

Frank Farrell's place, in West Twenty-ninth-st., an unprecedented resolution had been introduced into the Police Board to transfer a simple policeman, while policemen and persons of more or less importance had taken an active interest in the case.

IN ST. MARK'S PLACE. The first evidence Mr. Moss introduced in connection with this was Philip Cohen, who said that he had attended a poolroom at No. 6 St. Mark's place as recently as last Saturday.

A DETECTIVE'S EXPERIENCES. An even greater impression was made by a detective named Wood, who was employed by Mr. Moss. In the last few weeks this witness had visited and bet money in nearly two hundred poolrooms.

MAHONEY ON THE STAND. James A. Mahoney, the personal friend of Mayor Van Wyck, and who is reputed to be the head of the largest poolroom syndicate in this city—a syndicate to which Mr. Moss has intimate acquaintance—was next called.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEACONESS HOME. The anniversary exercises of the New York Deaconess Home and Training School will be held this evening in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

LIQUOR TAX LAW AMENDMENTS. Albany, May 17.—The State Commissioner of Excise, in an appendix to his forthcoming report for 1898, has included the Liquor Tax law with all amendments to date.

WOMEN, AND THE WOMEN HAVE REATED THE MISCHIEVOUS IDEA THAT THESE ARE THE NATURAL CONDITIONS OF WOMANHOOD.

mahe learned from inference a good deal about Mahoney's private business. Mahoney is not seen particularly alert mentally, and he easily gives away the names of the places where he has named each one, he asked Mahoney if he interested in it.

HESS THE LAST WITNESS. Police Commissioner Jacob Hess was the last witness of the day. Mr. Moss lost no time in probing the reason that had led him to vote for the retirement of Chief McCullagh, and the explanation he gave was astonishingly candid.

INSPECTING THE CANALS. THE SPECIAL BOARD EXAMINES SITE OF THE PROPOSED HYDRAULIC LOCK—TO VISIT CANADA.

Cohoes, May 17 (Special).—The Canal Advisory Board began its work of inspecting the canal system of the State to-day with an inspection of the sixteen locks of the Erie Canal, and the site for the proposed hydraulic lock.

WHIPPING-POST ADVOCATED. SPEAKERS BEFORE THE MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY THINK IT WOULD BE A USEFUL REFORM.

The Medico-Legal Society, after a dinner at the Hotel St. Andrew last evening, discussed the subject of "Corporal Punishment in Criminals."

There can be little doubt of the enormous value and importance of the whipping-post as a deterrent against the commission of crime.

DRANK POISON BY MISTAKE. Plattsburg, N. Y., May 17 (Special).—Ernest Gonyea, Joseph Patnode and Henry Bushey, all of Chazy, drove to this city yesterday morning to spend the day, as they were returning in the evening, in an alleged intoxicated condition.

TROUBLE AT TENNESSEE COAL MINES. Chattanooga, Tenn., May 17 (Special).—The situation at the Solly coal mines, near Chattanooga, is serious. Three hundred miners refuse to return to work, and the company will not yield.

"PRESS AND THE TIMES."

ADDRESS BY ST. CLAIR M'KELWAY AT ASSOCIATED PRESS BANQUET.

HOW NEWSPAPERS TREATED THE WAR AND ITS RESULTS—DUTY OF THE NATION TO HOLD THE PHILIPPINES.

Chicago, May 17.—The annual banquet of the Associated Press was held at the Auditorium Hotel to-night. Speeches were made by St. Clair McKelway, of "The Brooklyn Eagle"; General Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A.; General Charles H. Taylor, of "The Boston Globe"; James H. Eckels, ex-Controller of the Currency, Stephen O'Meara, of "The Cincinnati Volkeblatt"; Harvey W. Scott, of "The Portland Oregonian"; R. M. Johnson, of "The Houston Post"; and Frank P. McLennan, of "The Topeka Journal."

It must be admitted that the unity of the press, the substantial unity of the press, is a reality among its members on the results of the war. Fixed facts, however, have demanded that the press should everywhere. There is no newspaper which believes that we are in Porto Rico ever to be a part of the United States.

Let us, as newspaper men, hear a few facts in mind, whether we like them or not. The United States and not of the Territories, except as it may be extended under the Territories by legislation of Congress under the powers which this Nation has, as a Nation, and which it has without regard to the Philippines.

Another thing to bear in mind is that we could not leave Spain in the Philippines and could not restore the Philippines to Spain in history, and without putting or leaving a National enemy to work us over in the very same way that we have done in the past. I need not talk to those who think that the Philippines are capable of self-government.

I take it, we are going to hold these islands. I don't see how it can be otherwise. Difficulties, however, alternate with them. No man living knows how long we will go with them. The situation is not of our making, could not be of our preventing, and will not be of our changing.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

DEWEY HOUSE FUND PROJECT COMMENDED BY RESOLUTION.

Chicago, May 17.—At the annual meeting of the Associated Press to-day the following were elected directors: William S. McLean, "The Philadelphia Bulletin"; success to Clayton McMichael, resigned; A. J. Barr, "The Pittsburgh Post"; L. Markbreit, "The Cincinnati Volkeblatt"; Clark Howell, "The Atlanta Constitution."

The following advisory boards were chosen: Eastern Division—St. Clair McKelway, "The Brooklyn Eagle"; Charles H. Taylor, "The Boston Globe"; Clarke Davis, "The Philadelphia Ledger"; A. P. Langtry, "The Springfield Union"; Ambrose Butler, "The Buffalo News."

Resolved, That the Associated Press, with pleasure the encouragement by the newspapers throughout the country in the proposed fund for the relief of the Solly coal miners, at the home be secured for Admiral Dewey, at the National capital, by the Associated Press.

RUMOR ABOUT THE MOLINEUX CASE. There was a report about the Criminal Courts Building yesterday that the Grand Jury had agreed not to take up the investigation of the Molineux case.

EXTRA SESSION CALLED.

TO CONSIDER PROPOSED FRANCHISE TAX AMENDMENTS.

GOVERNOR UNDECIDED REGARDING RAPID TRANSIT—OPPOSITION OF KINGS COUNTY SENATORS—OUTLINE OF THE NEW BILL.

Albany, May 17 (Special).—Governor Roosevelt this morning issued his expected proclamation calling an extraordinary session of the Legislature. The time he set for the convening of the Legislature is Monday evening next, May 22, at 8 o'clock.

Thus far, the Governor stated this afternoon, the only subject he had decided to present to the Legislature for its consideration was the proposed amendment of the Ford Franchise Tax bill now in his hands. In regard to any legislation concerning rapid transit in New York the Governor said he was undecided, since the situation was a complicated one.

Senator Grady, the Tammany Hall leader in the Senate, was here to-day in company with Senator Martin and Thomas J. Creamer, the legal representative of New York here when the Legislature is in session. Senator Grady stated that part of his mission was to learn whether the Governor would suggest rapid-transit legislation. He also acknowledged that the situation was "complicated," and it can be suspected that the chief complication is the hostile attitude of the Kings County Senators toward any rapid-transit bill.

"The Kings County Senators," said Senator Grady, "think they have a rapid-transit measure in the Marshall Tunnel act. They are mistaken. You cannot build a rapid-transit road under that act. Moreover, the tunnel route was carefully selected so it would not interfere with any rapid-transit route. Of course, the chief thought of the Kings County people, in opposing any construction of a rapid-transit road in the Borough of Manhattan, is to prevent any growth of the city northward beyond the Harlem River. They want it to go eastward, over Long Island. It seems to me that a great mistake was made by the authors of the charter including Brooklyn in the greater city, for its population has always been antagonistic to its dwellers upon Manhattan Island, and now they oppose our building a rapid-transit road northward. All the advantages of consolidation have thus far been theirs, and yet they do not seem disposed to make any concessions to the other communities within the greater New York territory."

It is thus apparent, from Senator Grady's talk, that he is despondent about rapid transit, and evidently fears that no rapid-transit bill can be passed at this session of the Legislature.

GOVERNOR'S AMENDMENTS NOT FINAL.

Governor Roosevelt stated to-day that his amendments to the Franchise Tax bill printed in to-day's newspapers must not be considered as final. They were a mere sketch, prepared by the Statutory Revision Commission, of what he desired to have done. Before the amendatory act was passed there would probably be a dozen drafts of it prepared and made public. In the end the bill which was a mere outline of what the Governor wished to have done, would contain, if it was to receive his assent, the principle that a State Board should learn and declare the assessable valuation of a franchise, and, secondly, that such corporations as now pay what is the equivalent of a State tax should have credit, in the making of their assessment, for whatever amounts have been paid.

Several amendments to the proposed bill which he regards as reasonable and proper. The Ford Franchise Tax bill, in his judgment, was not a perfect measure, as some people seemed to think, and if it could be amended so as to improve it, he did not see why this should be done. If there was any failure in this respect he could fall back upon the Ford bill and sign it. He had been amused to-day by a corporation attorney telling him that the suggested amendments to the Ford Franchise Tax bill were worse from his point of view than the present act, now in the Governor's hands—since in his opinion they would tax the corporations less. The Governor was also amused at the idea set forth in certain newspapers that there was danger, if the Legislature should meet, that the Ford Franchise Tax act would be taken out of his hands by a resolution being passed recalling it. He declared that it was only a courtesy to any Legislature that a bill was ever returned to it on request; secondly, that he never would return the Ford bill, and, thirdly, if there was any attempt made to pass such a resolution of recall he would sign it, and if the Legislature should then attempt to recall it, he would sign the bill before the resolution could officially reach him.

THE AMENDMENTS OUTLINED.

The "outline" of the Statutory Revision Commission of the Governor's amendments, declare that a "local franchise is a right or privilege lawfully granted by the local authorities of a county, city, town or village to a person, copartnership, association or corporation, or possessed by such person, copartnership, association or corporation under a general or special law, or other public places, or public waters, or any part thereof, or any interest therein; and, whether on, above or below the surface thereof, a local franchise is deemed real estate for the purpose of taxation."

The act then goes on to say that "the State Board of Tax Commissioners shall fix and determine the valuation of the local franchises, subject to assessment in each year, to be made on the date when an annual assessment is to be made in any such city, town or village, file with the clerk of such city, town or village a written statement of the valuation of each local franchise, as fixed and determined by the assessors of each tax district in such city, town or village, and the valuation so fixed shall be the valuation on which all taxes, based on such local franchise in such city, town or village for State, municipal school or highway purposes, shall be levied during the next ensuing year."

The bill also provides for a hearing on a local franchise assessment by the State Board of Tax Commissioners, and that the assessors in the next annual assessment shall be fixed and determined by the State Board of Tax Commissioners, and that the assessors of each tax district in such city, town or village, shall be fixed and determined by the State Board of Tax Commissioners, and that the assessors of each tax district in such city, town or village, shall be fixed and determined by the State Board of Tax Commissioners, and that the assessors of each tax district in such city, town or village, shall be fixed and determined by the State Board of Tax Commissioners.

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at once follow. He insists that the present Board of State Tax Commissioners shall do the work.

MAJOR SMITH'S CASE.

THE GOVERNOR DENIES THE RIGHT OF THE COURTS TO INTERFERE.

EXAMINING BOARD ADJOURNED UNTIL THE QUESTION HAS BEEN TESTED—STATEMENT BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Albany, May 17 (Special).—Governor Roosevelt is resolved not to submit to a struggle to the writ of prohibition issued by Judge Beach, of the Supreme Court, restraining him and the Board of Examination appointed by General Orders No. 7 from examining into the moral character, capacity and general fitness for service of Major Clinton H. Smith, of the 71st Regiment, National Guard.

The Governor was served with the writ of prohibition to-day, and consulted Attorney-General Davies about it. That officer has advised him offhand that he does not believe the courts have any authority to prohibit the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor, from any such action as he has taken, or may take, in regard to Major Smith; and yet, since nothing will be lost by delay, he further advised that the Governor had better abstain from further action in the matter until the higher courts can decide the question.

"It needs no argument to prove," said the Governor to-night, "the irreparable damage to the National Guard if the courts can question my right, as Commander-in-Chief, to take such action as I have taken in regard to Major Smith. Such action of the courts if sustained, would strike at the root of the efficiency of the National Guard, and I cannot believe the courts will forbid the Commander-in-Chief taking notice of the statements made to him regarding Major Smith. I will test to the very last extreme the claim of the courts to have any jurisdiction over the Commander-in-Chief, for it seems to me the establishment of any such doctrine of the supervision of the Commander-in-Chief in military matters would tend to demoralization of the Guard."

"What is said about Major Smith? That he was a good officer all his life, and that, by virtue of his previous efficiency, his alleged inefficiency on a certain day should not be held against him. As well might Lincoln not have regarded Burnside's defeat at Fredericksburg in consideration of his previous good generalship." The Board of Examination consists of Brigadier-General Peter C. Doyle, of the Fourth Brigade; Brigadier-General Robert Shaw Oliver, of the Third Brigade; Colonel Robert Temple Emmet, of the 1st Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; with Judge-Advocate Martin Carey, of the Fourth Brigade, as recorder. The Board was appointed under Section 94 of the Military Code. The members were all here to-day, but under directions from Governor Roosevelt, adjourned for two weeks to await the action of the courts.

Major Smith, also, was here and had a long talk with Governor Roosevelt. The Governor afterwards said he could not determine what Major Smith said why he had come to Albany. He had great pity for him, but his pity would not sway his judgment.

Major Smith states that, on July 1, he was in the service of the United States and in a foreign country, under the dominion of Spain, and that a court-martial, or court of inquiry in the State of New York has no jurisdiction over him for any acts of omission or commission alleged against him at that time.

NO FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING YET.

Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, said yesterday that no meeting had yet been called of the Senate Finance Committee, of which he is chairman. The committee is to meet with the House Republican Caucus Committee, which was recently in session at Atlantic City, to prepare a monetary bill to be presented to the next Congress. Senator Aldrich said that he did not know any soon he would call a meeting of his colleagues.

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BROTHERS DIE AT THE SAME TIME.

JOHN AND SAMUEL WILMOT SUCCUMB TO HEART TROUBLE AT THEIR HOMES IN NEW-YORK AND NEWCASTLE, CANADA.

John and Samuel Wilmot, aged brothers and men of importance, died within a few minutes of each other yesterday, both from heart trouble. John Wilmot died at his home, No. 211 West Seventy-ninth-st., this city, and Samuel Wilmot died in his home, at Newcastle, Canada. John Wilmot was in his eighty-first year, and had been ill about a month. Samuel was in his seventh-seventh year, and had been ill about a month also. A son of John Wilmot was to send a message yesterday to his uncle at Newcastle, when he received a telegram announcing the death of Samuel.

John Wilmot had been more than forty-five years a member of the Produce Exchange. He retired about fifteen years ago. He was born in Newcastle, Canada, where his brother died. He leaves four daughters and a son. His funeral will be held at Newcastle, N. Y., on Saturday afternoon.

B. AND O. BY'S COAL LANDS.

LARGE TRACT IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA SECURED—BRANCH ROAD TO BE BUILT.

Pittsburg, May 17 (Special).—Ex-Congressman E. F. Robbins, counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio at Greenburg, has closed a deal for three thousand acres of coal lands in Westmoreland county, near Irwin. Engineers of the railroad are surveying for a proposed branch, to run from Guffey station, twenty-five miles from Pittsburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio main line, to the coal property. The purchase price was \$300,000. The branch road will cost \$100,000.

The tract is in the Pennsylvania Railroad's field, and it appears as if the Baltimore and Ohio is to buy it at a low price. It is not known that the company owns any other coal lands. The Westmoreland Coal Company owns considerable land along the Baltimore and Ohio, and the shipments to Baltimore and the export trade have been enormous. The coal with a high coal seam is used to a great extent along the coast in gas-making.

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