New-York Tribune.

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A BREEZE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

COMMISSIONERS HEAR ABOUT DR. W. C. ROBERTS'S COMPENSATION.

THE SENIOR SECRETARY OF THE HOME BOARD DENIES THAT HE DRAWS TWO SALARIES—PRESENTS, ONLY, FROM JOHN S. KENNEDY—MR. WANAMAKER'S ADDRESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Eagle Lake, Ind., May 22.—The taking of two salaries, one known and the other unknown, for the same office, each of $5,000, was the charge made against one of the secretaries of the Board of Home Missions on the floor of the Assembly to-day. When the excitement which this statement caused had been allayed sufficiently to allow the speaker to make an explanation, he said that he had never intended to be personal or to make any charge; that the words slipped out before he thought. When pressed to give his authority, he said that a member of the Presbytery of Cairo, in Illinois, who went to New-York to confer with members of the Home Board regarding a plan of synodical sustentation, heard that report and repeated it to him. The speaker was the Rev. James Knowles, of Mount Carmel, Ill., who explained, somewhat facetiously, that he was the successor of the prophet Elijah.

Dr. Wilson Phraner, of the Board of Home Missions, quickly consulted Dr. William C. Roberts, the senior secretary of the Board, who sat on the platform, and rose in evident excitement to deny that there was a word of truth in the

THE REV. DR. W. C. ROBERTS.
A statement that he drew two salaries as secretary of the Home Board caused excitement in the General Assembly.

matter. Killaen Van Rensselaer, also of New-York, insisted that Mr. Knowles take back the remark, lest it should get into the papers. An effort was made to prevent Mr. Knowles from speaking further, but Dr. G. W. F. Birch, of New-York, insisted that Mr. Knowles was the peer of any commissioner in the Assembly, and had a constitutional right to be heard.

Cries of "No! no!" "Yes! yes!" "Take it back!" and "Give us your authority!" were heard from all parts of the room.

The Moderator decided that Mr. Knowles could not proceed because he was personal in his statements, and Mr. Bolton, of Philadelphia, insisted that he should proceed. Two or three appeals were taken from the Moderator's decisions, and, after Dr. Jackson had floundered for some time, the stated clerk came to his relief, the decision sustained one of his decisions and Mr. Knowles made the explanation already given. The speaker blundered into the accusation unwittingly, but most effectively. He was talking about the expenses of the Presbyterian Building in New-York, and urging retrenchment by the boards occupying that building. One illustration of the difficulty of securing funds for the work of the boards, he said, was that the wife and daughters of a clerk of one of the missions displayed so much style in a fashionable watering place with their "lawn tennis racquets, toothpick shoes and numerous gowns" that the people in the church at that place decided to give less money to the Board whose employe was able to support such style. People smiled at this illustration, especially at the shoes, and then came the more pointed illustration regarding a secretary who, the speaker was told, received a $5,000 salary from the Board of Home Missions as secretary and $5,000 from John S. Kennedy for the same work. Although he did not mention the name of the secretary, it was clear to the majority of the commissioners that Dr. Roberts, Mr. Kennedy's former pastor, was the secretary whom he had in mind, and Dr. Phraner's remark, after conferring with Dr. Roberts, that he made the denial upon authority, emphasized that position.

A STATEMENT FROM DR. ROBERTS.

The correspondent of The Tribune asked Dr. Roberts what truth there was in the charge made by Mr. Knowles. The secretary, who was formerly president of Lake Forest University, going there from the Home Board, and returning to the Board at Mr. Kennedy's personal request at a critical time of the Board, replied: "You may say for me that there is not a word of truth in the charge that I have ever taken a dollar from Mr. Kennedy as salary. Mr. Kennedy, as you know, was a parishioner of mine. We have been friends many years. When I was president of the Lake Forest University at a salary of $7,000, Mr. Kennedy insisted that I should return to New-York and resume the duties which I had performed before going to Lake Forest. In the college the salary was $7,000. I told Mr. Kennedy that I could not afford to take the office at $5,000 and live in New-York. 'Never mind the question of money,' said Mr. Kennedy, 'you and I are old friends. The Board of Home Missions needs you. The whole Church wants you. You come back to New-York and never mind the financial matter.' Mr. Kennedy gave me presents now and then, I admit that, of course; but there is no truth whatever in the statement made by Mr. Knowles."

"The money that Mr. Kennedy gave you, you never considered a part of your salary?" suggested the correspondent.

"Never for a moment. That was an entirely personal matter between Mr. Kennedy and myself. I have no idea that I shall ever receive any more, as Mr. Kennedy is no longer a member of the Board."

Dr. Roberts is an exceedingly popular man in the church. As his name indicates, he is a Welshman, and has been a faithful officer of the Board of Home Missions since 1881, with the exception of a year spent at Lake Forest as president of the University, where he raised a large endowment fund. He was born in Wales in 1832, and was graduated from Princeton College and from Princeton Seminary. His pastorates have been in Wilmington, Del., Columbus, Ohio, and for seventeen years in Elizabeth, N. J. He was a classmate in Princeton Seminary of Dr. Jackson, the Moderator; eight years ago he was Moderator of the General Assembly and chairman of the committee appointed to revise the Westminster Confession of Faith. When he was recalled to the place of secretary five years ago he was appointed at Mr. Kennedy's request, it is understood, senior secretary of the Board, and this appointment led to the resignation of Dr. Irwin, who thought that it was unfair to himself and Dr. McMilan, then in the office, to have this distinction given to one of the secretaries. Dr. Roberts is sometimes mistaken in the popular mind for Dr. W. H. Roberts, the stated clerk of the Assembly, but an admirer of one of the Robertses once said: "There is a sea of difference between the two men." The secretary was born in South Wales and the stated clerk in North Wales.

MR. WANAMAKER HEARD.

The principal address in regard to the Presbyterian Building to-day was made by John Wanamaker, a member of the Committee of Eleven, and he gave a number of reasons why the committee should drop the whole matter, leaving the building in the hands of the two Boards which had, with the approval of former assemblies, purchased the land and erected the structure. Mr. Wanamaker was exceedingly happy in his address. He did not claim that the men in the New-York Boards were perfect, he said, but they were as nearly so as men ran. He recalled the incident of a speaker who said he had never seen a perfect man, and he doubted very much whether there had ever been a perfect woman. Just then a little, timid, shrinking body rose in the back of the room and told the speaker that she had heard of one perfect woman, and when inquiry was made as to her name, she replied: "It was my husband's first wife." Concerning the proposed sale of the building which Mr. McDougall had brought forward, Mr. Wanamaker said that to sell now would be to make a needless sacrifice, as there was no present customer. It was an unfortunate time to dispose of the property, which was worth at least $2,000,000, although it had not cost that amount. The church should not take a backward step, even if the Boards had to move every two years.

Yesterday there was a Republican ex-President among the speakers; to-day, in addition to Mr. Wanamaker, another well-known Republican, Governor Mount of Indiana, was heard. Mr. Mount was the chairman of the Standing Committee on Ministerial Relief. He has a son in the ministry and a daughter in the foreign mission field. He made an enthusiastic speech in favor of loyal support for the aged ministers.

Several Presbyteries have sent overtures to the General Assembly in regard to the use of wine at the banquet given at Princeton University at its sesquicentennial last fall. That from the Presbytery of Madison reads as follows:

"Whereas, The Presbyterian Church, through her official declarations from lowest to highest courts and through preaching and practice, has enjoined upon her membership exalted temperance principles, and has declared in no uncertain terms the duty of total abstinence from intoxicants, and

"Whereas, It has come to the attention of the Presbytery that Princeton University, an institution built up through the funds of Presbyterians, looking to the patronage of our denomination and inseparably connected with the history of American Presbyterianism, though not directly or indirectly under ecclesiastical control, has overstepped our Assembly's deliverances by the use of wine at the banquet given by the Board of Trustees at the sesquicentennial anniversary; therefore it is

"Resolved by this Presbytery, That our earnest protest be recorded before your body against such practices. With grief we deplore the aspersions thereby brought upon our beloved Church and the injury it works to the cause of Jesus Christ. We believe the example thus set before the young men of this and other colleges to be pernicious in its effects and a direct blow to the cause of temperance and all purity. We respectfully overture the General Assembly to take action in the matter looking toward a healthier moral tone in the institutions where we have reason to believe the sons of the Church shall be given the highest Christian example and led in all things to accept the noblest ideal of manhood in Christ Jesus."

Several Presbyterians have also overtured the Assembly to increase the Board of Foreign Missions by adding at least a dozen women to the boards and two secretaries to those already in the office.

To-morrow the ministerial commissioners will be widely scattered, supplying churches. A busy day is planned here, and on Monday a vote is to be taken on the Presbyterian Building question, and it is expected that the committee appointed to examine into the administration of the Home Board will also make its report.

BROOKLYN FERRYBOATS CRASH.

A PANIC ON THE VERMONT, IN WHICH A PASSENGER FALLS OVERBOARD.

While travel between this city and Brooklyn was at its heaviest at 6 o'clock last night, the ferryboat Virginia, of the Grand-st. ferry, in coming into her slip at Grand-st., crashed into the ferryboat Vermont, which was lying in the slip alongside. A big section of the Virginia's guardrail was carried away, and she quivered from bow to stern.

Passengers were already packed closely on board the Vermont, and a panic occurred. Men and women made a wild rush for the bridge, and several women were badly bruised. The Vermont, after the collision, settled away from the bridge about three feet.

Annie Schneider, sixteen years old, of No. 236 Hayward-st., Brooklyn, attempted to jump across the small chasm created, and fell between the boat and the bridge. She clutched the edge of the bridge, however, and was pulled up by a deckhand before her hold relaxed.

A few men who remained cool stopped the panic. The Virginia was laid up for repairs and her passengers transferred to the Vermont, which was not seriously damaged. The strong tide was responsible for the collision.

TROUBLE AT LICK OBSERVATORY.

DIRECTOR HOLDEN AND PROFESSOR HUSSEY AT ODDS.

San Francisco, May 22.—Director Holden and Professor Hussey, of Lick Observatory, are at odds. A peace commission is already on its way to the scene of hostilities, headed by Judge C. W. Slack, and directed by the Regents to hear their grievances, to arbitrate their differences if possible, and if not to recommend some course that will restore harmony among the astronomers. Timothy Guy Phelps will probably assist in the investigation. Governor Budd was to have been present, but was recalled to Sacramento on business.

The difficulty began with the inability of Professor Holden and his subordinates to agree. After the resignation of Professor Barnard, Professor Holden recommended Professor Hussey, of Stanford University, for the vacancy. At first Professor Hussey refused, but afterward accepted the offer. The new astronomer declares that Professor Holden told him he was to take Barnard's place and go on with Barnard's work. Director Holden has represented to Judge Slack and others of the Regents that Hussey was never employed under any such agreement.

Judge Slack is anxious to compromise the matter if possible. He thinks both men may be satisfied, although they have had no written communication with each other for some time.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE MEETS AGAIN.

RECONVENED BY THE GOVERNOR TO PASS THE APPROPRIATION AND OTHER BILLS.

Austin, Tex., May 22.—The Texas Legislature adjourned sine die yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock without passing an appropriation bill, and the Governor immediately issued his proclamation reconvening it at noon to-day for the purpose of passing the appropriation bills, the Fee bill and a "fellow-servants" bill, the latter being a platform demand that was practically killed by the Legislature some weeks ago. The session which began to-day will probably last twenty days, though the former session covered something like four months.

A BANK PRESIDENT UNDER ARREST.

Washington, May 22.—Mr. Coffin, the Acting Controller of the Currency, has received a telegram announcing the arrest of John F. Johnson, president of the State National Bank of Logansport, Ind., for criminal violations of the National Bank act. Mr. Coffin said that he had information to the effect that Mr. Johnson had procured from the bank about $300,000 on forged notes and about $100,000 additional by making false entries in the individual ledgers, and by certificates of deposit. Before his arrest a transfer to the bank of property valued at $300,000 had been procured from Mr. Johnson by the bank examiner, acting under instructions from the Controller's office. Mr. Coffin is of the opinion that the available funds of the bank, including the capital stock, will be more than sufficient to pay all depositors in full.

VAN AKEN'S KANSAS CITY SCHEMES.

Kansas City, Mo., May 22.—William Van Aken, who is now in the Tombs in New-York, charged with an attempt on the life of ex-Senator McPherson, is remembered here as the promoter of a gigantic scheme that collapsed with the boom of several years ago. It was to build a huge system of dykes in the Missouri River and reclaim much valuable land, on which to erect a huge union station and terminals, to cost millions. At the time the plan was seriously considered by the prominent men here.

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THE DUKE MUST GO.

SPANISH LIBERALS MAKE AN ISSUE AT MADRID.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF HIS RESIGNATION AS FOREIGN MINISTER BY THE DUKE OF TETUAN NOT ACCEPTABLE TO SAGASTA AND HIS FOLLOWERS—A CRISIS AT HAND.

Madrid, May 22.—The Duke of Tetuan, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who tendered his resignation yesterday after boxing the ears of Señor Comas, a Liberal Senator, causing a commotion and the suspension of the sitting of the Senate, has withdrawn his resignation on the advice of the Premier, Señor Canovas del Castillo, who, the personal question of the dispute having been closed by the seconds of the two parties deciding a duel was not necessary, and in view of the pending important international questions, thinks the Ministry should not be disorganized.

The law students have made a manifestation in front of the house of Senator Comas, hooting the Duke of Tetuan. They were dispersed by the police.

The newspapers here consider the adoption by the United States Senate of Senator Morgan's belligerency resolution to be a very grave step. They say it will tend to strengthen Señor Canovas del Castillo in checking the proposed Liberal attack on the Ministry.

Señor Sagasta, the Liberal leader, has informed Premier Canovas del Castillo that the Liberal Senators and Deputies will not attend the sittings of either house until they obtain satisfaction on account of the assault by the Duke of Tetuan on Professor Comas. They also demand the resignation of the Duke of Tetuan.

SPAIN'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

STRAINING EVERY NERVE TO RAISE MONEY TO CARRY ON HER WARS.

Madrid, May 22.—Señor J. Nevarro Reverter, Minister of Finance, in the budget statement to the Cortes, estimates the revenue at 883,278,771 pesetas ($170,473,802), and the expenditures at 873,865,877 pesetas ($168,656,114). In order to provide a revenue to meet the extraordinary budget, the Minister of Finance proposes to raise a loan with the Almaden quicksilver mines as security, and to obtain navigation dues to the amount of 12,000,000 pesetas. In order to meet the increased expenditures, and the 92,000,000 pesetas required to meet the interest and for the redemption of the late loans guaranteed by the customs, a temporary surtax of 10 per cent on all taxes except those from land, has been proposed. By this means it is expected 20,000,000 pesetas will be obtained. The Colonial Department will contribute 32,000,000 pesetas, and the balance of 40,000,000 pesetas will be raised by a loan on the proposed petroleum monopoly, giving the exclusive privilege of dealing in this product during the next twenty years.

MORE AMERICANS IN DISTRESS.

CONSUL-GENERAL LEE SAYS THE NUMBER MAY REACH 1,200.

Washington, May 22.—A telegram was received at the State Department this morning from Consul-General Lee, indicating that the number of Americans in need of relief in Cuba is much larger than was supposed at first. The Consul-General says that the number may reach 1,200. The Consul at Matanzas reports 250 there, and the Consul at Sagua 450.

WAITING FOR MR. CALHOUN'S RETURN.

THE COMMISSIONER NOT EXPECTED TO SEND ANY REPORT FROM HAVANA.

Washington, May 22.—To set at rest the expectation that a more or less sensational report on the situation in Cuba is looked for any day by the President, it may be stated that it is not part of the undertsanding under which Mr. Calhoun went to Havana that he is to make a report by mail, or, indeed, at all, until he returns to Washington, and then his observations may be communicated to the President verbally and not in an official form, for it is a fact that Mr. Calhoun's only official duty is an investigation of the Ruiz case.

CONFERENCES ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

SPEAKER REED SEES SECRETARY SHERMAN, AND SENATOR BURROWS CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, May 22.—Speaker Reed was at the State Department to-day and conferred for some time with Secretary Sherman, presumably touching the legislative prospects of the Morgan resolution. An interview between the President and Senator Burrows, who has taken a strong position in resistance to the resolution, at this time gives evidence that the Cuban situation is still occupying a large share of the attention of the Administration. The stormy occurrences in Madrid yesterday have not escaped observation, and there is some apprehension of similar action in Cuba.

ANOTHER AMERICAN RELEASED.

Washington, May 22.—Consul-General Lee to-day cabled to the State Department from Havana that the Spanish officials there have released Fernando Govin, an American citizen who has been under arrest, and he will leave the island

RIOTING IN HOMESTEAD.

ITALIAN RAILROAD LABORERS ATTACKED AND SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Pittsburg, May 22.—Enraged that work which they believed should have been given to them went to imported labor, half a hundred idle men at Homestead last night laid siege to two large shanties in which were sleeping an equal number of Italians brought here from Virginia to work on the extension of the Homestead and Highland Street Railway. The attacking party was armed with sticks and stones, and the foreigners, frightened almost to death, fled precipitately from the houses. A hand-to-hand fight followed, in which a number of the Italians were seriously injured. The attacking party then withdrew, and two hours later the Italians returned. A second attack on the shanties and an attempt to burn them were made, but this time the foreigners drove their assailants off.

This morning the Italians went to work under the protection of officers, but the feeling against them is so strong that more trouble is expected. The imported men are working under contract at 75 cents a day.

DROWNED WHILE FISHING AT NIGHT.

Wolfboro, Me., May 22.—The body of William C. Fox, a well-known lawyer of this town, was recovered near Mud Island, in Lake Winnepesaukee, at 10 o'clock this forenoon. He was drowned last night while fishing. He and his son were in a boat, and it was accidentally overturned. The younger man, after a hard struggle, reached Mud Island, but his father sank. Mr. Fox was seventy years old and was a graduate of Dartmouth.

INDIANA MUSIC FESTIVAL.

Indianapolis, May 22.—The ninth Indiana Music Festival drew an enormous audience this afternoon to hear 1,000 school children sing Benoit's cantata, "Into Life," and also to hear famous solo singers. The festival, which has been the most successful in the history of these enterprises here, ended to-night with a grand concert, in which Mme. Calvé was the principal artist. Every seat in the house was sold in advance.

A MUTE THROWN FROM HIS WHEEL.

William O. Fitzgerald, sixty-nine years old, a mute, of No. 25 Seventh-ave., who is a clerk in the Custom House, and William Beggs, twenty-nine years old, a painter, of No. 580 East One-hundred-and-forty-eighth-st., both riding bicycles, crashed into each other last night at One-hundred-and-fifth-st. and West End-ave. Both were thrown to the ground, and later it was found at the Manhattan Hospital that Fitzgerald was suffering from a fractured skull, and that there was danger of paralysis setting in. Beggs was not seriously injured.

Prospect House and cottages, Nyack, open early June. 28 miles from N. Y. Call or adr. 3 Park Pl., or Hotel St. Andrews, N. Y. A. W. Eager of "Highland Park," Aiken, Mgr.—Advt.

TWO POLICEMEN SHOT.

ATTACKED BY THE PROPRIETOR OF A CHERRY-ST. STORE.

THEY HAD SECURED EVIDENCE OF VIOLATION OF THE LIQUOR LAW AND WERE ABOUT TO MAKE AN ARREST—THE MEN NOT SERIOUSLY HURT.

Two policemen of the Oak-st. station, after securing evidence of the violation of the Liquor Tax law at No. 91 Cherry-st. yesterday afternoon, were both shot by the proprietor of the store. The policemen are Edward Shultz, twenty-three years old, of No. 318 First-ave., who is married, and had been on the force only three months, and Robert L. Pless, twenty-six years old, of No. 85 James-st., who has been a policeman for two years. Shultz was shot in the right thigh, and Pless, after two shots were fired at him, was wounded in the scalp by the second bullet striking him on the left side of the head over the ear and passing through the rim of his hat, cutting a long furrow in his scalp. The bullet in Shultz's thigh had not been extracted up to a late hour last night, but Dr. L'Abbe, of the Hudson Street Hospital, says that neither of the wounded men is in a serious condition. Shortly after being taken to the hospital Pless went home, but Shultz remained at the hospital to have the bullet extracted.

Acting Captain McNally, of the Oak-st. station, suspected that John Price, sixty years old, and his wife, Ellen, forty-two, who keep a notion and cigar store on the first floor of No. 91 Cherry-st., were violating the Liquor Tax law, as intoxicated men had been seen leaving the premises on several occasions. With the Prices lives their eight-year-old son, George.

Yesterday morning Captain McNally detailed the two policemen in citizens' clothes to collect evidence in the case, and the officers, dressed as sailors, in well-worn clothes, went to the place in the morning. Mrs. Price suspected them, and they were unable to obtain any evidence. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, however, they went to the place again. They found Price, his wife, and the boy present. The front half of the store, which is about seventy feet deep, is partitioned off for a store, in which are cigar cases, notions and other merchandise. A door opens from this room into the back room, which is used as a bedroom, kitchen and dining-room, and in which is partitioned off a room containing a bed.

The policemen asked for something to drink, and, according to their version of the affair, got several glasses of whiskey each, in the back room, for which they paid. They remained there until after 5 o'clock, drinking, when, having secured what they considered indisputable evidence that the Liquor Tax law had been violated, they walked out to the front room, where Mrs. Price was behind the counter, and, as she had served them with the drinks, told her that she was their prisoner and insisted that she accompany them to the station. The woman objected, and Shultz took hold of her and got her from behind the counter, when her husband rushed in from the back room with a revolver and, with the exclamation, "I will fix you now," deliberately pointed the revolver at Shultz and fired. Shultz fell to the floor with a bullet in his thigh.

Pless then ran to his comrade's assistance and grappled with Price, who fired one shot at his head. It missed him, and the two struggled into the street through the door, which had been opened by some one in the crowd of several hundred which had gathered outside, attracted by the first pistol shot. Another pistol shot rang out, and the ball struck Pless on the left side of the ear, and passed along the scalp.

At this juncture Detective Hahn, who had been standing at Oliver-st., half a block away, and Policeman Cashel, who was at James Slip, arrived on the scene. They rushed upon Price, pulling him away from Pless. Policeman Cashel took the revolver away and made him a prisoner

By this time a crowd of a thousand people had gathered. With them came Detective James Armstrong, who arrested Mrs. Price. Up to this time it was not known that Shultz had been shot, but he walked out of the place and said to Detective Hahn, "Leave Price to me; I'll take him to the station." Price and his wife were led to the Oak-st. station, both wounded policemen walking along, Shultz being assisted by a brother officer.

Sergeant Hatton, fearing that the policemen were badly injured, telephoned to the Hudson Street Hospital for an ambulance, to which place both officers were removed. Price was locked up on a charge of felonious assault and his wife for violating the Liquor Tax law.

TO MAKE ENGLISH THE CHURCH LANGUAGE

A DECREE SAID TO HAVE BEEN SENT FROM ROME TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THIS COUNTRY.

Chicago, May 22.—Information was obtained to-day that Rome has just transmitted to the Catholic Church in the United States the most significant ruling of recent years bearing on ecclesiastical matters in America. The decision, which has reference to parishes made up of foreigners, is literally as follows:

First—Children born in America of foreign parents whose native language is not English are not obliged, when of age, to become members of the parish to which their parents belong; but they have the right to join a parish in which the language of the country—that is, English—is used.

Second—Catholics not born in America, but knowing the English language, have the right of becoming members of a parish in which English is in use, and they cannot be compelled to submit themselves to the jurisdiction of the rector of a church built for people who continue to speak the language of a foreign country.

The evident purpose of Rome is to make English the language of the American Church as speedily as possible, and thus to encourage the development of a spirit of more perfect union among members of the Catholic Church. Parishes in which a foreign language is used are tolerated as temporary institutions which will disappear as soon as the conditions making their erection expedient have passed away. The present ruling is perfectly consistent with the enlightened general policy adopted and followed by Leo XIII.

STAFF OF THE STATE CAMP.

DETAILS OF OFFICERS MADE BY ADJUTANT-GENERAL TILLINGHAST.

Albany, May 22.—Adjutant-General Tillinghast has issued the general order for the administration of the duties at State camp during the summer, the season for which extends from June 19 to July 26. General Tillinghast is detailed to command the camp this season, and during his absence the senior officer of the regiment in camp will be in command, without, however, being relieved in any manner from duty with or responsibility for his own regiment.

The following officers in the National Guard are detailed as the post staff during the season: Major Horatio P. Stackpole, 10th Battalion, as Post Adjutant; Colonel Joseph G. Story, Assistant Chief of Ordnance, as Post Quartermaster, Commissary of Subsistence and Ordnance Officer; Major James B. Burbank, United States Army, as Inspector of Drill; Major Robert M. Harding, 74th Regiment, as Inspector of Drill; Captain Hervey C. Lyon, 47th Regiment, as Inspector of Drill; Major N. B. Thurston, 22d Regiment, as Guard Instructor; First Lieutenant Alexander R. Robertson, 74th Regiment, as assistant to the Guard Instructor from June 19 to July 17. Second Lieutenant Murray W. Crosby, 1st Separate Company, as assistant to the Guard Instructor from July 17 to July 31.

A FIGHT WITH TOLLGATE RAIDERS.

Cincinnati, May 22.—A dispatch from Owingsville, Ky., tells of a pitched battle last night between a mounted mob of tollgate raiders and a Sheriff's posse of twelve men. The Sheriff and posse were guarding a tollhouse when twenty-five mounted men, heavily armed, ordered the keeper to chop down the gate. The Sheriff ordered them to surrender. The mob fired and the Sheriff's posse replied. After several volleys the men withdrew, and the posse found David Johnson mortally wounded. It is reported that Charles Jones was seriously hurt.

HEAVY FROST AT SARATOGA.

Saratoga, N. Y., May 22.—A heavy frost during the night caused considerable damage to fruit trees throughout this section.

A CLERK'S ACCOUNTS SHORT.

PETER J. HAEGEN, A POSTOFFICE EMPLOYE, CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLING OVER $1,800.

It was "transfer day" in the New-York postoffices yesterday, by reason of the change of Postmasters, and every employe who handled Government money was supposed to be at his post to give an accounting to his superiors in office. There was one employe in the General Postoffice in the Federal Building, whose duty it has been for three years to sell postage stamps and postal cards at the south front window on the Broadway side from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until midnight, who did not make his appearance at the usual time yesterday afternoon.

He was Peter J. Haegen, a stamp clerk, thirty-six years old, who lived with his wife and three children at No. 353 West Forty-second-st. until 6 o'clock last night, when he was arrested by Postoffice Inspectors Beavers and Morris, on a charge of embezzling $1,804 41 of United States funds, and was committed by United States Commissioner Shields to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $3,000 bail.

When Haegen did not appear at the Postoffice at the usual time yesterday a clerk was sent to his house to ascertain the cause of his absence. The clerk was told that Mr. Haegen was sick. When it was explained to Haegen that it was necessary for him to go to the office he dressed himself and started out with the clerk. They had not proceeded far when Haegen changed his mind and offered to send down a certificate accounting for his stock.

The clerk, after leaving Haegen, informed the Postoffice authorities of Haegen's actions, and Inspectors Beavers and Morris went to the house and brought Haegen to the Postoffice, where, in his presence, his accounts were investigated and found to be $1,804 41 short.

Haegen was then placed under arrest, and later in the evening was taken before Commissioner Shields. When the charge of embezzlement was read to him Haegen said that he had not taken more than $1 50 or $2, although he admitted the amount of the shortage claimed was correct. Later he intimated that some one else was responsible for the shortage, but would not make a further statement until he had secured counsel.

Commissioner Shields fixed bail at $3,000, and in default committed Haegen to Ludlow Street Jail. The examination was set down for Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Haegen was well liked by his fellow-employes, and those who learned of his arrest spoke in the kindest terms of him. His salary was $1,200 a year.

BOYLSTON BANK THIEF CAUGHT.

HE HAD BEEN WANDERING AIMLESSLY IN NEW-ENGLAND WITH THE $30,000 HE STOLE.

Farmington, Me., May 22.—Albert M. King, the Boston bank messenger, who disappeared on Wednesday with $30,000 of the Boylston Bank's money, was arrested here just before noon to-day. King reached here on a train from the Rangeley Lake region at 11:15 o'clock. When searched at the jail all the money which was missing from the bank was found in packages in his pockets. The money was immediately taken to the First National Bank and deposited for safe keeping. The arrest was made by Deputy-Sheriff Dyer, who had been informed by a telegram from Rangeley that a person resembling King was on the train. The amount of money found in his pockets was $30,-940 35.

King answered all questions as briefly as possible, and it was only by persistent questioning that anything was learned concerning his movements from the time he left Boston. Little by little, however, his course was outlined as follows:

He took the evening train at Boston for Lowell, Mass. At Lowell he bought a bicycle and a suit, which he is wearing now. He paid $65 for the outfit—$50 for the bicycle and $15 for the suit. From Lowell he rode to Hampton, N. H., on the wheel, and, taking the train there, went to Portland. From Portland he went on his wheel to Yarmouth, where he left the wheel in the station and went on to Lewiston. He stayed in Lewiston all day Thursday and stopped at the Seton House, in Auburn, over night, starting on the 9:50 a. m. train for Farmington. He went direct to Rangeley the same night by the Sandy River Road. He had no idea where to go, and he simply moved from place to place as the inclination seized him.

The money found on King was sent to the Boylston Bank by express this afternoon.

BIG SALE TO AN ENGLISH SYNDICATE.

TRANSFER OF THE WILLIMANTIC LINEN COMPANY, CAPITALIZED AT $2,000,000.

Willimantic, Conn., May 22.—The directors of the Willimantic Linen Company are completing arrangements for transferring the company to an English syndicate. The capital stock of the company is $2,000,000, divided into 80,000 shares, the selling price of late being $17 to $20 a share. The price to be paid by the syndicate is $31 23 a share.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR CHIEF BONNER.

HIS HORSE BECOMES FRIGHTENED IN BROADWAY AND STARTS TO RUN AWAY.

Chief Bonner, of the Fire Department, had a narrow escape from being seriously injured at Broadway and Thirtieth-st. yesterday. Early last evening he was driving down Broadway in his wagon, behind a spirited bay horse, and when near Thirtieth-st. the animal became frightened by a cable-car. He shied off, almost upsetting the vehicle, and started to run away.

The Chief was thrown from his seat, and only saved himself from being spilled out on the pavement by seizing hold of the side of the wagon. Policeman Lawless, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, who is detailed on the crossing, seized the horse by the bridle and brought him to a stop. The Chief thanked Lawless, and after examining the harness and quieting the frightened animal, drove off.

CHICAGO LIABLE FOR RIOT DAMAGES.

JUDGE ADAMS'S DECISION MAY COST THE CITY $1,500,000.

Chicago, May 22.—Circuit Judge Adams to-day upheld the constitutionality of the Act of 1877, which makes the city liable for losses caused by riots, and awarded to the Manhattan Cement Company damages for two cars of cement which were destroyed on the Panhandle tracks at Forty-seventh-st. during the strike of 1894. The city fought the suit on the ground that the law was unconstitutional.

Suits against the city for $1,500,000, brought by railroad companies for damages during the labor troubles of 1894, rest on this decision of Judge Adams. The cement company sued for $500.

A CLOUDBURST IN IDAHO.

Grangeville, Idaho, May 22.—Particulars have reached here of a disastrous cloudburst which visited the valley of Salmon River, carrying in its wake ruin and desolation and laying waste one of the garden spots of Idaho County. Fruit farms were destroyed, and the placer-mining industry along the Salmon River and its tributaries suffered severe losses because of the carrying away of dams and flumes. The settlers were compelled to flee to the hills for safety. Many cattle were drowned. The cloudburst covered a territory along the Salmon from several miles above Johnday Creek to Whitebird Creek, a distance of twenty-one miles.

GLASSWORKERS' STRIKE DECLARED OFF.

Pittsburg, May 22.—The strike of the American Flint Glassworkers' Union, which was begun four years ago, has been declared off. The dispute was over working the "unlimited turn," and of the 7,500 men connected with the American Flint Glassworkers' Union 1,900 struck. The strike cost the union over $1,000,000, and during the four years four hundred strikers died. Now that the strike is over it is thought the United States Glass Company will reinstate a large number of men.

ELECTRIC POWER FOR KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., May 22.—A scheme is on foot to run Kansas City steam plants, manufactories, street railways, etc., by electricity, to be generated at Leavenworth, Kan., where fuel can be obtained cheaply. In addition it is proposed ultimately to construct an electric railroad between the two cities. Already arrangements to construct a $1,500,000 power plant at Leavenworth have been made. The scheme is headed by Colonel D. A. McKibbon, Major John M. Long, Harvey M. Rush, George W. Kirkstead and ex-Senator Caldwell, of Leavenworth, all wealthy men, and, it is said, Western capitalists are also interested.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER CO. moved to 167 B'way. Have you tried Number 2 Hammond?—Advt.

TWO JUBILEE SCENES.

THE ENTHUSIASM FOR THE QUEEN AT SHEFFIELD.

MR. BALFOUR'S EPOCH-MAKING SPEECH ON THE NEW IRISH POLICY—A STROKE OF STATESMANSHIP—RUSSIA'S PREDOMINANCE—LABOUCHERE TAKEN ABACK—THE BLACKWALL TUNNEL—JUBILEE PREPARATIONS.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, May 22.—The curtain rose yesterday on the prologue in two scenes to the jubilee melodrama. The Queen entered in triumph at Sheffield upon her royal progress, which will end a month hence in London, and Mr. Balfour appeared suddenly at Westminster in the part of Lady Bountiful, rich in promises to Ireland. The one scene had been fully rehearsed, and every detail had been prearranged and described in advance; the other scene was a surprise, since it revealed the Unionist policy, which will be substituted next year for Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme. While the Queen by her presence in Yorkshire was bringing herself into touch with the industrial forces which have transformed England during her reign into the world's busiest workshop, the leader of the Commons was foreshadowing next year's Queen's speech and a legislative session devoted to a comprehensive measure of local government reform for Ireland.

What may prove to be an epoch-making speech was delivered at the close of the question hour in Mr. Balfour's listless, halting manner, with occasional spasms of energy. He had come from Westminster Abbey, where, as a Scotchman, he had paid tribute to the genius of Sir Walter Scott; and before he had fairly regained breath he was threading the Irish bog, where English statesmen have been floundering and blundering for generations. He, however, was on solid ground, and never faltered except to remodel his sentences midway, after the English fashion. The Government's refusal to extend the benefits of the Rating Act to Ireland had created a bad impression, because it involved a discrimination against the island which could not be logically justified. Mr. Balfour transformed this refusal into a statesmanlike concession. He has promised to give money next year in a large subvention, by which the landlords will be relieved of half the poor rates and the tenants of half the county cess, with a money grant from the Imperial Treasury. There will also be introduced a new scheme of local government upon a popular elective basis. Both these measures are promised for the next session, and all the Irish bills now pending are withdrawn. Mr. Chamberlain undoubtedly is the real author of this policy, as he is also responsible for the conversion of the Employers' Liability bill into a measure which the trades-unions can heartily support. This is a stroke of political art by which financial relief to the taxpayer is provided simultaneously with the reform of the antiquated system of local government of Ireland. One problem is set against the other, and each helps to solve the other. The dexterity of this policy is admirable, since it appeals to all classes of taxpayers in the island and enables the Government to carry out English principles of local government reform under cover of financial relief.

Lord Salisbury cares for nothing except the intricacies of European diplomacy, and Mr. Balfour is half the time asleep in the Commons and longing for a holiday for golf. Mr. Chamberlain is always wide awake and deeply interested in politics. He is the master genius of the present Government, through his practical talent for framing measures and directing policies by which the Opposition may be disarmed. The Government's success in adapting a universal principle of compensation for accidents at employers' expense to the requirements of working England is now followed by a sudden proclamation of Irish legislation which is hailed with delight by the Nationalist leaders, and meets with little criticism in any quarter.

A remarkable contrast to the flexibility and common-sense of the Unionist Government of England is offered by the German Emperor's intolerance in dealing with the Public Opinion bill now in committee in the Prussian Landtag for enabling the police to disperse any public meeting or dissolve any society at their discretion. It is not likely to do any harm in its amended form; the police powers have been struck out, and unless they are restored by the Government majority in the Landtag it matters little whether the measure be enacted or rejected. What is of momentous concern is the Emperor's incapacity for forecasting the forces of public opinion, and the facility with which he has surrendered his judgment to bad advisers in insisting upon the passage of a reactionary measure aimed directly against the Fatherland's traditions of free speech and popular liberty. Germany is bewildered by the evidence that the Emperor does not understand his own people. Herr Richter's eloquent warning that the monarchy is rapidly exhausting its authority and may become discredited has electrified Germany.

The reactionary Conservatives complain because no reply on behalf of the Government was made to that fearless speech, which was applauded by nearly all the members of the Reichstag. No reply was possible, in view of the fact that the Emperor's secret advisers have indu