better than the Lexow bills, while the apparent desire of the Legislature to ignore the bills of the Committee of Ten was denounced.

MR. SMITH'S TELEGRAM.

There was general agreement with the terms of this urgent telegram, which was sent to the members of the Lexow Committee yesterday afternoon by Charles Stewart Smith, the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Committee:

New-York, March 26, 1895.

To Senators Lexow, Bradley, Cantor, O'Connor, Pound and Robertson, and to Lieutenant-Governor Saxton, Committee on Police Investigation, Albany.

Gentlemen: Whatever may be the fate of the several bills touching police reform in New-York City that are now pending in the Legislature, it cannot be denied that the verdict of history regarding the work performed by your committee, and by Mr Goff and his associate counsel, will be "well done." The services rendered were arduous, faithful and impartial. No true history of the Lexow Committee can be written, however, which does not include the moral and financial aid rendered to your committee by the Chamber of Commerce. Indeed, it is strictly true that no legislative inquiry would have been instituted at that time had it not been for the initiative taken by this chamber.

As I was appointed the representative of the chamber before your committee and its counsel, and as our relations have always remained cordial, you will not expect me, I am sure, to offer any excuse for asking you to give consideration to some observations regarding the present position of the several bills above referred to.

Doubtless we shall all agree upon the general statement that at the last election the people of New-York City decreed:

That police reformation should be positive and thorough; that blackmail or alliance with crime or criminals, either on the part of the department or of the Police Justices, must cease; in short, that Tammany misrule must be destroyed; and, finally, that municipal government should be regulated upon non-partisan and business principles.

These ideas are embodied in the platform upon which Mayor Strong was elected, and that it was the verdict of the whole people, Tammany only excepted, is demonstrated by the vote in the tenement-house quarters, and in the district south of Fourteenth-st.

If these ends are assured, the people of this city will care little, so far as legislation is concerned, as to the methods employed to accomplish them, or whether the commission is single or triple-headed.

I asume that you will agree with me that the Police Magistrates bill will certainly become a law. The long delay in its passage is unaccountable, but one does not risk much in prophesying that to assist in keeping Tammany police justices in power after the late exposures would be fatal to the ambition of any statesman. The vital question is: Which set of bills now before the Senate best embodies the sentiment of the people of this State—those known as the Lexow bills or those offered by the Committee of Ten, which latter have had the indorsement of the Committee of Seventy and of the reform organizations in this city? The crucial difference between the parties supporting the bills above alluded to is the bi-partisan principle. In the Lexow bills that principle is introduced into the proposed Police Commission of four. The Committee of Ten have incorporated in their bills provisions divorcing absolutely the Police Department from politics, and have provided for the bi-partisan principle in a separate Bureau of Elections.

A JUST COMPLAINT.

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that there is a fair difference of opinion among good people regarding the respective merits of the bills above referred to, I have to complain that the Senate has arbitrarily disposed of the bills offered by the Committee of Ten without reasonable debate, discussion or consideration of their merits. These bills were carefully prepared by a committee of gentlemen among whom were some of the most distinguished lawyers in New-York. They were supported almost unanimously by the press of this city, and by public opinion. Then, again, a distinguished body of lawyers have published a carefully prepared opinion which states that certain provisions of the Lexow bills are unconstitutional. Notwithstanding that opinion, the intention is asserted on the part of certain Senators to pass the Lexow bills without amendment.

Now, while I hold that you are entitled to your own opinion, and to act upon it, I put it to your honor, is it fair, will it stand the coming judgment of the people—which in the end stands for the right—that you should decline to consider with due deliberation bills which have the support of a large majority of the press and the public of New-York? This is a question which confronts you at this moment, and upon the answer to which the whole people wait with considerable anxiety. I am, dear sirs, your obedient servant,

CHARLES STEWART SMITH.

The committee having charge of the arrangements for to-night's mass-meeting will have its final session at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, and will prepare the resolutions which will be offered at the meeting. Members of the committee were at work on the resolutions separately yesterday.

The doors of the large hall of Cooper Union will be thrown open to the public about 7:30 o'clock this evening, and the meeting will be called to order by Mr. Bliss promptly at 8:15. It will rest with the people of the city to decide if the meeting is to be a great demonstration for reform legislation and for non-partisan methods in the municipal government.

CHAIRMAN SMITH WILL NOT RESIGN.

WILL HOLD HIS PLACE AT THE HEAD OF THE SEVENTY'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE.

Charles Stewart Smith, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy, will sail for Europe on Saturday with his wife, and they intend to take a long trip through Spain and other countries in Southern Europe. It is understood that Mr. Smith wanted to resign the chairmanship of the Executive Committee, but the other members would not listen to such a step. Mr. Smith said yesterday:

"I should like very much to be able to remain here a few weeks longer and see this business satisfactorily completed, but I cannot disregard the advice of my physician. Furthermore, my wife is also ordered to have a change of air immediately, as she, too, is quite ill. My absence, however, need cause no concern. This fight is over; we have practically won now. Besides, even if we had not, there are plenty of men perfectly competent to take my place, and indeed better fitted than I am for the duties assigned to me by the committee. I am sorry to go, but really I regard the battle as already won. Governor Morton settled that last night."

BRANDISHING REVOLVERS IN COURT.

AN INSANE WOMAN RUSHES INTO THE GENERAL SESSIONS ROOM AT JERSEY CITY AND CRIES OUT THAT SHE HAS BEEN SENT TO KILL 400 NEGROES.

Pauline Jackson, a colored woman, living at No. 129 Whiton-st., Jersey City, who has been mildly insane for some time, created considerable excitement in the General Sessions Court at the hour of adjournment, yesterday. She rushed into court with a revolver in each hand, and shouted that she had been sent there to kill 400 negroes. She was disarmed by the court constables, and Judge Hudspeth committed her for examination as to her sanity.

SHOPPERS RAN FROM THE FLAMES.

HALF A DOZEN WERE HANGING TO A BIG SIGN WHEN THE FIREMEN ARRIVED.

Chicago, March 26.—For the third time the stock of the Bell Clothing Company, which occupied a building at State and Quincy sts., in the centre of the retail district of this city, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The blaze started when State-st. was crowded with shoppers and the store was filled with people. So rapidly did the flames spread that the frightened occupants of the building scarcely knew what was the matter before they were tumbling over each other in their haste to get downstairs.

Some tried the windows, and a half dozen were hanging to the big sign for dear life when the firemen arrived and rescued them with ladders. Among those who narrowly escaped was Samuel Cohn, one of the proprietors.

The insurance on the stock was $250,000, and the loss is estimated at $200,000. The stock was owned by J. H. Cohn & Co. The loss on the building, which is owned by the Corwith estate, is $25,000, fully insured. J. H. Cohn is in New-York. The last fire in the store was on August 28 last. The stock was then a complete loss, but well insured.

ARRESTED AND BROUGHT FROM BOSTON

GEORGE R. BURTON CHARGED WITH SWINDLING BROUWER & M'GOWN OUT OF $15,000.

George D. Burton, of Boston, a dealer in electrical supplies, was brought to the District-Attorney's office here yesterday charged with swindling a Wall-st. firm out of notes aggregating $15,000. Mr. Burton came to the city without the issuance of requisition papers. The complainants are Brouwer & McGown, note brokers, of No. 2 Wall-st. They allege that the prisoner in December last induced them to give him notes to the value of $15,000, which he was to hypothecate, first depositing the commission of $1,500. He gave Brower & McGown a check for $500 and a sight draft for $1,000. Payment upon these was refused in Boston, and later Brouwer & McGown caused his arrest for alleged grand larceny.

Mr. Burton contends that they agreed to let him have the use of the notes for $1,500. He gave them the check for $500 on the Market Bank, Boston. He says they agreed to deposit the check here on the following Monday and let it go to Boston about the middle of the week. On the contrary, it is alleged, they sent it to Boston at once and had some one present it as soon as the bank opened on Monday. Then, finding they had failed to keep their agreement, Mr. Burton stopped payment on both check and draft. He says he was in the city all last week trying to adjust the matter and went to Boston Saturday night, thinking an agreement had been reached. He contends that in view of that fact his arrest is manifestly unfair.

Mr. Burton was taken before Justice Fitzgerald later in the day, when he pleaded not guilty. Bail was fixed at $3,000. His bondsman, Israel O. Black, of No. 35 Park-ave., qualified in three lots on the corner of One-hundred-and-twelfth-st. and Lenox-ave., valued at $21,000.

KILLED IN THE PARK-AVE. TUNNEL.

JOHN SHAW FALLS FROM A CHICAGO TRAIN AND IS HORRIBLY MANGLED.

John Shaw, sixty-six years old, of No. 39 West Eighty-fourth-st., buyer and confidential clerk of the firm of Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Franklin-st., fell from the Western Limited train, bound to Chicago, in the Park-ave. tunnel near Sixty-seventh-st., yesterday afternoon. The body was taken on the next train to Mott Haven station and later transferred to the Morrisania police station, where it was identified by his eldest son, John Shaw, jr.

Mr. Shaw was on his way to Chicago on business.

It is supposed that in passing from one car to another Mr. Shaw lost his balance and fell under the wheels. The fireman reported to learn of the accident was the trackwalker, some time later. In the dead man's pockets were found $95 95 in bills and silver, a letter from England, written on the notehead of William Shaw & Co., London, signed "Your affectionate brother, William"; several other business letters from firms in this city, a penknife, a pair of gold glasses and a memorandum-book, containing several samples of cloth. Mr. Shaw's body was horribly mangled, only the head being recognizable.

CITY FUNDS IN THE CENTRAL NATIONAL

THE INSTITUTION IS A REGULAR MUNICIPAL DEPOSITORY—FALSE STATEMENTS ABOUT THE MAYOR.

A statement was published yesterday under several lines of startling black headlines intended to convey the impression that as soon as Mayor Strong entered upon the duties of his office he used his power as chairman of the Bank Commission to begin transferring the city's funds from other city depositories to the Central National Bank, of which he was for many years the president, and where he is still a stockholder and director. Inquiry into the facts soon showed the groundless character of the story. The statement makes it appear that on December 1, 1894, the city had no money in the Central National Bank, while on January 1, 1895, there was $5,000 deposited to the city's credit, and that this amount was gradually increased until on March 23 the balance to the city's credit in the Central National Bank was $530,000. At the same time the Importers and Traders' National Bank, which is the depository on which the Chamberlain draws his warrants in payment of the city's debts, had on deposit $320,147 65, and the remaining $2,422,788 38 in the city treasury was divided up among the forty-one banks and nine trust companies which are the designated depositories of the city.

The fact is that the Central National Bank has been a city depository for many years, long before Colonel Strong thought of being Mayor, and that under former Chamberlains there used to be a deposit there often of from $100,000 to $500,000. The Mayor himself has nothing to do with deciding what amounts shall be placed in the designated banks. Neither has the Controller. This duty is assigned by law to the City Chamberlain, a Tammany Hall official who was appointed by Mayor Gilroy.

The Bank Commission, composed of the Mayor, Controller and Chamberlain, meets every quarter to look over the list of depositories, makes such changes as they may deem advisable and fixes the rate of interest on deposits. The only meeting of the Commission since Mayor Strong assumed office was in January, while he was absent in Philadelphia. Controller Fitch and Chamberlain O'Donohue transacted the business of the meeting. The rate of interest on deposits is now 2 per cent.

Chamberlain O'Donohue explained yesterday how deposits had been recently increased in some of the depositories.

"When the Controller sold the $3,000,000 of gold bonds a fortnight or more ago," said Mr. O'Donohue, "I asked some of the banks, the Central National among others, to take care of the money as a favor to me. They did not want it, for they knew that the city's financial condition would soon compel the withdrawal of most of it. They accepted it as I said, only at my request. This will account for the deposits in the Central National and the United States Security and Trust Company."

Mayor Strong said yesterday that he knew nothing of the amount deposited by the Chamberlain in the Central National until his attention was called to the statement published yesterday.

"The city's deposits," he said, "are really a matter of no advantage to the bank receiving them. The law requires the bank to pay to the city the fixed rate of interest for the use of the money, which usually remains so short a time as to prevent anything being realized from it. I remember once that the sum of $200,000 was deposited in one bank by Chamberlain Crain. I think it was, but in two days it was drawn out again. We had to pay the city its rate of interest, although we had no opportunity to use the money."

THE INJURED FOOTBALL PLAYER DEAD.

Washington, March 26.—George D. Bahen, the football player of Georgetown University, who was injured last Thanksgiving Day in a game between the University and the Columbia Athletic Club, died to-day at the Emergency Hospital in this city, where he had been receiving medical attendance since his injury.

SPAIN'S NEW MINISTER.

SENOR DUPUY DE LOME'S APPOINTMENT APPROVED AT WASHINGTON.

HE IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN APRIL—SENOR MURUAGA HAS BEEN HAVING A SOMEWHAT UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE AND IS NOT SORRY TO GO HOME.

Washington, March 26.—At a late hour on Saturday night Señor Muruaga received a dispatch from the Madrid Foreign Office announcing the formation of a new Ministry, Conservative in politics. Señor Muruaga had declared several days before that if the successor of the Sagasta Ministry was not Liberal his resignation would be immediately tendered. This determination was put into effect

SENOR DUPUY DE LOME.

within an hour after the dispatch announcing the formation of the new Ministry had been received by him. Yesterday afternoon an answer from Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo was received. It contained the acceptance of his resignation and a request that he ask Secretary Gresham if Señor Dupuy de Lôme would be acceptable as his successor. Señor Muruaga immediately sent a note to Secretary Gresham, in which was incorporated the inquiry of the Spanish Government. To this note a reply was sent last evening, stating that Señor de Lôme would be in every way acceptable to the Administration. The substance of the Secretary's note was at once cabled to Madrid.

Señor Muruaga will disc