New-York Tribune.

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NEW-JERSEY'S CORMORANTS.

HOW THE LITTLE STATE WAS PLUNDERED BY WHOLESALE.

MORE SHAMEFUL FACTS DISCLOSED BY THE VOORHEES COMMITTEE—HOW THE TAXPAYERS WERE LOOTED THROUGH SECRETARY KELSEY'S OFFICE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Trenton, May 18.—The Voorhees Investigating Committee devoted all of to-day's session to the subject of printing and the illegal system in vogue in Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey's department, by which a favored printing firm received $20,000 annually without competing; also showing the vicious system of printing the State laws in ninety newspapers at a cost to the State of $120,000 annually.

Joseph L. Naar, editor and proprietor of "The Trenton True American," Mr. Kelsey's personal friend and lone defender, was the first witness called. Mr. Naar said he is owner of the printing establishment known under the firm name of Naar, Day & Naar, which concern during the last five years had rendered bills aggregating $100,000 for printing done for the State without entering into any competition with printing houses. This was made possible by Secretary Kelsey's illegal action in failing to make requisition upon the State Controller for what his office would need, at the beginning of the fiscal year. Being asked if any money had been advanced him by any State officer, Mr. Naar replied at length, showing that he had had transactions with Mr. Kelsey aggregating many thousands of dollars. The Secretary of State had indorsed his notes, and loaned him as high as $15,000, the editor of the Democratic organ swore. However, Mr. Naar showed that these loans had been quickly paid off, and volunteered the statement that the printing received through Mr. Kelsey's hands had gone a long way in aiding him to make regular payments. During the five years Mr. Naar had bought property valued at $40,000, and also the interests of his partners in "The True American."

In explaining the basis upon which he charged the State for printing, Mr. Naar cited the statutes fixing 75 cents a thousand ems for composition, and 75 cents a token for press work. Last year the contract price in the case of some work was as low as 21½ cents a thousand ems for composition and 20 cents a token for press work. The highest price paid last year under the contract systems for composition was 47 cents a thousand ems.

Mr. Corbin asked Mr. Naar why he should not have charged the State the same price for doing work that he would have charged a private individual, to which he replied that the State did not expect to get its work done as cheap as others got it done. Asking the privilege to make a statement, Mr. Naar said what he had received was simply political bounty, but he denied that he had ever paid anybody any part of the money received from the State because of having aided in getting the work.

Mr. Naar took exception to Mr. Corbin's statement of last Tuesday, that his and Mr. Kelsey's dealing savored of a conspiracy to defraud the State.

Replying, Mr. Corbin said it mattered not who was hurt, the committee intended to bring out the facts.

An expert printer, Edwin Fitzgeorge, being recalled to the stand, gave comparisons between the prices Naar, Day & Naar had charged the State for certain goods furnished under contract, and the price the same firm had charged the State when the goods were not furnished under contract. Where a total of $59 95 was charged for certain goods furnished under contract, the sum of $135 11 was charged for identically the same kind of goods furnished in exactly the same quantities under Mr. Kelsey's orders outside of the contract.

Taking up the question of printing the thousands of election blanks given out privately by Secretary Kelsey in violation of law, the expert swore that work for which the State paid $2,187, cost, with one-third profit, $1,071 64. This same proportion obtained all through the printing of each of the different blanks needed. The printing of the election returns of 1893, for which the State paid Naar, Day & Naar $366, Mr. Fitzgeorge said if it had been done at the prevailing contract price would have cost $127 75.

Relieving Mr. Naar from further attendance on the committee for the day, and also advising Mr. Kelsey, who had been under subpoena in connection with the printing jobs of his office, that he would not be called to the stand, Mr. Corbin announced his intention of showing the gross extravagance in promulgating the laws of New-Jersey. The counsel to the committee said that of all the outrages upon the community the greatest was that of "muzzling the press." This, he said, was the effect of New-Jersey's system of promulgating the laws. There are 231 daily and weekly newspapers, he said, and ninety were annually silenced by giving them the laws, which this year would amount to about $125,000. This was an enormous item, he said, much higher in proportion than the amount paid in any other State in the Union. The printing of laws in pamphlet form costs about $2,000 a year, and in addition the State paid the newspapers in 1885 the sum of $76,388; in 1886, $47,949; in 1887, $90,052; in 1888, $79,000; in 1889, $89,123; in 1890, $103,854; in 1891, $89,374; in 1892, $74,511; in 1893, $90,314; in 1894, $78,538; in 1895, $119,337.

The discrepancy between 1886 and 1887, Mr. Corbin explained, was due to the fact that in the former year a law was passed providing that $70,000 only be expended on the publication of laws. Such pressure was brought to bear, however, that the designating officer named several additional papers at a cost of $30,000, which was paid the following year. This year, he said, as the Atlantic City Charter bill was published, the cost would be $90,000 additional, or a total of $134,000. This charter bill was rejected by the people of Atlantic City, affected no other city, and was useless.

Mr. Corbin explained that he had ascertained the cost of printing the laws in eighteen different States, and in no case, except New-York and Pennsylvania, was the cost anything like that of New-Jersey. Here is the result of his researches:

Pennsylvania	$150,000	Missouri	$5,000
New-York	125,000	Maryland	15,000
Maine	35,000	Virginia	3,500
New-Hampshire	5,000	Illinois	2,250
Vermont	4,000	Ohio	5,000
Massachusetts	3,000	Michigan	7,136
Connecticut	2,500		

In Rhode Island all the papers publish the laws at $1 a page. Connecticut is the only State where the laws are printed in any other language than English. There is a special act by which certain laws are printed in the German language.

Mr. Corbin proceeded to show that while the ninety newspapers selected were presumed to publish the laws in their own offices, few of them did so. To prove this, he called C. H. Bateman, of "The Unionist Gazette," of Somerville. At Mr. Bateman's job office the laws were printed in sheets and sold to twenty-seven of the ninety papers. The total cost to each of these papers for the laws ran from $65 to $150, and they will receive from the State about $1,350 for the work.

Thomas F. Lane, an ex-Assemblyman under the old Democratic reign, who has not yet lost his "pull," who now occupies a lucrative office in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, D. C., it was shown, has two sheets, "The Summit Record" and "Orange Herald." Each receives $1,300 from the State for publishing the laws which he buys from the Somerville job printers. He paid about $200 for the laws and will receive $2,600 from the State. The net profit is $2,400. The system was a most unjust one to the working printer, Mr. Corbin said, but, unfortunately, it was sanctioned by law.

The witness Bechtel was recalled, and he identified the laws in several other papers as having been printed by the New-York newspaper concern. It was identified as "patent inside matter," which costs about $50 for each paper. It was further shown that many of the papers, especially those in South Jersey, exchanged the type or plates from which the laws were printed. "This," said Mr. Corbin, in reviewing the testimony, "shows the gross injustice done the State by this system of public bounty in the shape of pap to the newspapers." Its effect, he said, was to muzzle the press and influence public opinion at the expense of the State.

A communication was received from the State Board of Assessors, inviting a thorough investigation of all the affairs of their office. It was signed by all the members of the board, and it set forth that the shortcomings already exposed occurred without their knowledge. The invitation may be accepted later on. This ended the work of the committee for to-day, and an adjournment was taken until next Friday.

Certain members of the Mercer Grand Jury have had a conference with Mr. Corbin and the State Committee, with a view of ascertaining to just what extent Major Hurley, of Trenton, and Secretary of State Kelsey are guilty of crime.

CLEVER COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.

SECRET SERVICE AGENTS FIND $300 OF EXCELLENT IMITATION MONEY IN MONROE-ST.

The Secret Service agents made a raid on counterfeiters last night at No. 18 Monroe-st. The agents, Bagg, Esquriell and Flynn, had been watching the place, and Esquriell managed to get on the roof of a house opposite where the suspected ones were polishing the spurious coin. Presently a man and a woman emerged from the building, and the three Secret Service agents quickly arrested them. They gave their names as Marco Negri, a carpenter, and his wife, Catherine. Negri had two neatly made up packages containing $38 and $37 in counterfeit coin. The officers made a thorough search of the rooms occupied by the prisoners, and discovered about $300 in counterfeit coin, the best specimens ever brought under their notice. They were clearly cut, of good color, had a good ring, and were slightly over the standard weight. They were dated 1895.

The prisoners were arraigned before United States Commissioners Shields, who discharged the woman and held the man in $5,000 bail for examination to-morrow. Negri said he had bought the money from a Greek in James-st. for $54.

AN INSANE MURDERESS AT LARGE.

MRS. FANNY KORN ESCAPES FROM THE CUSTODY OF THE MATRON OF MATTEAWAN ASYLUM.

Newburg, N. Y., May 18 (Special).—The New-York murderess, Mrs. Fanny Korn, who killed her two children and tried to kill herself, was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and then sent to the Matteawan Asylum, has eluded her attendants and made her escape. She made the eighth attempt through the courts to-day for her freedom from the asylum. Soon after leaving Judge Brown's chambers to-day she had no trouble in freeing herself. Three weeks ago to-day she was brought to Judge Brown's court. She took the stand and said she was forty-three years old and was born in Indiana. She proclaimed stoutly her love for her dead children, but said she committed the deed while suffering from nervous prostration. If she was yet insane she pleaded to be removed to some other asylum, for the treatment at Matteawan was terrible and the food bad. She said she worked in the superintendent's family and was frequently left alone, and she asked the Court if it were likely she is insane if that be the case. Judge Brown directed that she be removed to another asylum. She has been in Matteawan nearly two years.

Her case was argued to-day by Joseph P. Joachinson, of New-York. She came here in charge of Matron Osborne, of the asylum, and Superintendent Allison. She was left pretty much in the care of Miss Osborne. After argument, Judge Brown said he saw no good reason to change his mind as he expressed it three weeks ago. He believed the murderess unbalanced, on some subjects at least, and thought she would be better off with rest and treatment in an asylum. He again placed her in the custody of the asylum officials and she left the courtroom with Miss Osborne to take the ferryboat back to Matteawan. On the way the matron stopped at the postoffice. She incautiously left Mrs. Korn on the outside. When she came out of the office her prisoner had made good her escape. The police were informed and all the machinery in this section set in motion to capture the runaway. At a late hour she was still at large.

THE PEACOCK MAKES SLEEP IMPOSSIBLE

AN APPEAL TAKEN TO A BOARD OF HEALTH TO SUPPRESS THE BIRD, WHICH SCREAMS AT PASSING TRAINS.

The Board of Health of Newtown, L. I., has been asked to suppress a feathered nuisance which makes sleep an impossibility within the sound of its voice. The offensive screecher is a proud peacock owned by Andrew Buckley, a well-to-do butcher of Broadway, near Court-st. The neighbors say they never saw such a peacock before. "That bird is a fiend," said George Driver, an artist, who is a near neighbor of the Buckleys.

At the last meeting or the Board of Health, Mr. Driver told his tale of woe, and asked for relief, on the ground that sleep was an unknown quantity in his household since spring set in. Mr. Driver's story was corroborated by other neighbors, who told the Board that their patience was well-nigh exhausted, and that shotguns or paris green would be used unless the bird is suppressed.

The peacock sits on a big tree on Mr. Buckley's premises, emitting a series of squawks and screeches whenever a train passes by. The Board received Mr. Driver's complaint, but argued that as long as the peacock was on his own stamping ground, it did not see any possible way of getting out of the difficulty.

Mr. Buckley, the owner of the bird, is disposed to treat the matter as a joke.

FORECLOSURE SUIT FOR A MILLION.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIGHT OVER WHISKEY TRUST AFFAIRS.

Chicago, May 18.—In a bill filed in the United States Circuit Court this morning the Central Trust Company of New-York asks for the foreclosure of an $8,000,000 mortgage held by the petitioner on the property of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, to secure the payment of that amount of bonds issued. Although the mortgage is for $8,000,000, the sum sought to be recovered by the foreclosure is only $1,000,000. This is the amount in bonds held by the Greenhut-Morris contingent of the Whiskey Trust, $800,000 of the whole sum being held by these two alone.

A diplomatically worded attack on the receivership is concealed in the bill. It sets up that the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company has now ceased doing business and has, therefore, ceased to perform the offices conferred upon it by its charters; that Receiver McNulta has been forced to borrow various sums to carry on business of the company, at one time as much as $350,000, and, finally, that by reason of the financial embarrassment of the Trust and by reason of the appointment of the receiver and the conveyance of all the company's property to him, it is impossible for the company to preserve or protect the property.

The bill is not taken seriously by those best informed on Whiskey Trust affairs. It appears to be simply another move in the complicated game which the two factions of the Trust are playing against each other. Counsel for the Central Trust Company aver, however, that it will be pushed and an effort made to induce the Court to wind up the affairs of the company.

Attorney Herrick, representing Receiver McNulta, appeared before Judge Showalter, in the United States Court, this morning and asked that the suit to recover money from ex-officers and directors of the Whiskey Trust, which was filed on Thursday, be dismissed as far as J. Walter Freiburg is concerned. Greenhut, Morris, Freiburg, Hobart and others are alleged in this bill to have defrauded the Trust of a large sum of money by buying for themselves bonds at fifty cents on the dollar, which were worth par. The bill asks that all who have so purchased bonds be compelled to make restitution and that those who wish be allowed to sell back to the Trust their bonds at the price they gave for them. Freiburg held fifty of these bonds, for which he paid $25,000. He now offers to restore them to the Trust on payment of the sum he gave for them, although they are now worth $50,000. The Court granted the order.

Stockholders of the Whiskey Trust met at the Great Northern Hotel for the third time this afternoon, and, as before, adjourned immediately upon assembling without taking any action. As practically all the stock, even the Greenhut interest, has been represented at every meeting, there has been considerable speculation about the object of this meeting. It is said in some quarters that the Reorganization Committee is meeting with some opposition in getting the consent of stockholders to sell certain property which it is desired to get rid of, but this does not seem to have much foundation, as the Reorganization Committee hold proxies for a large majority of the stock, and could vote it about as they pleased. The meeting, which is itself an adjourned meeting from the annual meeting at Peoria, was adjourned until Tuesday, at 10:30.

A RIOT THREATENED AT NEW-KATONAH

ITALIANS ANGRY AT NOT GETTING THEIR MONEY DECLARE THEY WILL BURN DOWN THE BUILDINGS—A SHERIFF'S POSSE SUMMONED.

Sheriff Adison Johnson, of White Plains, received word yesterday afternoon that a riot was imminent at New-Katonah, and a request that a force of armed deputies be sent to that point. The Sheriff at once organized a posse and, placing it in charge of Chief Deputy-sheriff John C. Verplanck, sent them to Katonah at 5 o'clock. The trouble was caused by the absence of the contractor, Alfred Duman, who is grading and laying out the new Katonah below the old site of that village which was wiped out by the raids of Commissioner Daly on the Croton Watershed.

The Katonah people decided to locate about a mile south of their old site, and the work was undertaken by a syndicate headed by Joseph F. Whitman. Duman contracted to do the grading and engaged a large gang of Italians. Yesterday afternoon was to be payday, but Duman left the place without giving money to his men, after obtaining a payment from the syndicate. The men became enraged, and they talked of burning the partly constructed buildings. They were partly intoxicated and in an ugly mood, and the residents became alarmed.

When the Sheriff's posse arrived, the men became less demonstrative, and at a late hour word was received that all was quiet, and that the deputy-sheriffs were prepared to meet any outbreak.

Later Clarence Whitman, a wealthy resident and the head of the syndicate building New-Katonah, gave $1,000 to Thadeus K. Green, a hotel-keeper, to pay the laborers 40 per cent of the amount due them. This the laborers agreed to accept at first. When Mr. Green, with Robert Hoyt, had made out the payroll on this basis and was ready to pay off the men, they became excited again and demanded their full wages. Mr. Green called on Deputy-Sheriffs Avery and Daniels to protect the buildings, and especially to guard that in which Duman's family was living. In response to a call on Sheriff Johnson, five more deputies arrived late in the afternoon. By that time the laborers had quieted down and had agreed to accept 50 per cent of the amount due them. They received their money, and Mr. Whitman promised that they would receive pay for every day they worked.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS ALLEGED.

A $1,000,000 BOND ISSUE OF THE COLUMBIA STRAW PAPER COMPANY TO BE FOUGHT OVER IN THE COURTS.

Chicago, May 18.—Another $1,000,000 bond issue is charged with the taint of fraud in a bill filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day. Otto Gresham, representing a number of the owners of thirty-nine paper mills embraced in the Columbia Straw Paper Company, filed a cross bill to the bill to foreclose the property of the company on behalf of the Northern Trust Company, trustee for the $1,000,000 bond issue of the company. The cross bill declares that the promoters of the Columbia Company never paid any money into the pool; that they secured an option on the properties now constituting the company, and that the option was given without any consideration to one of the promoters, who in turn sold it to the others. The owners of the plants were paid mostly in stock. Over $2,000,000 of stock of the company was divided among the promoters, and then $1,000,000 in bonds was sold to the promoters by themselves, and out of the proceeds the owners of the property received their cash payments.

The cross bill demands that the court order the promoters to pay for their $2,000,000 of stock, which will liquidate the mortgage and leave a comfortable surplus in the treasury of the company. At present the alleged scheme is to foreclose the property, defraud the former owners, who gave a substantial consideration for their stock, and leave the promoters in full enjoyment of the property at an expenditure far less than the real value of the plants.

The complainants named in the bill are Henry W. Deehm, the Second National Bank of Rockford, Buckstiff Brothers Manufacturing Company, Merchants' National Bank, of Defiance, Ohio; Hugh S. Carroll, Frederick J. Diem, Francis B. Graham, sr., Julius Graham and E. P. Hooker. The defendants charged with having been parties to the scheme are Emanuel Stein, of Chicago; Elbridge G. Clark and Philip D. Beard, of Sterling, Ill.; Thomas T. Ramsdell, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Randolph Guggenheimer, Samuel Untermeyer, Isaac Untermeyer and Max M. Untermeyer, of New-York; Charles A. Dupee, B. M. Frees, Noble B. Judah and M. L. Willard, of Chicago; Frederick C. Treheim, of Xenia, Ohio; Robert T. Higgins, of Vandalia; August P. Brown, of Fort Madison, Iowa; William C. Heppenheimer, of Hoboken, N. J.

FINES OF THE "BIG FOUR" PAID.

THEY DO NOT APPEAR IN COURT, BUT THEIR COUNSEL DRAWS A CHECK FOR $2,100—END OF THE NOTORIOUS CASES.

The cases of the Guttenburg "Big Four" were finally disposed of by the Branch Supreme Court at Jersey City yesterday. When the court opened, none of the defendants were present, but their counsel, Allan L. McDermott, appeared for them. He objected that the Court could not act until the opinion of the Court of Errors and Appeals had been filed and transmitted to the Supreme Court. Judge Dixon, who presided, told him there would be no trouble about that. He added that the Court had met to receive the fines imposed or to take measures to enforce judgment. The recognizance called for the appearance of the defendants, but they were not present. If the fines were not paid at once, Judge Dixon said he would at once order the arrest and detention of the defendants until the fines were paid. Mr. McDermott pleaded for a week's delay, but Judge Dixon said he would grant no extension. The fines must be paid or the order of arrest would be issued at once. Mr. McDermott then borrowed a blank check and filled it in for $2,100. This is slightly in excess of the amount required. The fines are $2,000 and the costs $57.

THE GRAND JURY TO INVESTIGATE.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT-ATTORNEY BATTLE WILL CONDUCT AN EXAMINATION INTO THOSE COLLUSION CHARGES.

Assistant District-Attorney Battle announced yesterday that he would appear before the Grand Jury to-morrow and conduct the investigation into the charges of criminal collusion made by Recorder Goff in the matter of the efforts to spirit away the witnesses for the people in the case of Thomas P. Dineen, charged with bribery and violation of the Election laws. Harris Cohen, who went bail for the witnesses, has been subpoenaed. He said that he went on the bond of the three witnesses at the suggestion of a friend.

ENGINEER BURIED UNDER HIS ENGINE.

A FATAL WRECK ON THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL NEAR BOUND BROOK.

Bound Brook, N. J., May 18.—There was a double wreck on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey near this place this morning. The engineer of one of the trains was killed and several of the trainhands were injured. The wreck was primarily caused by a long westbound coal train breaking in two as it rounded the sharp curve near the Bound Brook water-tank. The train was composed of empty gondolas, and parted about the centre. A brakeman named Saunders was putting on brakes when the accident occurred, and at the first break he was hurled from the train and landed on an embankment beside the track. This saved his life, although he was badly shaken up. The after portion of the broken train was left behind at first, but soon caught up to the first section, and the resulting collision threw twenty or more gondolas over the tracks and blocked both freight tracks.

A few minutes behind the coal train was the Philadelphia and Reading fast freight. It had been running just far enough in the rear of the coaler to keep distance. Almost as soon as he regained his feet, Saunders heard the freight, and started back to stop it. Before he could do so it flew past him. Saunders heard the crash of the two sections of the coal train coming together, and a second later there was a louder one, as the engine of the fast freight dashed into the piled-up wreckage. Harry Buck, the engineer of the freight, was killed in the second collision. He was buried under his engine. The freight cars behind shot off in all directions and were broken and wrecked. All four tracks were blocked. The fireman serving with Buck was badly scalded. Several others of the trainhands were bruised, but none seriously injured.

The road was blocked for several hours, but the passenger trains were only slightly delayed, as they were run over the Lehigh Valley tracks.

SEALING FIGHTS FEARED.

SERIOUS TROUBLE IN BEHRING SEA AMONG THE POSSIBILITIES.

THE REFUSAL OF ENGLAND TO ENFORCE THE REGULATIONS MAY LEAD TO OPEN COLLISIONS—REVENUE CUTTERS ORDERED TO SEIZE VESSELS VIOLATING THE AGREEMENT—REQUEST OF THE CANADIAN SEALERS REFUSED.

Washington, May 18.—Apprehension is expressed by high officials over the Behring Sea situation this year, and fears of open collision between United States revenue cutters and British sealing vessels and men-of-war are entertained.

Under Article I of the award of the Paris Tribunal sealing by vessels within a zone of sixty miles around the Pribyloff Islands was prohibited. This article was generally observed last year. Article II of the same agreement provided that no sealing should take place between May 1 and July 31 north of the thirty-fifth degree of latitude and east of the 180th degree of longitude. This article, it is said, was repeatedly violated, and several seizures were made in consequence.

Another regulation or article in force last year provided that vessels destined for a sealing voyage in Japanese waters should have their sealing equipment under decks and sealed while passing through that part of Behring Sea described in Article II. This was to prevent pelagic sealing on the way to Japan. As already stated in these dispatches, this regulation will not be enforced this year by the British Government against Canadian sealers, the excuse being that the $425,000 promised by Secretary Gresham as indemnity for seizures of Canadian vessels was not appropriated by Congress.

The United States revenue marine vessels under command of Captain Hooper, it is understood, have been instructed that the United States regards the regulation as to vessels passing through the sea as described by Article II of the award of the Paris Tribunal as still in force, and they are ordered to seize all vessels which violate it. It is here where collision may occur unless Great Britain recedes from the position she has taken.

Ottawa, May 18.—The Government yesterday received a formal answer from the English authorities to the request made on behalf of the Canadian sealers that the Imperial Government advance the sum of $425,000, which it had been agreed that the United States should pay in lieu of all claims of the Canadian sealers, but on which agreement the United States Congress declined to act. Lord Ripon's dispatch states that the Imperial Government strongly sympathizes with the Canadian sealers in their present position, but at the same time it does not feel that it would be justified in asking Parliament to advance the money to them.

MUCH DEPENDING ON THESE DECISIONS

AN UNUSUALLY INTERESTING SESSION OF THE SUPREME COURT PROBABLE TO-MORROW.

Washington, May 18 (Special).—Next Monday promises to be a more than usually interesting day in the Supreme Court of the United States. In addition to the announcement of the final conclusions of the Court in the income-tax cases, another attack will be made on the Gorman-Wilson tariff act, to decide upon what date the law went into effect. It is also expected that the Attorney-General of South Carolina will be in court, and make a motion for an immediate hearing upon the question of the constitutionality of the dispensary law of that State. This involves the political question now agitating the Palmetto State. At the same time Mr. Carter, of New-York, will make a motion for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of a person whose name he did not mention in his telegraphic message to the clerk of the court to-day. It is the intention of the Court to try to adjust its affairs so that the present term may end on May 27. In view of the large number of cases already argued, but not yet decided, it is probable that the term may be extended until June 3.

A strong appeal, it is expected, will be made to the Court next Monday to allow the immediate consideration of the case involving the question of when the existing tariff law went into effect. That case was filed and docketed to-day, and the record sent to the printing office with instructions to "rush the work" so as to have it ready for formal presentation in court Monday. It is a very important question, involving all the revenues collected under the existing law between August 1 and August 28, 1894. The case was brought in the United States Court for the Southern District of New-York by James M. Burr and Charles C. Hardwick, importers of cotton laces. They claim that the law did not go into effect until August 28, the date upon which the Secretary of State certified that he had received the law without the President's approval, ten days after its passage by both houses of Congress. They also claim that the goods in question were not imported into this country until August 7, and therefore should have been appraised under the McKinley law. There is a difference of 10 per cent ad valorem.

It is understood that Chief Justice Fuller is opposed to any further extension of the present term of the Court, and it is possible he may refuse to grant the request for an argument in this case, but may consent to take it under advisement upon printed briefs. In that case a decision might be rendered before the final adjournment.

It is expected that the proceedings of the court next Monday will be exceptionally interesting, and if the Court should grant the various requests for advancement and argument, the session of the court may be extended through the greater part of the month of June. This will seriously interfere with the plans of several of the Justices, who have already made arrangements to leave Washington on June 1. They will require about two weeks to write and deliver the opinions they now have in hand.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Crawfordsville, Ind., May 18.—Mrs. James Nelson, a young widow, is in the Montgomery County Jail, charged with child murder. Her child disappeared last Sunday, and she gave the impression that it had been kidnapped. Yesterday the murdered boy was found concealed in her bedroom. She says that she was ill on Saturday night, and the child's crying so affected her nerves that she arose and deliberately choked it to death.

Spokane, Wash., May 18.—Hamilton Dean and his wife, a wealthy old couple, were riding into the city in their carriage last evening, and, as they were passing a point where graders were felling trees, a huge tree fell directly upon them, crushing the life out of them instantly.

Honesdale, Penn., May 18.—Sixty-five feet of the embankment dividing the Delaware and Hudson Canal from the Lackawanna River was carried away last night, at a point three miles below Honesdale. It will stop boating for a week.

Lewiston, Me., May 18.—The White Restaurant was burned last night. A heavy explosion blew out the front of the upper story. The next building, which was three stories high, was soon set on fire, and the flames extended north, running through Atwood's market. Before the fire was checked it had worked south and through Cressy block, another three-story wooden structure. The loss is $26,500.

Saratoga, N. Y., May 18.—Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan has leased W. B. Heustis's Circular-st. cottage for the season, from June 1. Senator Edward Murphy, jr., has leased Judge Lester's North Broadway mansion.

St. Paul, Minn., May 18.—Major-General Wesley Merritt yesterday relinquished command of the Department of Dakota, and left here last night for Chicago, where he will assume command of the Division of the Missouri. General Merritt was succeeded here by General Brooks, of Omaha.

Methuen, Mass., May 18.—Part of the Klous shoddy mills and an adjoining building were destroyed by fire at 1:30 this morning. The loss is $8,000.

Boston, May 18.—Captain Manuel M. Simmons, of the fishing schooner Ruth M. Martin, which arrived at this port this morning, reports that sixteen of his crew, all Portuguese, went astray in the fog while trawling at Brown's Bank last Sunday afternoon. He heard later from another vessel that six had been picked up. The men were in dories, which were well equipped and stock with food, and the captain entertains no fear for their safety, as they were only fifty miles from shore.

Harrisburg, May 18.—Joseph E. Raymond, one of the receivers, and Joseph Campbell, a director of the defunct Middletown National Bank, was arrested today at the instance of United States Bank Examiner Thompson, who has been making an examination of the institution. They were bailed for a hearing before United States Commissioner Wolfe.

Trinidad, Col., May 18.—Twelve inches of snow is reported between here and Raton, N. M. This is the first snow or rain in this territory for nearly six months, and it is hailed with the greatest delight by the stock growers and others.

Findlay, Ohio, May 18.—The employes of the Salem Wire Nail Company and the Findlay Company have had their wages increased 10 per cent. There are 6,000 men.

JAPAN HOLDS PORT ARTHUR.

SHE WILL KEEP IT UNTIL MATTERS ARE ADJUSTED WITH RUSSIA.

TWO DIVISIONS OF TROOPS TO REMAIN IN OCCUPATION OF THE PLACE—TORPEDOES LAID AT VLADIVOSTOCK—KEEN COMPETITION FOR THE CHINESE LOAN—JOHN W. FOSTER TO STAY AT PEKING FOR THE PRESENT.

London, May 18.—A dispatch to "The Globe" from Yokohama says that General Komatsu, the Japanese commander at Port Arthur, has started on his return to Japan. Two of the seven Japanese divisions which have occupied Port Arthur will remain at that place while the present state of affairs between Japan and Russia continues.

A dispatch received in this city from Shanghai says it is reported there that China asked Japan for an extension of the time in which the former was to deliver the island of Formosa to the Japanese. Japan refused to grant the request, saying that she could not permit any modification in the ratified treaty of peace.

The Japanese newspapers, in their comments on Japan's yielding to the demands of the protesting Powers, say that the Russian Consul has announced that torpedoes have been laid at the entrance to the harbor of Vladivostock. The report that China is applying to European financiers for a £50,000,000 loan is ridiculed by the best-informed City houses. The facts are that certain Paris and Berlin banking firms approached the Peking Government, offering to raise a loan, but not stating the amount. The Crédit Lyonnais and the Banque de Paris, forming the French syndicate, asked M. Hanotaux, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to support their claim to handle whatever loan might be agreed upon, and the Bleichroders and Mendelssohns took similar action with the Berlin Government. The dominant cause of this extraordinary competition is the belief that the successful syndicate will secure orders from China and Japan for munitions of war, new ships, etc., on the principle that the money ought to be spent where it was raised. The London firms interested calculate that the Chinese loan will not exceed £10,000,000, which sum could be obtained without political interference.

The Paris "Temps" foreshadows a bigger project than the mere sale of arms, ships, etc., as associated with the loan, in the creation of an administrative system in China to be controlled by the European Powers in a similar manner in which the affairs of Egypt are controlled by Great Britain. "The Statist" says:

> Unless China is blinded by her humiliation, she will never agree that a great loan shall be supplied to her by France and administered by French officials. This would mean future trouble between China and Europe.

Paris, May 18.—"La Lanterne," in an article on the Japanese situation, expresses hope that France will decline to support Russia if that Power insists on having an open port, free from ice, in Chinese territory.

Washington, May 18.—A cable dispatch received to-day from Peking says that at the request of the Tsung-li-Yamen (the Emperor's Council), John W. Foster will remain at the Chinese capital for the present. Mr. Foster, it will be remembered, went to China several months ago to assist Li Hung Chang in the negotiations for peace between China and Japan. His advice is said to have been of great service to the Viceroy, who holds the American diplomat in high esteem. It is presumed that the Tsung-li-Yamen desires the benefit of Mr. Foster's experience in the adjustment of numerous matters still unsettled, and it is not unlikely that his stay at Peking may be prolonged.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD IN MEMPHIS.

HE VISITS THE INTERSTATE ENCAMPMENT—MISS GOULD'S FLAG RECEIVED BY THE CHICKASAW GUARDS.

Memphis, May 18.—This morning at 7:30 o'clock Lieutenant-General Schofield, ranking officer of the United States Army, arrived in Memphis on a tour of inspection and for the purpose of taking part in the Interstate Drill and Encampment. He is accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Schofield, Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Sanger, W. B. Schofield, Mrs. Schofield and her sister, Miss Kilhownie. The distinguished officer was met at the depot by Troops D and K, 3d Cavalry, under command of Major Keys; Company A, uniformed ex-Confederate veterans, W. W. Carnes, commanding, and the band attached to the 3d Regiment. Major-General Snowden and his staff, in gray uniforms, were also present. The visiting party entered carriages and was escorted to the Peabody Hotel. The ex-Confederate company was at the head of the line of escort. General Schofield received all of the Regular Army officers. This afternoon he visited the encampment. On Tuesday he will review the troops. This is General Schofield's last general inspection before retiring. From Memphis he will go to Austin, Tex., and inspect all of the posts in that State.

This afternoon Companies A and B, uniformed Confederate veterans, drilled under "Hardee's Tactics," and the Veteran Chickasaw Guards drilled under "Upton's Tactics." Among the incidents this afternoon was the presentation of a flag to the Veteran Chickasaws, sent to them by Miss Helen Gould.

INDIANA DEMOCRATS FOR FREE SILVER.

THE LEADERS OF THE PARTY THERE SAY IT IS THE ONLY THING LEFT THEM TO STAND ON.

Indianapolis, May 18.—Charles W. Wellman, Editor of "The Sullivan Times," who was here yesterday attending a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Editorial Association, of which he is president, says that 25 per cent of the Democrats of Indiana are for free silver. "In my county there are 5,000 Democrats," said he. "Four thousand five hundred of them are for free silver. Besides these, all the Populists and many Republicans are for silver, and will vote with the party that declares for it. I have been making speeches among the miners of Western Indiana in favor of free silver, and I find that they are with us. I do not see how the Democratic party can get away from making it the issue in the next Presidential campaign. I take the ground that it is the only issue we have got; it is all we have got to stand on. We cannot go before the country and defend Cleveland's Administration. We shall lose a few States in the East, but we will gain in the West more than enough to offset this loss."

Senator Voorhees, discussing the financial problem, said yesterday: "I am too old to change my views on the silver question. I have always been the friend of silver, and it will always remain the money of the common people, while gold will be the money of the rich. I hope I shall be able to make another campaign on the subject. When we talk about free silver, we must recollect that this country was for eighty-one years prior to 1873 on practically a free silver basis. This country fought the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the Civil War under silver. The opposition to it is knavish and speculative."

Chairman Taggart said yesterday that there might be a meeting of the Democratic State Committee to consider the silver question, notwithstanding he had refused to call it. "Some of the members of the committee are determined that there shall be a meeting," said he, "and I suspect that it will be held."

The Democratic editors held a conference with Mr. Taggart, and discussed with him the silver situation. He advised them to cease agitating the question. He said to them that the success of the Democratic party next year was to be considered above anything else. He thought the best plan was to wait and see what turn the agitation took by this time next year. Personally, he was inclined to doubt if any substantial good would come from the free coinage of silver, but if the Democratic party believed next year that free coinage was the thing, he would be willing to lead the Democrats of Indiana under that banner.

President Wellman refused to accept the advice of the chairman. He believed now was the time to cement the party for free coinage.

TO BOOM VEST AND CHEAP MONEY.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 18.—The announcement was made to-day by Chairman Hall, of the organization composed of Democratic Senators and Representatives, that a silver convention will be called, without the consent of the State Central Committee if necessary. This independent move is regarded as a boom for Senator Vest for President

THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

THE REICHSTAG REBELLIOUS.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PRESTIGE RECEIVES A BLOW.

THE BIMETALLIC RESOLUTION IN THE LANDTAG—COUNT KALNOKY'S RESIGNATION AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE—SETTLEMENT OF THE NICARAGUA CLAIM—A WEEK OF TRIALS FOR THE ENGLISH MINISTRY—LORD SELBORNE AND THE HOUSE—MR. GRACE'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN CRICKET—THE BARRAS MEMOIRS—PLAYS AND PLAYERS IN LONDON.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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London, May 18.—The contest in Germany during this week and last has become something more than a mere political struggle. The very principle which lies at the root of German public life is challenged—the kingly and imperial principle by virtue of which the King of Prussia and the German Emperor are the one great authority in each State. The Reichstag has never been the seat of power. The Emperor's palace has been the seat of power. The Reichstag has shown from time to time little spurts of independence; it now seems disposed to try a fall with the Emperor himself and to become something more than a bed of justice for registering the decrees of this German Louis XIV of the nineteenth century.

It began badly, no doubt, but it began by an insult to Prince Bismarck on his birthday. The Emperor's rebuke of that scandalous piece of ill-temper and ill-manners was inspired by an honorable feeling, but involved an admission that he was no longer master in what he had been wont to consider his own house. The gage of battle had been flung down and taken up. Ever since then the courage of the Opposition has been rising. Prince Hohenlohe has shown himself powerless to control or influence the Reichstag, and destitute of that ability in constructing majorities out of discordant sections which Prince Bismarck possessed. Prince Hohenlohe was not much more than a head clerk. The Emperor was and is his own Prime Minister. That involves inconveniences.

The defeat of the Anti-Revolutionary bills and the defeat of the tobacco tax mean something more than the failure of an ill-considered policy. It is a personal rebuff. The Emperor has entered into a conflict with the representatives of the German people on the floor of the Reichstag, and has come out worsted. His prestige is shaken. He was warned before and after the Königsberg speech of his peril. He listens to no warnings. He was resolved that the cost of increasing the Army, an enterprise on which he started out against Prince Bismarck's advice, should be defrayed by indirect taxes. There also he has been beaten. The rejection of the beer tax, followed by the rejection of the t