New-York Tribune.

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STATEMENT FROM MR. MOSS

ENLIGHTENMENT FROM THE CONTUMACY OF TAMMANY WITNESSES.

EVIDENCE OF THE TRUTH OF CHARGES ABOUT THE STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS—THE TAX DEPARTMENT ON THE RACK.

Frank Moss, the chief counsel to the Mazet Investigating Committee, prior to the calling of witnesses yesterday morning, made a public statement bearing upon the insolent behavior of Captain Price on the day before and upon the conduct of the greater number of the city officials who have appeared before the committee. In the minds of those who have followed the proceedings of the committee closely Mr. Moss hit the right nail on the head when he asserted that the contumacy which had been manifested by one witness after another was the outcome of an organized attempt to defeat the purpose for which the committee was appointed. So far as he was personally concerned Mr. Moss said he cared little for the abuse which had been heaped upon him. He had many times refused to resent direct insults offered to him by witnesses, because they exhibited in their conduct and in their actions the truth of the general accusations which had been made against them. He considered that what the witnesses to whom he referred had said and done was of the strongest kind of illuminative testimony, showing the conditions which have been alleged to exist.

"I venture to say," he remarked, "that no legislative committee has ever sat in this city or in any other city in this State and received the abuse, both as members of the committee and as counsel, or has ever been treated with the impertinence and impudence by witnesses, or with so much concentrated opposition as this. And I think it is a proper thing to bunch all that class of testimony together in our minds and see what it has shown and what it leads to. It shows that we, as a committee and as counsel—and I make this statement after consultation with my associate—it appears already that we stand against an organized condition in our attempt to develop the facts."

Referring directly to Captain Price, Mr. Moss pointed out that his conduct evidently proceeded from concert with others. Questions the simplest, the plainest and the most gentlemanly possible had been put to the Captain, and he, instead of answering them, turned about and began a tirade against counsel, which, even if true, Mr. Moss said, was of no consequence whatever. Counsel said it was not necessary to defend himself against the accusations of one who had so thoroughly demonstrated his browbeating and bullying characteristics on the stand. Nevertheless, he proposes to call Captain Price again to-day to substantiate the charge that counsel was guilty of subornation of perjury.

ENTITLED TO RESPECT.

"Now, Mr. Chairman," Mr. Moss finally said, in a tone of warning, "we are entitled to respectful treatment. This committee represents one of the three great branches of our State government. There is no tribunal that is entitled to more respect and that is more dignified under the law than this body that sits here. We owe it to ourselves; we owe it to the community, having sufficiently illuminated this condition, now to hold the witnesses to a strict line. The defiance of this committee had its beginning yesterday; its progress, its full flower in the testimony of Captain Price, and its consummation last night. You will see that what I have said proceeds not from a disposition to talk, but from a disposition to warn this committee of what we are against and a disposition to protect myself and those who are working for me."

Dr. O'Sullivan frequently interrupted Mr. Moss while he was making his statement. Once in the most offensive manner he asked if it was the purpose of the committee to receive the "bold and unqualified statements of the counsel who yesterday was accused by a witness on the stand of having committed a crime and who has not yet answered that accusation." Angry at the effrontery of Dr. O'Sullivan, who is privileged to appear in the proceedings only upon the sufferance of the committee, Mr. Moss asked that he should be excluded from the committee's work henceforth. He said that unless he could be freed from Dr. O'Sullivan's interruptions he must retire from the investigation. Mr. Mazet rebuked Dr. O'Sullivan, and said that Mr. Moss's standing and reputation in the community were too fixed to need defending. Thereupon the incident was allowed to drop.

The committee was subjected again yesterday to another indignity from Captain Price. In order to secure his attendance to-day an employe of the committee was sent to serve Price with a subpœna. The official found the captain at one of the piers at the Battery yesterday afternoon just before the parade began. When the man attempted to serve him, Price shouted, according to the evidence given by the subpœna-server, "Get away from here, you crook, or I will throw you off the dock!" Price's attitude and that of his roundsman, Loring, was so threatening that the official was forced to hurry away without serving the captain.

SHEEHY DODGES QUESTIONS.

The greater part of yesterday's sessions was devoted to investigating the methods of the Tax Department. It has come to be generally believed by taxpayers that assessments are not made upon any sound or equitable basis, but upon the caprice of the deputy tax commissioners, and further that the Department is used to punish political opponents and to reward friendships. The evidence adduced yesterday went far to justify this belief. Edward C. Sheehy, a Tax Commissioner, stated that there had been an increase in tax valuations in this borough since 1897 of $327,000,000, but that that increase was made to equalize the values in all the boroughs. Beyond that, however, Mr. Sheehy knew very little. He appeared to know hardly anything of the details of the work of his Department, and persistently dodged questions as to the reasons for the enormous increase of tax values made by the present administration. When asked to explain the inconsistency of some houses in a particular street being more heavily taxed than before and others having their assessments reduced, he found refuge in a long, wordy "explanation" entirely foreign to the inquiry put to him, and when Mr. Moss at last would pin him down to a particular point he would refer counsel to the deputies who made the valuations.

Mr. Moss read a long list of breweries and property of brewers, and of concert halls and gambling houses, showing in most cases that no increase in valuations had been made. Mr. Sheehy was equally at sea when Mr. Moss sought to ascertain why Commissioner Sexton's house had been decreased in valuation while other houses in the same street had been increased as high as 57 per cent.

Thomas L. Feitner, president of the Tax Board, was next called, and produced a statement of the increase of salaries he had made in his Department. From this statement Mr. Moss showed that Mr. Feitner's sister-in-law, Miss Moore, received a large salary as private

(Continued on third page.)

GOOD TREASURY SHOWING.

A SURPLUS OF OVER $4,000,000 IN MAY—DECREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Washington, June 1.—The monthly comparative statement of the Government's receipts and expenditures for May shows the total receipts to have been $44,786,013, against $30,074,818 for May, 1898. The disbursements amounted to $40,513,004, against $47,849,909 for May last year, leaving a surplus for the month of $4,273,009.

The receipts from customs last month amounted to $18,367,906, a gain as compared with May, 1898, of nearly $5,000,000. From internal revenue they were $23,720,729, a gain of about $9,200,000. Miscellaneous receipts were $2,697,377, a gain of $581,000.

For the eleven months of the present fiscal year the receipts were $469,089,829, a gain as compared with the corresponding period last year of over $98,000,000. The disbursements in the last eleven months amounted to $573,709,972, against $595,523,105 for the corresponding period last year.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business on May 31 the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,168,891,407, a decrease as compared with last month of $3,695,857. This is accounted for by an increase in the cash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt	$1,046,048,730
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,218,350
Debt bearing no interest	889,208,420
Total	$1,936,475,500

This amount, however, does not include $555,517,613 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury held for their redemption. The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

Gold	$261,201,427
Silver	508,110,172
Paper	46,605,783
Bonds, deposits in National bank depositories, disbursing officers' balances, etc.	82,149,681
Total	$898,067,063

Against this there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $630,482,969, leaving a net cash balance in the Treasury of $267,584,094.

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows the total circulation of National bank notes on May 31 to have been $342,064,554, a decrease for the month of $649,779 and an increase for the year of $14,451,709. The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $306,305,954, a decrease for the month of $1,660,333, and an increase for the year of $10,150,019. The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $35,758,600, an increase for the month of $1,010,553, and an increase for the year of $4,301,690. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $336,600,310, and to secure public deposits of $71,172,940.

The monthly report of the Director of the Mint shows that the total coinage at the United States mints in May, 1899, was $7,804,566, as follows:

Gold	$4,803,400
Silver	2,879,416
Minor coins	121,750

The number of standard dollars coined was 2,214,000.

TRANSVAAL'S CURT REPLIES.

Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, June 1.—Among the most important points that President Paul Krüger, of the Transvaal Republic, and Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner for South Africa, will have to discuss at their conference here in regard to the demands of the Outlanders, will be the question of the dynamite monopoly, under which the Outlanders are groaning, and which the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, has used his utmost endeavors to remedy. A Blue Book on the subject, issued to-night, shows that matters in this connection have practically reached a deadlock.

The Blue Book opens with a letter from Mr. Chamberlain, dated January 13, reviewing the whole question and protesting that the monopoly was inconsistent with the London Convention. To this the Transvaal Government replied, under date of March 9, controverting the arguments of Mr. Chamberlain, and stating that Her Majesty's Government was not entitled to a protest.

Mr. Chamberlain on April 21, however, renewed the British protest, adding that Her Majesty's Government reserved its rights. In answer to this the Transvaal Government replied on May 22 with two curt sentences to the effect that it abided with the views expressed in its communication of March 9.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S RELEASE PREDICTED.

ANNOUNCEMENT THAT SHE WILL SOON BE FREE OWING TO MR. CHOATE'S REPRESENTATIONS.

London, June 2.—"The Daily Chronicle" announces that Mrs. Florence Maybrick is likely to be liberated shortly, as the result of the pressure brought to bear by Joseph H. Choate, United States Ambassador, in favor of reopening the case.

ANTI-STRIKE BILL BEFORE REICHSTAG.

PROVISIONS MODIFIED—NOT LIKELY TO BE PASSED IN PRESENT FORM.

Berlin, June 1.—It was learned this afternoon that the Reichstag to-day received, contrary to expectations, the Anti-Strike bill. Its provisions are now less stringent than the Emperor at first intended. The measure provides that whoever threatens forcibly to prevent persons from going to work will be sentenced to a maximum of a year's imprisonment. Where there are extenuating circumstances a fine of 1,000 marks will be imposed.

The same punishment will be meted out to those who threaten a boycott to compel employers or employes to desist from work or who, in a lockout, try to force employers or employes to yield to their demands, or whoever threatens to maltreat or otherwise molest non-strikers.

The bill is not likely to pass before the adjournment of the Reichstag, and it is not likely to pass at all in its present shape.

DANISH STEAMER WRECKED.

THE ORION GOES ASHORE NEAR CAPE RACE—PASSENGERS RESCUED WITH DIFFICULTY.

St. John's, N. F., June 1.—The Danish steamer Orion, Captain Callesen, from New-York on May 27 for Copenhagen, carrying a general cargo of flour, pork, poultry and grain, with a crew of forty-five men, besides twenty shipwrecked seamen going as passengers by her, went ashore this morning at daybreak at Fresh Water Point, seven miles west of Cape Race, and became a total wreck.

A dense fog was prevailing at the time, and the ship struck while going at full speed, crushing in her fore compartment and tearing out her bottom. The crew and passengers escaped with great difficulty, but without serious injury, being hoisted up the cliff by coast fishermen. The Orion lies filled with water to her second cargo. What is above water is likely to be saved.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN CHILI.

Santiago, Chili, June 1.—A political upheaval has taken place here. The Liberals have united and will bring about the fall of the Conservative Government.

MARTIAL LAW IN NICARAGUA REPEALED.

Managua, Nicaragua, June 1.—President Zelaya has issued a decree removing Eastern Nicaragua from the operation of martial law.

MAY ACCEPT JAMAICA'S TERMS.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 1.—The Reciprocity delegation sails for the United States on Tuesday. The scope of the Commission is restricted to representing Jamaica's position and securing the best possible terms. The delegates have not the power to enter into an agreement, owing to the proviso of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, that the project cannot be entertained should there be an appreciable loss of revenue involved under the new tariff. Nevertheless, the public is confident that in view of the positive alternative of Canadian annexation the United States will accept Jamaica's terms as the only means of retaining the West Indian trade.

FINANCIER BEATEN BY AMERICAN.

Johannesburg, June 1.—One of the leading financiers here, a man named Eckstein, was assaulted at the Standard Bank by Thomas Regan, an American, who struck him in the face with a whip and with his fist, smashed Eckstein's eyeglasses and threw him to the ground. Regan, before he was overpowered, resisted desperately and again struck Eckstein, after having been arrested. The affair has caused a great sensation here.

Delightful West Point, Newburgh or Poughkeepsie excursions daily, except Sunday, by ALBANY DAY LINE. Ideal for Saturday trips. See advertising columns.—Advt.

PATY DE CLAM IN PRISON.

PLACED UNDER ARREST IN CONNECTION WITH DREYFUS CASE.

SUPPOSED TO BE IMPLICATED IN FORGERIES—TAKEN TO CHERCHE-MIDI.

Paris, June 2, 1 a. m.—Lieutenant-Colonel du Paty de Clam, seriously implicated by the recent proceedings before the Court of Cassation as the probable instigator of some of the forgeries that have figured in the Dreyfus affair, was placed under arrest at 7:30 last evening (Thursday), and taken to the Cherche-Midi Military Prison.

The officer sent to arrest him visited his house thrice before he found him, and declined to give any information as to why the arrest was made.

The "Libre Parole," anti-Dreyfusite, publishes a letter this morning from Du Paty de Clam to the Minister of War, M. Krantz, protesting against "the attacks of which I am the victim," and claiming the right to be permitted to prosecute his calumniators, or, as an alternative, asking "the favor of a trial by some court or other."

DREYFUS NOT YET ON HIS WAY HOME.

Colon, Colombia, June 1.—The French steamer Lafayette, Captain de Chapelin, from St. Nazaire, France, May 9, for Colon, by way of Fort-de-France, Martinique, French West Indies, arrived here to-day. It has been ascertained that Dreyfus is not on board.

The Cayenne steamer, on which he will presumably leave French Guiana, touches successively at Surinam (Dutch Guiana), Demerara (British Guiana), Trinidad, St. Lucia and Fort-de-France, where she will connect, in the customary course, on June 10, with the Lafayette returning to France.

It is improbable that the French Government, in taking Dreyfus back for a new trial, would send him so far west as Colon, although a report to this effect was circulated here.

According to a dispatch from Paris on May 12, the "Petit Bleu" that day announced that ten members of the Republican Guard and four gendarmes had left St. Nazaire on the previous Tuesday, on board the Lafayette, to form an escort to bring Dreyfus back to France, and that his return might be expected by the end of June.

PROOF OF ESTERHAZY'S GUILT.

London, June 2.—The Rome correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says: Lieutenant-Colonel Panizzardi (military attaché of the Italian Embassy in Paris when Dreyfus was condemned) informs me that the Italian Embassy always knew that Esterhazy wrote the bordereau."

MORNARD'S SPEECH IN COURT.

Paris, June 1.—The Court of Cassation, at noon to-day, resumed hearing the arguments in the application for a revision of the Dreyfus case. The same audience as on the previous days of the hearing was present, but the rest of the Palace of Justice was deserted.

Maitre Mornard, counsel for Mme. Dreyfus, resumed his speech.

The address was largely a rethreshing of straw already thoroughly threshed out by MM. Ballot-Beaupré and Manau. He warmly eulogized the report of M. Ballot-Beaupré and applauded the conclusions arrived at by M. Manau.

The counsel for Mme. Dreyfus concluded with protesting against the idea that even for the sake of the honor of the army might should dominate over right. He said the army itself was thirsting for honor and justice to be rendered, and he pointed out that the army could not be dishonored by the acknowledgment that a judicial error had been committed. He then said:

"I am awaiting your verdict, believing it will prove to be the blessed dawn which will throw upon our beloved country the light of concord and truth."

The President of the Court then announced that decision would be given at one of the approaching sessions of the court. It is generally surmised that this means decision will be rendered on Saturday, at the opening of the sitting of the court.

SUICIDE OF MISS DARCHE.

FORMER SUPERINTENDENT OF BLACKWELL'S ISLAND TRAINING SCHOOL SHOOTS HERSELF IN LONDON.

London, June 1.—Miss Louise Darche (not Miss O'Neil, as telegraphed yesterday), the Canadian nurse who shot herself with a pistol yesterday morning at the Hotel Metropole, died this morning. She was forty years old, and lived at Yonkers, N. Y. Overstudy is said to have unbalanced her mind. Miss O'Neil, her companion, came from New-York to take her back, owing to the mental trouble from which Miss Darche was suffering. Miss Darche left all the money she had, about $200, to a friend with whom she was living in London.

The suicide was evidently premeditated. She left a letter saying that her projected removal to New-York, under the care of Mrs. T. U. G. Whitt and Miss O'Neil, had preyed upon her mind.

Louise Darche was born in Ontario, and was about forty-five years old. She was a graduate of the Bellevue Training School for Nurses, in this city, and in January, 1888, was made superintendent of the Training School for Nurses on Blackwell's Island. She held that place until the autumn of 1897, and she helped to increase the efficiency of the school. The elimination of politics in the selection of nurses was a result of her efforts, her friends say.

In the beginning Miss Darche's work was confined to the wards for women, but there she brought about such improvements that the scope of her work was extended to the wards for men. During her stay at Blackwell's Island she was much interested in promulgating a plan by which graduated nurses should receive certificates, but her health began to fail, and she could not devote the time to it that she desired.

Mrs. Darche is described by those who knew her as having been a woman of tremendous energy and sincerity, who combined sympathy with tact and judgment. She left the training school on account of failing health, and was succeeded by Miss Dianah C. Kimber. Miss Kimber afterward joined Miss Darche in London, and was with her at the time of her death.

Miss Darche had the reputation of being one of the best trained nurses in the country. It was in the summer of 1897 that her health broke down completely, and after a short stay at Dr. Weir Mitchell's she went abroad. There she visited Florence Nightingale. She came back later for a short while, spending most of the time in Canada. She again went to England last April. Friends in this city say that her suicide was undoubtedly due to the nervous strain resulting from overwork and ill health. Miss Darche was a sister-in-law of J. B. Somerset, proprietor of "The Manitoba Free Press" of Winnipeg.

Persons who have read F. Marion Crawford's romance "Marion Darche" will be interested to learn that the author visited Blackwell's Island while Miss Darche was there, and, being much impressed with the nurse, combined her family name with his own Christian name, to form the title of the story and the name of its heroine.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR.

Governor Roosevelt had no conference with Republican organization leaders yesterday, although he was in the city all day. He was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the afternoon long enough to step into a hat store on the ground floor and buy a new straw hat, but he did not see Senator Platt. He went out in Broadway and took a short look at the police parade, and then walked away. He attended a private dinner last evening. This morning he probably will have breakfast with Senator Platt. In the afternoon he will start for the State Camp at Peekskill with Squadron A.

OPERATION ON LOCKE RICHARDSON.

Berlin, June 1.—Locke Richardson, the elocutionist and dramatic reader, underwent an abdominal operation yesterday at the hands of Professor Bergmann, as a last resort to save his life. A malignant cancerous tumor was partly removed, but he is not expected to survive. The wife of Mr. Richardson is a guest of Mrs. Andrew D. White.

OHIO REPUBLICANS MEET.

SPEECHES AT STATE CONVENTION FOR HARMONY.

PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION AGAINST SENATOR HANNA'S CANDIDATE—ALL FOR THE ADMINISTRATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Columbus, Ohio, June 1.—In the preliminary organization of the Republican State Convention to-day Senator Hanna and his forces lost control. This is not an Administration defeat, as the contest was not on the line of opposition to the President and his National policy. The struggle was over the selection of the Committee on Credentials, which is dominated by a combination of the Daugherty, Cox and Kurtz factions, and will greatly benefit the former. Mr. Daugherty, however, is a stanch Administration man, and a warm supporter of President McKinley.

The advantage gained in the preliminary organization, while enhancing the chances of Daugherty, does not by any means make certain his nomination. He secured control with the aid of others, and the agreement extended only to the organization of the committee. At least one party to it—the Cox influence—will not, from present indications, continue the agreement beyond the point now reached, and thus Daugherty will be forced to draw strength from other sources. Cox's special concern is to retain control of political affairs in Cincinnati, and for this reason, he declines to vote for any candidate personally objectionable to Mr. Hanna. This policy will preclude him from supporting Daugherty in the convention proper.

Despite the apparent temporary advantage gained by his most formidable opponent, Judge Nash's support is standing loyally by him, and the probabilities point to his nomination in the end. Mr. Hanna's forces are not discouraged at the backset, and this will almost certainly be the result, unless the Cox influence can be brought to the support of Daugherty. The latter is making one of the gamest fights ever witnessed in Ohio. He steadfastly refuses to enter into any combination beyond the control of the committee, and the efforts to unite the opposing factions upon him come absolutely from the Kurtz contingent and others who desire the defeat of the candidate presented by Senator Hanna.

Daugherty, who is one of the youngest men to make the contest for a Governorship nomination in this State, declares he will win or lose on his own merits. If any faction wants to nominate him it must cast its vote without any agreement, and if successful under these conditions the victory will belong solely to himself and friends. If defeated on the policy he alone will be responsible. This positive stand is gaining friends for Daugherty. In a speech this afternoon he declared that he had no fight with any Republican of Ohio, unless it be some man who forgets that the people rule and the delegates should select the candidate for Governor. He would battle with any one attempting to dictate the nomination.

Senator Foraker has taken up the cause of Lieutenant-Governor Jones, and several conferences have been held with a view of uniting all the scattering vote in opposition to Mr. Hanna. This would be acceptable to Cox and most of the others, but Daugherty will not at this time yield. The Lieutenant-Governor comes from Mahoning County, adjoining the home county of President McKinley, and it is understood he would be acceptable to the Chief Executive. The effort to bring him more prominently into the contest has not met with a spontaneous uprising of the delegates.

At a late hour to-night all of the candidates are hopeful, and positively no one has assurance of the nomination. Mr. Hanna may yet succeed in nominating his man. But failing in this, Daugherty or some other aspirant absolutely friendly to the President will be selected. The McKinley sentiment is overwhelming and would almost instantly sweep out of sight any candidate unfriendly to the President's interests. The opening session of the convention was held at 4 o'clock this afternoon, the business being confined to the preliminary organization. The features of the session were the speeches of the State chairman, Cyrus Huling; Congressman Kerr, the temporary chairman; Senators Foraker and Hanna and Governor Bushnell, who were called for by the delegates. All urged harmony of action, and Senators Foraker and Hanna were especially emphatic on this point.

DETAILS OF OHIO CONVENTION.

STRONG SPEECH OF CONGRESSMAN KERR—THE COMMITTEES APPOINTED—NOMINATION EXPECTED TO-DAY.

Columbus, Ohio, June 1.—The Republican State Convention assembled shortly after 4 o'clock and adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning so as to allow the committees to meet to-night.

The auditorium in which the convention met has a seating capacity of 6,000, and standing room was in demand. The factional contest attracted the largest attendance from the different counties that ever attended an Ohio convention.

Cyrus Huling, chairman of the State Central Committee, called the convention to order. There were demonstrations when Senators Hanna and Foraker entered the hall. The Rev. S. S. Palmer offered prayer, after which Chairman Huling in part said:

"The Republicans of Ohio are deeply in earnest this year. They feel that the prosperity of the country, the expansion of our commerce and the honor of the flag they love depend upon the indorsement of William McKinley this year by the triumphant election of the candidates nominated at this convention, and his renomination and re-election next year to the high place he now holds. The people love McKinley for his kindly ways, his firmness in action, his wisdom in council, and they love his policy because they have seen it revive industry, awaken confidence and restore the honor of the flag.

"As a corollary to this the Republicans of Ohio demand that the voice of faction shall be stilled. The success of the party and its principles at the polls is a thousandfold more important to them than the success of any man. Let the people untrammelled decide public questions and elect their candidates, and they will decide aright.

"I believe I know the sentiment of the Republicans of Ohio in this matter, and if I should utter the prayer that is at this moment uppermost in their minds, it would be a prayer that those here assembled should by no act or word put in jeopardy the prosperity of this land or the glory of the flag, but that all may be so done that when this convention adjourns it shall be the firm resolution of every Republican here and throughout Ohio to triumphantly elect the ticket here nominated."

Mr. Huling was cheered at every mention of the name of McKinley. Mr. Huling announced that the State Committee had selected the following temporary organization: Chairman, W. S. Kerr, of Mansfield; secretary, E. L. Lampson, of Ashtabula, and sergeant-at-arms, Frederick Bader, of Cincinnati.

SPEECH OF CONGRESSMAN KERR.

Congressman Kerr, the temporary chairman, spoke in part as follows:

The keynote of the campaign we are about to enter has been sounded already in Washington and in Columbus, in the patriotism and heroism of the Administration of President McKinley and in the wisdom and honesty and business of the administration of Governor Bushnell.

Upon the record of these two splendid Republican administrations, at the end of this campaign, we shall win a Republican victory for the Republican party. The present National Administration began under circumstances and conditions most unauspicious. Four years of Democratic rule had bankrupted the National Treasury and increased by many millions the public debt. The money standard of the Nation was threatened with overthrow, and chaos reigned in the American financial world. Our

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THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST.

HOPKINS APPARENTLY LOSING STRENGTH, WHILE HENDERSON IS GAINING.

Chicago, June 1 (Special).—When the Illinois Congressmen meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-morrow Mr. Hopkins's boom may undergo further diminishment, because some of the Representatives from the country districts may ask for a new deal. Several of them were not originally Hopkins men and were only persuaded to attach themselves to the Aurora man's fortunes because they found that it was the desire of a majority of their colleagues.

At the time, too, that Hopkins was first brought out as a candidate he was apparently a great deal stronger than at present. He appeared to possess elements of strength which his managers believed would attract the favorable consideration of a great many Republican Congressmen, especially those from States adjacent to Illinois. The developments of the campaign have been in a contrary direction. The States adjacent to Illinois have without a single exception thus far proved to be hostile to Mr. Hopkins. Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota and probably Ohio have failed to give him any support. His only organized backing comes from the Illinois delegation.

The progress of the Henderson boom is a source of amazement to the managers of Mr. Hopkins's campaign. It has grown so fast and under such extraordinary circumstances that they think it has had the active support of agents of the Administration and others who are interested in the success of Mr. Sherman, of New-York. One of Mr. Hopkins's friends said to-day that the Sherman promoters must look out if they do not want to be consumed by the fire which they started in the rear of Mr. Hopkins.

CONGRESSMAN PAYNE ON HIS CHANCES.

HIS CANVASS HAS BEEN HURT, HE SAYS, BY THE DIVISION IN NEW-YORK.

Congressman Sereno E. Payne was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, and seemed to be inclined to think that his canvass for the Speakership of the House of Representatives had been a failure, in view of the boom for Congressman David B. Henderson, of Iowa. "The reports show," he said, "that Mr. Henderson will receive the votes of the ten Republican Representatives from Wisconsin, seven from Minnesota and fifteen from Ohio, which, added to the eleven from his own State, make forty-three votes. His friends have been declaring that he has eighty-four votes pledged to him. There are 185 Republican votes in the House, and ninety-three would be a majority. My canvass has been hurt, of course, by the division in New-York, some of the Republican Representatives here having declared for Mr. Sherman."

Mr. Payne will go to Washington in a few days. Senator Platt said last evening that the Republican Congressmen of New-York State probably would get together in a few days and decide upon supporting either Mr. Payne or Mr. Sherman. He did not appear to think that the election of Mr. Henderson as Speaker was assured.

OHIO MEN FOR HENDERSON FOR SPEAKER.

Chicago, June 1.—A special dispatch to "The Record" from Columbus, Ohio, says that the fifteen Republican members of Congress from Ohio last night at an informal conference determined to cast a unanimous vote for David B. Henderson, of Iowa, for Speaker of the next House.

GOV. JONES SEEKING TO BE A SENATOR.

Little Rock, Ark., June 1.—Governor D. W. Jones has announced himself a candidate for the seat in the United States Senate now held by Senator Berry.

BRUTALITY TO PRISONERS.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH CONSULS INTERFERE AT BLUEFIELDS.

New-Orleans, June 1 (Special).—According to advices which reached this city to-night from Nicaragua on May 27, General Torres, the inquisitor, left Bluefields for Managua, taking with him sixty-five prisoners. All are charged with treason, and there exists no doubt as to their fate. They will be shot. These men are all small planters of the Rama District, and are said to be of the best native element. The day they left Bluefields, their guards, a company of Zelayan soldiers, gave an exhibition of brutality by clubbing their prisoners with the butts of their muskets and kicking in face and body those who had been knocked down. These outrages were perpetrated in the presence of large crowds, in which were wives and daughters of the victims. So outrageous did the half-drunken soldiers behave, that the American and British consuls at last stepped in and made them call a halt. A meeting is now being held at Managua to frame another new tariff for the Mosquito Coast.

FRUIT WAR IN NICARAGUA.

BOTH BLUEFIELDS BANANA COMPANY AND THE TRUST AFTER PLANTATIONS.

New-Orleans, June 1 (Special).—Mr. Sarsby, the American consular agent at Bluefields, Nicaragua, reached this city to-night with information regarding the new fruit combinations, which, the Consul says, are turning matters upside down in Central America. The Banana Trust, he says, has just put on a line of steamers to run between Bluefields and New-Orleans, has opened important offices in Bluefields, and at the present time a steamer is on the way from Bocas del Toro to Bluefields with a complete banana-shipping outfit for the trust terminals. Both the Bluefields Banana Company and the trust people are at work buying banana plantations in the district, and the bidding has become so active that prices are going skyward, and the banana district is assuming the appearance of a frontier mining region in boom times.

The Bluefields company people have, however, worked a clever dodge by buying, as was recently reported in The Tribune, over a hundred plantations on the Rama River. These plantations are, it appears, all actual river-bank plantations, and the trust is now finding it difficult to buy any except back plantations, which have difficult access to loading points on the river. The merchants of Bluefields are much excited over the fruit war and predict important events both political and commercial before the matter is settled. It is said that political influence with the Zelayan Government will be a great factor in the struggle.

INCREASE OF WAGES IN CHICAGO.

FOR THIRTY THOUSAND EMPLOYES ADVANCES FROM 5 TO 30 PER CENT.

Chicago, June 1 (Special).—Chicago concerns manufacturing machinery of all kinds, having thirty thousand employes, have given their men an increase in wages recently, amounting all the way from 5 to 30 per cent. The following table gives the number of men employed by some of the concerns and the percentage of increase in wages that has been recently made:

	Employes.	P.c.
National Tube Works	8,000	.30
McCormick Harvesting Machine Company	7,000	.05
Deering Harvester Company	6,500	.05
Crane Company	3,000	.10
National Malleable Casting Company	2,000	.10
Gath Iron Works	400	.05@.10
Webster Manufacturing Company	400	.10
Link Belt Machinery Company	350	.08
M. C. Bullock Manufacturing Company	175	.10
A. Plamondon Manufacturing Company	200	.10
Charles F. Elms Engineering Company	100	.08
Kelly, Maus & Co.	100	.10

The above table does not include all the concerns that have made increases. Many of the firms do not care to make public the extent of wage increases they have made.

All Pullman Sleepers for Tampa via Plant System, connecting with Steamships for Havana, now run to Jacksonville.—Advt.

THE CLARK BABY FOUND.

DISCOVERED AT A FARMHOUSE NEAR SLOATSBURG, ROCKLAND COUNTY.

TAKEN THERE LAST WEEK BY A WOMAN NAMED JENNIE WILSON—CROWDS IN FRONT OF THE CLARK HOUSE WHEN THE CHILD WAS BROUGHT BACK.

Marion Clark, the eighteen-months-old daughter of Arthur W. Clark, of No. 159 East Sixty-fifth-st., who was kidnapped on May 21 while she was in Central Park with Carrie Jones, a nurse girl recently employed by the family, was found yesterday afternoon alive and well at the farmhouse of Frank Oakey, two miles south of Sloatsburg, N. Y., and eight miles from Garnerville, N. Y., in Rockland County. Sloatsburg is near West Haverstraw. The little one is now safe at home. A woman, who said she was Mrs. Jennie Wilson, and who was accompanied by a man, called at the farmhouse in the early part of last week. The man was thought to be the woman's husband. Mrs. Wilson told Oakey that she wanted board for the little girl for the summer, and both the woman and Marion were received there as boarders. They were found near the farmhouse yesterday by Deputy Sheriff William H. Charlston, of Sloatsburg, who had been informed by Mrs. Ida B. Carey, postmistress of St. John's, that she

MARION CLARK.

The kidnapped child, who was restored to her parents yesterday.

had seen a child who answered to the description of the missing Marion Clark. Charlston arrested Mrs. Wilson on a warrant, and took her and the child before Justice of the Peace Isaac Herbert, of West Haverstraw. Mrs. Wilson made a confession. The man thought to be Mrs. Wilson's husband was later arrested.

Mr. Clark, the baby's father, went to Garnerville yesterday afternoon and brought his child back to this city. A coach, in which were Mr. Clark, tightly clasping Marion to his breast; Captain McClusky, the chief of detectives, and Chief Devery, drove up to the house in which Mr. Clark lives about 10:30 o'clock last night. A crowd, estimated at two thousand persons, was in front of the house at the time. While the father carried the child into the house the people in the street cheered vociferously. Captain McClusky and Chief Devery, assisted by a squad of policemen, had a hard time getting the father through the crowd. The curious people remained a long time in front of the house after the child reached home, and cheered continuously.

THE SEARCH FOR THE CHILD.

Arthur W. Clark, Marion's father, is employed by the Knight & Brown Publishing Company, in the Presbyterian Building, Fifth-ave. and Twentieth-st. His wife, who has been prostrated since the abduction of the child, employed Carrie Jones about a week before May 21, through an advertisement which she had put in a daily newspaper. The girl said she was from the country.

On Sunday, May 21, the nurse took the child Marion to Central Park in a baby carriage. Mr. Clark went to the Park a few minutes later for a walk, and found the baby carriage standing empty in one of the buildings near the menagerie. He made a search fo the nurse and baby, but could not find them. Then he reported the case to the police in the Arsenal.

When he arrived home at 3 o'clock he found that a boy had left a note with his wife, which said that the child was in safe hands, and would not be harmed if Mr. Clark kept quiet and did not inform the police or the newspapers. The boy who delivered the note said a woman had given it to him. He was arrested, but was afterward let go. A search of the nurse's effects showed that the note was written on a sheet of paper like some which was found in her satchel.

A general alarm was sent out for the nurse girl and the child, and since then the police force and many other persons have been hunting night and day for them.

A dispatch announcing the discovery of a little girl who was thought to be Marion Clark was sent from Sloatsburg to Captain McClusky early yesterday, with the request that one of his detectives be sent to the place in order to learn if the child was Marion Clark or not. Captain McClusky assigned Detective-Sergeant Herlihy to go to the place. Later in the day Detective-Sergeant Herlihy sent the following telegram: "Pretty certain we have Marion Clark at Garnerville. Will await further orders from you." This dispatch was soon followed by another one from Detective-Sergeant Herlihy bearing the news that the identification of Marion Clark was completed by Mrs. I. B. Carey. Sergeant Frank Morris, of the Central Office, and Mr. Clark, the father of Marion, were then on their way to West Haverstraw.

In the mean time Mrs. Wilson and Marion had been taken to Garnerville. Soon after Mr. Clark reached Garnerville word was received that the child was positively Marion Clark. The description of Mrs. Wilson did not tally, it was said, with that of Carrie Jones, the nurse girl. Marion had no hat; her clothing, which was partly the same as she wore when she was stolen, was much soiled, and her shoes looked greatly worn. Mrs. Wilson represented herself to be the mother of Marion. She is reported to be the daughter of Mrs. J. J. McNally, of Goshen, N. Y., to whom she wrote after her arrest a letter in which she explained her plight.

The news that Marion Clark had been found spread quickly among the residents of Sloatsburg, and Garnerville, and many towns and villages near West Haverstraw. In a little while people from neighboring places began to arrive in large numbers at Garnerville and West Haverstraw, in order to get a glimpse of the child and the woman who had been arrested for abduction.

Mrs. Wilson said to Oakey soon after she and Marion were taken to board at the farmhouse that she had made arrangements with her hus-