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WARSHIPS MENACE CORINTO

THREE ENGLISH VESSELS ARRIVE IN THE HARBOR.

THEY ARE TO ENFORCE GREAT BRITAIN'S ULTIMATUM TO NICARAGUA—PRESIDENT ZELAYA ASKS FOR DELAY UNTIL A COMPROMISE CAN BE CONSIDERED—THE NEWS CREATES A FLUTTER IN WASHINGTON DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES.

Managua, Nicaragua, April 23.—The Government is advised that three British warships have arrived at Corinto to enforce the ultimatum of England. President Zelaya has sent a cable message to Lord Kimberley, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, asking him to defer a hostile demonstration until the proposition of compromise sent by Nicaragua through the Minister of Salvador in London can be considered. Much surprise is expressed that there is no American war vessel at Corinto.

Washington, April 23 (Special).—The news of the arrival of three British war vessels at Corinto, Nicaragua, caused a lively flutter in diplomatic circles to-day. Minister Guzman was one of the earlier callers at the State Department, and had an interview with Secretary Gresham immediately. What took place at the interview could not be ascertained, but it was asserted later in the day that Nicaraguan affairs were discussed in the Cabinet meeting. It was also asserted that no official information had been received from Great Britain respecting her intention to concentrate a naval force at Corinto. Late this afternoon the Secretary of State, who was closeted with Sir Julian Pauncefote, denied himself to all other callers, but sent word to representatives of the press that he had no news whatever to communicate in regard to the matter.

It is well known that the British ships under Rear-Admiral Henry F. Stephenson two weeks ago met at Panama the Satellite, which had been there some time. She was joined by the flagship Royal Arthur, which had spent the winter in Chilian waters, and the Wild Swan, from Callao. The Admiral commanding the squadron is an experienced officer, and as he has a large landing force on his vessels, he should be able promptly to enforce any demands his Government might authorize him to make.

The Wild Swan is a wooden sloop, of 1,130 tons, built in 1876, in all respects like the American Alert. She carries about 150 men; has two six-inch and six five-inch cannon, two three-pounder rapid-firing guns, two machine guns and one light landing gun.

The Satellite is a third-rate cruiser, somewhat smaller than the United States ship Montgomery. Her battery includes two six-inch, six five-inch, four machine and two light landing guns. These two vessels would be useful in blockading Nicaraguan ports, and might spare a combined landing force of 100 men to support a similar number which could go ashore from the flagship.

The Royal Arthur is an unarmored cruiser with a protective deck. She is like the Columbia and Minneapolis in dimensions, but is far inferior to them in speed.

No American naval vessel is at present under specific orders to go to Corinto, though the Monterey's general orders "to cruise as far south as Callao, on the Pacific station, stopping at convenient points," may cause her to visit that port before May 1. She is not expected to leave Acapulco, where she arrived yesterday, for a day or two, and in the mean time a dispatch from Secretary Herbert would prevent her from passing by Corinto on her way down the coast. It is said positively that no such suggestion has been made to her commander, Captain Higginson, but as he can hardly make the straight run to Panama of 1,437 miles without danger to his ship, which only carries 200 tons of coal, he will be likely to put into Corinto, 799 miles from Acapulco, and after taking more coal there make the voyage of 490 miles further to Panama with greater safety. The Monterey has no sails, and if she were caught at sea without coal she might be lost. When she left San Diego she put into Mazatlan, instead of trying the run of 1,493 miles to Acapulco. She is now 800 miles from Corinto, and could easily make the run there in four days should orders to that effect be telegraphed to Acapulco.

The Alert, which has been at Panama since March 10, and the Ranger, now at Buena Ventura, could also reach Corinto in a few days if emergencies imperilling American interests in Nicaragua should arise.

Notwithstanding the presence of three English warships in the harbor of Corinto, it is regarded here as unlikely that any overt action will be taken by the commanding officer because of Nicaragua's failure to comply with Great Britain's ultimatum. The State Department was advised several weeks ago that while the English Government was determined that the indemnity of $75,000 to Pro-Consul Hatch should be paid, their efforts to collect it would not go to the extent of bombarding any of Nicaragua's coast cities. It has been suggested that the customs duties at Corinto might be collected by Great Britain until they equal the amount of the indemnity. This course, however, might lead to complications.

MONROE DOCTRINE STILL ALIVE.

ITS BEARING ON THE PRESENT CONTROVERSY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND NICARAGUA.

Washington, April 23 (Special).—The feeling of solicitude in regard to the probable outcome of the controversy between Great Britain and Nicaragua is by no means confined to the diplomatic representatives of the Spanish-American republics. In response to inquiries by a Tribune correspondent to-day, a Democrat of National reputation, whose knowledge of diplomatic history and precedents, as well as of international law, is recognized by everybody as entitled to great weight and the highest respect, said:

"The situation in Nicaragua is one that ought to command the vigilant attention, not only of the Administration but of every intelligent and patriotic American. I cannot believe that it is the purpose of Great Britain to attempt to collect by forcible means a claim against Nicaragua on account of alleged injuries or damages to British subjects, which claim has never been adjudicated or even investigated by an impartial tribunal, and the justice of which is denied by the latter country. Such an attempt would be a plain violation of international law. The British ultimatum, as I understand it, contemplates the exaction by summary process of a fine as a punishment for alleged injuries prior to and as a condition precedent to the submission to arbitration of other matters in controversy—both the judgment and the amount of the fine having been determined in advance by the Government which declares that its subjects have suffered injury. You will observe that no claim for reparation or indemnity on account of an alleged insult to the flag or sovereignty of Great Britain is herein involved. It is simply a proposition to collect by force a claim for $75,000 for the benefit of a British subject, and the carrying out of such a proposition under the circumstances would be a violation of a plain and well-settled principle of international law."

"Do you know any precedent to justify the sequestering of the revenues of Nicaragua as a means of securing the payment of this claim?" asked the correspondent.

"I cannot recall a precedent that would apply to this case. Such action could not be taken by Great Britain against Nicaragua without a violation of the Monroe Doctrine as well as of international law, and it ought not to be countenanced or permitted by the United States. In order to sequester the revenues of Nicaragua it would be necessary for Great Britain to seize the custom houses, and that could not be done without such a show of force and exercise of authority as would amount to an invasion of the sovereignty of the Republic of Nicaragua. Great Britain could not send an armed vessel into Nicaraguan waters for such a purpose, even if she did not land an armed force on Nicaraguan soil, without violating the Monroe Doctrine. Neither could she station armed vessels within those waters to interfere with or prevent the coastwise commerce of Nicaragua without such a violation. That would be a mild form of reprisal, and it has sometimes been resorted to where the circumstances did not appear to require or justify a declaration of war, but it would not be admissible and ought not to be permitted in this case. So far as the seizure of the custom houses is concerned, if Great Britain can take and hold possession of them for a single day she can continue to hold possession for a century on one pretext or another if she has the power. It is the first step that counts in such matters, and she has never been slow to take it whenever and wherever she deemed it to be necessary or desirable to do so."

"Well, what can Nicaragua do?" asked the correspondent.

"Oh, she could easily flank Great Britain so far as the threat to sequester the revenues is concerned by repealing all her tariff laws to-morrow. Even Great Britain would not undertake to collect duties except under and in accordance with Nicaraguan laws, and if no such laws were in existence she would find herself powerless to collect her claim in the manner proposed. Of course, when the emergency had passed, the laws could be re-enacted. The course I have suggested would be the right one for Nicaragua to adopt, and I hope she will have the nerve to do it.

"I observe," continued the Democratic statesman, "Great Britain has taken care to make no display of force on the eastern coast of Nicaragua, where the interests of the United States are visible in material form. The canal company, you remember, holds a charter from Congress, and the canal, when completed (and it ought to have been completed before this time), will be controlled by and in the interest of the United States. Our Government, therefore, is as deeply interested in preventing an invasion of Nicaraguan sovereignty from the Pacific as it is from the Atlantic. The interoceanic canal and the control of it are a National necessity, and no European Power can be permitted to do anything to hinder or prevent either the construction or control of it in the interests of American commerce and National defence."

"Some statesmen who belong to the Democratic party appear to regard the Monroe Doctrine as a sort of abstraction, rather than as a practicable doctrine to be enforced," remarked the correspondent.

"Yes, I have observed that, and have even heard it asserted that it never has been enforced. Many men, however, distinctly remember that it was enforced some thirty years ago, when a display of military force on the Rio Grande under Phil Sheridan caused France to withdraw her forces from Mexico and abandon Maximilian to his fate. If I am not mistaken, France urged Great Britain before that invasion of Mexico, the ostensible object of which was to enforce the payment of certain claims, to join her in the enterprise, but after mature consideration she concluded not to do so. It is true that the action of the United States was delayed at that time on account of the Civil War, but as soon as that ended an army appeared on the Rio Grande, prepared to march into Mexico, if necessary, to enforce the Monroe Doctrine, which, as you say, some of the statesmen of the present day appear to regard as a sort of abstraction."

INFATUATED WITH HOBOKEN.

A RICH CHICAGO BRIDE BRINGS HER FIANCÉ FROM LEIPSIC, BUT CAN GET HIM NO FURTHER—A VAIN APPEAL TO THE POLICE.

Chief of Police Donovan, of Hoboken, was appealed to in a singular manner yesterday. Miss Helena Rauch, who is fifty years old, and whose home is in Chicago, wanted the Chief to compel a young man, Richard Else, to accompany her to Chicago. Miss Rauch is rich. Last November she went to Leipsic to spend the winter. While at a hotel there she fell in love with Else, a young man who was the bookkeeper of the establishment. Despite the disparity of their ages, she and Else arranged to return to Chicago together and be married. When they arrived in Hoboken, Else said he liked the town and refused to go to Chicago. He was still willing to marry Miss Rauch, he said, but she would not consent to the ceremony unless he would accompany her to Chicago, as he had agreed.

Donovan told Miss Rauch that there was no law to compel Mr. Else to go to Chicago against his will. The couple were still at the Continental Hotel last night, with little probability of reaching an agreement.

A "TRILBY" OUTBREAK IN AN ALMSHOUSE

ABOUT 700 WOMEN "WILD" TO LEARN ABOUT THE "MOST BEAUTIFUL FOOT IN PARIS."

There has been lately a virulent outbreak of "Trilby" in the Kings County almshouse. There are 700 old women in that institution, the most of whom read the newspapers, and little by little they have caught the infection until now about all they talk about is "Trilby." Mrs. Quay, the matron, is besieged whenever she enters the old women's wards for a copy of the novel. One old inmate tearfully informed the matron that she could never die in peace until she read "Trilby." The matron read the book a few days ago, and one of the old women found it out.

"She wanted to know all about the heroine," said the matron yesterday, "and I explained that Trilby was a handsome woman with a good figure, who nobly gave up the man she loved because his mother told her that she could not make him happy, but that the story chiefly turned about her feet, which were so remarkably pretty and well formed that the men who saw them at once fell in love with the whole woman. The old lady, who is sixty-five, wondered what sort of a girl Trilby was to be making a show of her bare feet, and she thought it wasn't at all respectable. When I enlightened her that Trilby was a model who posed for artists, my inquisitor, who is a strict Presbyterian, gave a scream and ran off. But, of course, she couldn't keep it to herself. In half an hour all her companions knew about Trilby's beautiful feet, and that she was a model. Some of them, of course, didn't know what that meant, but, anyhow, it sounded mysterious. And then commenced the clamor for 'Trilby.' They will never be satisfied until they know what is in the book.

"Half a dozen copies of the book were sent in," continued the matron. "And it would have been worth a day's journey to any person to see them read. Among the inmates are a large number of women who not only have seen better days, as the saying is, but who have been reared in luxury and had liberal educations. There are also five or six trained elocutionists. Among these the books were distributed. They read aloud to the others, who gathered about them in groups and listened with that deep and absorbing interest which children display when listening to fairy tales."

AUTHORITIES SUSPECT INCENDIARISM.

TWO FIRES AT ONCE IN A SPRING-ST. BUILDING—CIRCUMSTANCES SUGGEST A ROBBERY—A YOUNG GIRL'S EXCITING ADVENTURE.

Two distinct fires occurred on the third floor of the five-story iron-front building No. 83 Spring-st. at 7:30 o'clock last night. The police, as well as the firemen, who examined the building and extinguished the flames, believe the fires were of incendiary origin. A woman nearly lost her life, and had it not been for the prompt work of the firemen the building would have been destroyed. The third floor of the building, where the fires occurred, is occupied by Biancheri & Boehm, cloak and suit manufacturers, Wager, Press & Orloff, cloak manufacturers, use the fourth floor, while J. L. & M. Jacobs, dealers in printers' supplies and electrotypes, use the entire fifth, or top floor.

Biancheri & Boehm's factory was closed at 5:30 o'clock last night and the door locked.

On the fourth floor the three partners, Wager, Press & Orloff, and Mary E. Cohn, nineteen years old, an employe, were at work.

Mr. Press detected the smell of smoke, and with the others started out of the building, crying "Fire!" Smoke had filled the space above the stairway leading down to the third floor, but the men dashed through it and finally gained the open air. When the cloud of dense smoke puffed in her face Mary Cohn grew frightened and ran back up the stairs to the office of her employers. She made her way to the southeast window, opening in Spring-st., and got out on the ledge, which runs across the front of the building, beneath the fourth-story windows. The ledge is two feet wide, and it afforded her an ample footing. Smoke began to pour out of the window behind her, and the girl walked slowly along the ledge to the southwest window, while fully 2,000 people, crowding the street below, watched her in silence.

On reaching the southwest window she turned and saw the smoke belching from the window through which she had passed. The sight frightened her, and, with a cry of fear, she sat down on the ledge.

Finally John Rush, of fire patrol No. 2, ran up the stairway. He was followed by Firemen J. Cusack and Joseph H. O'Neill, of Engine No. 29. The three men fought their way through the smoke to the fourth floor and rescued the girl, who fainted just as they reached her.

The fire had evidently started under the stairway on the third floor, in Biancheri & Boehm's factory, but it had not gained much headway when the firemen arrived. The smoke, however, was simply stifling. It didn't take long to put out this fire, but to Chief McGill's surprise he found another fire on the cutting table, which was shoved up against the board partition in the front room. A lot of cloaks and suits piled up on the table were blazing, and there was a strong smell of kerosene, though none of the fluid was found. The table was scorched, and the partition separating the front from the back room was partially burned. There was no question that this fire was entirely separate from the fire which had started under the stairway. The two fires did not communicate in any way.

In the northeast corner of the little office was a small desk, and near a window opposite the desk was a small iron box-safe, open. It was evident that a combination had been used to open the safe, as the lock had not been tampered with and there was not even a scratch on the safe door.

The wooden pigeon holes inside the safe had been smashed, and a small wooden drawer had been broken open. The lock, which was smashed off, was lying on the floor a few feet away from the safe. The strong iron box which the safe contained was not touched.

Two men, it is said, were seen to run downstairs and out of the front door of No. 83 Spring-st. just before the fire started. The police of the Mulberry-st. station, however, would neither deny nor affirm the truth of this story.

The Fire Marshal and the police are investigating the suspicious circumstances.

HE STOLE OVER $80,000.

THE CASHIER OF A NORTH CAROLINA BANK A HEAVY DEFAULTER.

Charlotte, N. C., April 23.—J. R. Holland, cashier of the Merchants and Farmers' National Bank, of this city, is a defaulter to the amount of $80,000 or more. Mr. Holland's peculations have been carried on for eight years, and he has managed till the last few days to hide them from discovery. The exact amount of them is not yet fully known.

No man in Charlotte has in the past been held in higher regard or been more fully trusted than Mr. Holland, and the whole city was greatly surprised and shocked to hear of his embezzlement. He has not been placed under arrest, at the request of the directors of the bank, he agreeing to waive all examination in case proceedings are begun against him. He has never made the slightest effort to escape.

Week before last Mr. Miller, the bank examiner, stopped at Gastonia on his way to Charlotte. He examined the National bank there thoroughly, and knew every bank with which it had an account or money loaned. He found that bank in good condition and came on to Charlotte. The first day he spent at the Merchants and Farmers' Bank he discovered, on looking over Holland's books, where he had a loan of $5,000 marked to the Gastonia Bank. He called Mr. Holland up and asked if that was correct. He said yes. Mr. Miller made a mental note of the fact. He next proceeded to look over the cash. He found it short just $1. That was easily accounted for and paid in. That night Mr. Miller went away. No one asked where he was going, but supposed he was through with his examination and had gone elsewhere on the same errand. He had gone, but only to return. He took the 10:40 train for Gastonia, called on Mr. Jenkins, the president of the bank, and told him he wanted to look over his books again. Mr. Jenkins wondered what was up, but said little. He and Mr. Miller spent the night going through the books. No loan of $5,000 to the Merchants and Farmers' Bank was found. Mr. Miller said:

"You have borrowed from the Merchants and Farmers' Bank, of Charlotte, $5,000, of which there is no record."

"No," said Mr. Jenkins, "I have not."

That was the beginning of the end. Mr. Miller said nothing more, but came back to Charlotte the next day. He appeared at the Merchants and Farmers' Bank and said to Mr. Holland, that he might have made a mistake in counting the cash the day before, and believed he would count it again. Instead of finding it only $1 short, he found it $80,000 short.

Mr. Holland, as was his custom, had borrowed money to put in his cash while the examiner was here, but, thinking the latter had finished and departed, and that he was safe at least for another year, he withdrew the $80,000, and returned it to the person from whom borrowed. Seeing that all was lost, he confessed to President McAden that he was a defaulter.

The Merchants' and Farmers' Bank is perfectly safe, having a sufficient reserve fund to cover all losses.

THREATENING TO SHOOT A BROKER.

MISS LOU HOLMES, OF BROOKLYN, HELD IN $1,000 BAIL.

Miss Lou Holmes, a handsomely dressed young woman who said her home was at No. 166 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Hagerty in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court yesterday on a charge of threatening to shoot Frank W. Anthony, of No. 23 Hart-st., a broker with an office at No. 185 Remsen-st., who is also an owner of racehorses. Anthony is married, and one day last summer Mrs. Anthony and Miss Holmes had a quarrel in a Fulton-st. dry-goods store because Miss Holmes received attentions from Anthony. Arrests followed, and Miss Holmes promised never to recognize Anthony again. She promenaded in Myrtle-ave. with him recently, however, and Mrs. Anthony heard of it. Then there was more trouble, which resulted in Miss Holmes calling at Mr. Anthony's place of business and saying to him that he couldn't get rid of her.

"I have a revolver," she is reported to have said, "and every chamber is loaded for you if you don't behave yourself." For this remark she was held by Justice Haggerty.

STONES THROWN AT THE RECTOR.

AN UNPOPULAR POLISH PRIEST AT BAYONNE, N. J., HAS TO BREAK A LOCK TO GET INTO HIS CHURCH.

There was a slight riot at the Polish Catholic Church of St. Michael's, in Bayonne, N. J., yesterday. A majority of the members of the congregation are opposed to the new rector, Father Lubofsky. The trustees, Frank Kreiger and John Fisher, refused to give him the keys, and Father Lubofsky hired a locksmith to open the doors. A crowd of members, mostly women, threw sticks and stones to make him desist, and broke several windows before the police arrived. The police protected the workman until Father Lubofsky got into the church, and then more stones were thrown. More trouble is expected today.

NYACK POSTOFFICE ROBBED.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS IN MONEY AND STAMPS TAKEN—INSPECTORS WORKING ON THE CASE.

John E. Ashe, the inspector in charge of the Postoffice Department, yesterday received a telegram informing him that the postoffice at Nyack had been broken into by burglars and $1,500 in money and postage stamps stolen. He detailed two inspectors to work on the case. Several small drills and a sledgehammer, which had been stolen from a blacksmith's shop near by, were found in the postoffice. A number of postal money orders were also stolen. A key to one of the letter boxes, which was stolen, is expected to give a clew to the burglars.

A boat belonging to David Shakespeare, a Nyack fisherman, was stolen during the night, indicating that the thieves had taken that way to depart.

A FALL RIVER MAN ABSCONDS.

HE HAD ROBBED THE MILLS OF WHICH HE WAS TREASURER OF $6,000.

Fall River, Mass., April 23.—Thomas S. Borden, agent and treasurer of the Metacomet and Anawan mills, has fled from the city. He is short in his accounts to the extent of $6,000, and warrants for his arrest have been issued. He is the son of Philip D. Borden, agent and treasurer of the American Linen Mills. The shortage became known to the directors yesterday morning, and they placed the matter in the hands of counsel. Complaints were drawn up, but when they were ready for service at 4 o'clock Borden had fled. He probably went to Boston.

Borden speculated in cotton several years ago and lost $15,000. At that time the directors took a note, and he has since been paying it off. It is said that he had cleared up the old debt, and the $2,000 is an additional shortage. It is reported that Borden himself made the affair known at the directors' meeting held yesterday. His resignation was determined upon some hours before that time. The loss was made good to stockholders by a note, said to have been drawn by his father and other friends.

UNION AND REBEL FLAGS ON HIS COFFIN

STORY OF JOHN C. HOGATE'S BRAVE CAPTURE OF A CONFEDERATE ENSIGN—THE HERO TO BE BURIED TO-DAY.

John C. Hogate, a gallant Union veteran and the hero of an exciting episode during the late war, will be buried in Evergreens Cemetery, Brooklyn, to-day. He died on Sunday at his home, No. 228 St. James Place. Upon his coffin during the service will rest a Union and Confederate flag. The latter emblem meant a great deal to Mr. Hogate, and there was never a campfire or an anniversary among the veterans without his being called on to tell the story of how he came by it. He seized it, almost single-handed, at the battle of Charleston. At the time he was sergeant of Company E, 81st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. General Hancock was in command of a division to which Hogate's regiment was attached, and he had been exasperated for several days by a company of Confederate cavalry which had hovered about his outposts, occasionally picking off a sentry. He determined to rout them and called for volunteers. Hogate was almost the first to respond and with others was urged to bring back the staff flag, if possible. The same morning Hogate had received from friends at his home in Pennsylvania a handsome revolver, and the regiment colored cook, who was one of the volunteers on this occasion, was allowed to arm himself with it by Hogate.

Hogate, with the cook by his side, marched in the front rank of the charging column, and when they got close enough, Hogate and the cook made a dash for the flag. The former tore it loose from the staff and was making off with it when a Confederate cavalryman slashed at him savagely with his sabre. The cook stuck the barrel of the revolver under the descending blade, which cut clean through the barrel of the weapon and sank deep into Hogate's uplifted hand. Hogate clung to the flag, however, and with the help of the cook held off the cavalrymen until help came. He carried the flag to General Hancock, who called him out before the regiment and praised him for his bravery.

After the war Hogate held a place in the War Department, and one day, much to his joy, he found the identical flag for the taking of which he had risked his life, folded up with other relics in the Capitol Building in Washington. By hard begging he had it given to him to keep. It is about one and one-half yards square. The background is of red and the cross stripes, containing thirteen white stars, are of blue.

For the last twenty-three years Mr. Hogate had been with the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. He was the virtual inventor of the fare indicator. He leaves a widow and married daughter, Mrs. Jessie Mildred Stoecklé. He died from paralysis. Among Grand Army men he was well known.

VAN CLEEF ON THE RACK

PAINFUL SCENE AT TRENTON.

VOORHEES COMMITTEE INQUIRING INTO THE SALE OF MAPS TO THE STATE.

COLONEL VAN CLEEF, A STATE OFFICIAL, HAD FURNISHED THEM AND PUT IN BILLS THROUGH VARIOUS PRINTERS—BADLY CONFUSED WHEN ASKED TO ACCOUNT FOR MANY THOUSANDS OF MAPS FOR WHICH THE STATE PAID, BUT OF WHICH NO TRACE CAN BE FOUND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Trenton, N. J., April 23.—There was another highly sensational sitting of the Voorhees Investigating Committee to-day, the session closing abruptly with a pitiable scene. Colonel John T. Van Cleef, of Governor Werts's staff of gold-lace colonels, who is a lawyer, a Democratic politician of State prominence and clerk to the State Board of Railroad Assessors, was suddenly called to the stand to make answer to the statements of numerous witnesses who sworn in effect that he had been receiving for a number of years about $1,500 annually for a paper map alleged to have been circulated with the printed report of the Board of Assessors. The Colonel was taken wholly by surprise, in one breath admitting facts, in the next breath denying them, and finally refusing to answer questions and pleading with the committee, he utterly collapsed and begged that delay be granted him until the next session of the committee to make plain his connection with the alleged crooked transactions.

Earlier in the day the counsel to the committee, Mr. Corbin, had stated that during the last nine years there had apparently been purchased by the State 41,000 paper maps, presumably for circulation, with 28,000 State reports; and on investigation he had found that 22,500 of the reports were still in the vaults beneath the State Capitol. Yet all the maps had disappeared. These maps had cost the State $11,396 46, various State departments paying fabulous prices for a few of them. It was apparent that Mr. Corbin entertained the belief that the State had been charged annually for 6,000 copies of the map which it had never received and had no use for.

When Colonel Van Cleef was called he admitted that he had supplied the maps to the State, and that he and J. Reignard Betts, chief clerk to the State Board of Education, and another of the old-school Democrats, had traced the map, had caused it to be copyrighted and had sold it to the State. He made several contradictory answers to the question why he had not sold it openly, instead of putting in his bills through the printers who printed the assessors' report; and he also answered unsatisfactorily a question as to the number of maps printed and the present location of the lithograph stones and plates from which the map had been printed.

When he admitted that 10,000 maps had been printed, Mr. Corbin asked: "Where, then, are the remaining 24,000 for which the State paid prior to 1892?" "I don't account for them," answered the Colonel, in a confused way. Seeing that the Colonel was becoming more befuddled with each question, Mr. Corbin advised him to be calm, and Chairman Voorhees suggested that he could account for the maps if he got the money for them; but the Colonel said they must have been left over. "Then, according to your own statement, Colonel," said Chairman Voorhees deliberately, "you have been paid by the State for thousands more of these maps than the State ever received; or, in other words, been paid over and over again for the same maps. You don't want us to believe this, do you?"

To this Colonel Van Cleef made no reply.

VAN CLEEF REFUSES TO ANSWER.

"Who printed these maps, Mr. Van Cleef?" asked Mr. Corbin.

"That's a question I don't want to answer," replied the Colonel.

"Did you say you would not answer that question?" asked Senator Ketcham, rather warmly.

The Colonel replied that he didn't mean it that way, and Mr. Corbin continued the examination as follows:

Q.—Mr. Chew, of Camden, who printed the report in 1891, and charged the State $1,500 for maps which were authorized by your Board of Assessors, says you received the money for the maps and then testified that the maps were printed by F. Heppenheimer's Sons, of New-York. Is that true? A.—I refuse to answer that question. I don't want to get my friend Heppenheimer in this. I have no right to drag Heppenheimer into this. I want a little time. I was only called here a half-hour ago, and I'm—I want a little time.

"If the counsel insists, the committee will compel the witness to answer, or enforce the penalty," remarked Chairman Voorhees.

Q.—For years, these printers swore, they have supplied these maps, and purchased them from you. Was so, isn't it? A.—I refuse—I don't want to answer.

Senator Daly said: "Colonel, what Mr. Corbin is anxious to know is whether or not you supplied the State with the 41,000 maps paid for."

"Yes, I did," replied the Colonel, desperately.

Senator Ketcham wanted to know what right Mr. Van Cleef had to furnish State supplies while in the State's employ, even if it were done legitimately.

Rising from the witness-chair, the Colonel talked in a rambling way about receiving State fees, in addition to his salary, for serving certiorari in delinquent corporation tax cases, taking affidavits, etc., and then sank into his seat, saying he wanted more time. Mr. Corbin offered to postpone further examination of the witness, as he had frequently done before when Mr. Van Cleef asked for time.

"It seems to me," said Senator Daly, "that this man doesn't know just where he is at, and I think he really needs the time to gather himself together."

The Colonel again pleaded for a chance to examine his affairs and gather himself, and this brought the session to a sudden close.

The session to-day opened by Mr. Corbin calling attention to the circulation of the maps of the railroads of New-Jersey, and calling J. R. Betts to the stand. Mr. Betts has assisted in drawing the map, 6,000 copies of which had been printed by Thomas Wylie, of Thirty-fourth-st., New-York. The map was copyrighted in 1888 and bore the imprint claim to another copyright in 1892, but when Mr. Corbin read a telegram from the Librarian of Congress saying that only one copyright had been issued to Van Cleef and Betts, the witness admitted this to be true. Betts said he had received not more than $1,000 for the map. Mr. Corbin then offered in evidence bills showing that the State had paid for all the implements used in drawing the map, and intimated that the intention was that the map should belong to the State, instead of the State paying $11,000 for the few thousand copies printed. Several printers of the State swore that they put the supply of maps in their bills, because the bills were approved by Van Cleef, and he paid them 10 per cent for making out their bills that way.

MR. MURPHY HAD DISAPPEARED.

There was a sensation when the name of John L. Murphy, publisher of the century-old "State Gazette," of Trenton, was called, and the influential publisher failed to respond. He was under subpoena to tell why he had given Van Cleef $1,600 of the $1,800 he had received for maps; but he had left the Senate Chamber and gone to Philadelphia without waiting to be called.

"Was Mr. Murphy properly subpoenaed?" asked Chairman Voorhees, with some warmth.

"He was," said Mr. Corbin, looking at the returns.

"Then the order of the committee is that the

Continued on Second Page.

HE IS A ROBBER BARON.

LONG BRANCH DISCOVERS A SHOEMAKER WHO IS A GENIUS.

THREE HOUSES SAID TO HAVE BEEN BUILT WITH STOLEN LUMBER—ENOUGH STOLEN GOODS ON HAND TO STOCK A STORE—THE CULPRIT SAYS HE FOUND THE THINGS.

Long Branch, N. J., April 23 (Special).—Salvatore Cavaliere, an Italian shoemaker, is in the city jail charged with a score of burglaries. He is believed to be guilty of many other robberies that have occurred during the last five years. Cavaliere was arrested yesterday. The Italian's young son took a broken kettle to the tin-shop of E. Tucker Welch to be repaired. Welch recognized the kettle as one among many articles of hardware that had been stolen from his store. He procured a search warrant, and in company with a constable searched Cavaliere's house. The search resulted in the finding of other goods belonging to Welch, and many other articles not in household use. Several other search warrants were issued, and to-day the house has been thoroughly ransacked by indignant citizens. Enough evidence has been found to connect Cavaliere with nearly all the numerous burglaries and robberies committed in the Monmouth coast towns since 1890. Cavaliere's place proved to be a storehouse crammed with stolen goods of almost every conceivable kind. Several false closets were found in the walls and floors, which, on being opened, revealed stores of silverware, clothing, hardware, groceries and other merchandise. Firearms of various descriptions were found. In the garden a bag full of loaded revolvers was dug up. In the yard a number of hams and shoulders were excavated. A secret door was found in the side wall of the garret, and suspended inside by strings between the plaster and the weather-boards were a sword and some firearms.

In Cavaliere's yard are piles of lumber, sash, doors and blinds which had been stolen from lumber yards. Cavaliere owns three houses in Long Branch, and it is believed that he stole all the lumber with which to build them, and painted them with stolen paint. It is a remarkable fact that he has recently leased a building in Red Bank and announced his intention to open a general store. The stock on hand at his home is worth $2,000 or $3,000. The fact that he has disposed of much looted property is proved by the absence of many articles stolen from those who have identified pieces of property found in his house. It is believed that Cavaliere has had accomplices in his thievery. One woman, an Italian widow, who lives across the street from him, has confessed that she threw into a brook near by some silverware brought to her by Cavaliere. The brook was searched with drag nets to-day and several articles of silverware were recovered. In Cavaliere's cellar were tubs of butter and other edibles.

When brought before Justice Britton to-day Cavaliere pleaded not guilty. He said that he found all these goods in a big heap in the road while out running and carted them home. Then he hid them, because he was afraid he would be charged with stealing them. Among the articles found were a number of railroad tickets, proving his connection with several station robberies. Cavaliere was held for the May term of court. A crowd of indignant citizens attended the hearing.

HIS LEG AND ARM AMPUTATED

A LITTLE NEWSBOY THE LAST VICTIM OF THE TROLLEY—HE BEGGED THAT NO ONE TELL HIS SICK MOTHER.

Willie Black, a ten-year-old newsboy, of No. 68 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, was run over last night at 7 o'clock at Smith-st. and Atlantic-ave. by a Smith-st. car, going toward the park. Black had just alighted from a Smith-st. car going in the opposite direction, on which he had tried to sell his last paper. The car which ran over the boy was only a few feet from him when he tried to cross the track in front of it, and in doing so fell sprawling on the track, his right arm and right leg resting across the rail. John Wallace, the motorman, set the brake, but the car passed over Black.

"Don't let my mother know I'm hurt," said he when he was picked up. "She's been sick, and if she hears anything has happened to me it will make her worse."

An ambulance took him to the Long Island Hospital, where his leg was amputated at the knee-joint and his arm at the elbow. He never winced while the surgeons were at work over him. The boy's father is Charles H. Black, a mechanic. Wallace, the motorman, and Hughes, the conductor, were arrested. The hospital doctors say Black will recover.

ATLANTA WANTS TO BE HEADQUARTERS.

WORKING TO HAVE A NEW ARMY DEPARTMENT CREATED—THE GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT.

Atlanta, Ga., April 23.—At a meeting of prominent business men of Atlanta to-day, initiatory steps were taken to secure the establishment of a new department of the Army, to be known as the Department of the South, with headquarters at Atlanta. There are enough troops in the South Atlantic and Gulf States to warrant the establishment of a new department, and a strong, concerted effort will be made to bring about the establishment of such a department, and memorials by civil and commercial bodies in Georgia will be presented to the Secretary of War for this purpose.

Captain Thomas H. Barry, of the United States Army, a member of the Government Commission of the Cotton States and International Exposition, is in the city locating the exhibit and making arrangements therefor. He brought with him detailed information concerning the exhibit, which will be substantially the same as that made at Chicago. A camp is contemplated, and two companies of the 5th Infantry, stationed at McPherson Barracks, four miles from Atlanta, will be detailed under the command of the Major for this duty. They will be encamped on the hill not far from the Government Building, and the tactics of the Army will be illustrated by daily drills. The Army and Navy exhibits will occupy the entire annex of the Government Building.

A CRANK VISITS DURRANT.

SHE SAYS HE IS NOT THE MURDERER, BUT IS NOT ALLOWED TO TESTIFY.

San Francisco, April 23.—When the examination of Durrant was resumed this morning the police court was crowded to suffocation. Hundreds were unable to gain entrance. The accused man looked haggard and worn, but throughout the proceedings preserved his usual indifference. Miss Williamson, who created the scene at yesterday's session, applied for admission this morning, but her request was refused.

Emma Sluvin, one of the four girls supposed to have seen Durrant near the church at 9:15 o'clock on the night of the Williams murder, was called to the stand. She had not seen the man's face, and all she knew was that the coat and hat worn by the man were similar to those of Durrant shown to her in court.

A new witness, J. P. Hoddon, freight claim adjuster of the Southern Pacific Company, testified that he saw a man resembling Durrant with a girl near Emmanuel Church on the night Miss Williams was murdered. He described the couple on the sidewalk and his close observation of the man. His attention was attracted to the couple by the conduct of the man. He knew it was a few minutes after 8, as he had wound his watch just before leaving his house. As he got nearer he saw that the man had the girl by the arm, and was apparently coaxing her to go with him. The witness described the man, but said he could not identify him.

Another female crank appeared at the City Hall this morning. She was a tall, good-looking young woman, and when she entered the office of the Chief of Police she said she wanted to see Durrant on particular business. She was permitted to enter the jail, and talked for some time with the prisoner. Afterward she appeared in the upper office and dramatically declared: "He is not the man. I looked at his head and neck, and I know he is not the murderer." She wanted to go into court and testify to that effect, but was told that her assistance was not needed.

The inquest on the body of Blanche Lamont was to-day postponed again until next Monday, because the police are not ready with their witnesses.

PENNSYLVANIA CIVIL SERVICE REFORMERS

Philadelphia, April 23.—The Civil Service Reform Association of Pennsylvania held its fourteenth annual meeting last evening in the Art Club. The following officers were elected without opposition: President, Herbert Welsh; vice-presidents, J. I. Clark Hare, J. Andrews Harris, I. J. Vistar and Henry C. Lea; treasurer, Edward S. Sayers; secretary, R. Francis Wood.

TO BE TREASURER OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, April 23.—Edward B. Shaw, of Newburyport, was nominated to-day for State Treasurer and Receiver-General by the Republicans of the Legislature, on the fifth formal ballot. The nomination is tantamount to election.

IT HAS TRIUMPHED AT LAST

PASSAGE OF THE BIPARTISAN POLICE BILL BY THE ASSEMBLY.

IT WILL NOW GO TO MAYOR STRONG, WHO IS EXPECTED TO APPROVE IT—MR. PAVEY'S EFFORT TO SUBSTITUTE THE SINGLE-HEADED COMMISSION MEASURE—INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE VOTING.

Albany, April 23 (Special).—The New-York Bipartisan Police bill passed the Assembly to-day just as it came from the Senate, and was ordered to be sent at once to Mayor Strong for approval or disapproval. The Mayor may retain the measure in his possession fifteen days without expressing an opinion on it, so that, to insure beyond peradventure its safe return and necessary transmission to the Governor, the Legislature may be forced to extend the present session to May 10 or even May 15. But there is no serious expectation here that the bill passed to-day will encounter any further legislative obstacles or that its approval by Mayor Strong will be delayed long. The passage of a bill creating a bipartisan commission has been inevitable ever since Mayor Strong's unofficial announcement of his friendliness to that feature of proposed police-reform legislation. The Assembly especially has been anxious to record its sentiment in favor of both the Bipartisan Commission and Police Reorganization bills, and it has been prevented from passing both those measures in substantially the shape given them in the Senate by Mr. Lex