

SIX B. R. T. INDICTMENTS.

Continued from first page.

Immediately upon the publication of these attacks and dissemination of these rumors. As the market price of the securities of the corporation must depend upon the belief of those holding or dealing in them that they are valuable, these constant and pressing attacks undoubtedly made a most depressing effect on the market. It is the duty of the innocent holders, powerless to protect themselves, to see that their property is not depreciated day by day by these novel and criminal methods.

FROM SEVERAL SOURCES.

In our opinion these deliberate and long continued attacks emanated from several sources, but from their very nature, namely, from anonymous circulars and word of mouth rumors, it has been impossible for this Grand Jury in every case to trace these rumors to their source. Some of the false rumors spread abroad have been circulated to unduly enhance the market price of stock, others to depress the stock of solvent corporations below their proper and normal market price. The statements referred to are not put forth as mere expressions of opinion, but purport to be based upon accurate inside information, and in numerous instances on downright statements of fact which are false and known to be false by the publishers and disseminators thereof.

We have no legal evidence of guilty participation by individuals in the attacks upon the securities which we have found, but we believe it our duty to call to the attention of the Court and the community this new and peculiar danger to the financial world, and to emphasize the fact that the circulation of false statements, rumors and intelligence tends to the value of stocks and securities, and is equally criminal, whether the object be to enhance or depress the price of the securities affected. We believe that the value of stocks and securities who are influential in the financial world should be aroused to the necessity of bringing the attention of the authorities to all instances of manipulation of the prices of stocks by such methods, and that the District Attorney in turn should make strenuous efforts to detect and punish such practices. A realization that detection and punishment will surely follow will be the best means of suppressing these insidious crimes, which threaten not only the interest of specific individuals, but also the general welfare of the community.

ARREST OF GOSLIN.

Justice Fursman discharged the jury after Foreman Bloomdale had finished reading the presentment, and complimented them on the work accomplished. The presentment was accompanied by the indictments mentioned. As told in yesterday's Tribune, Goslin was arrested in Philadelphia on Monday night. In that city yesterday Goslin's counsel asked for his discharge on the ground of mistaken identity. Goslin had shaved off his mustache. Detective Donaghy swore that Goslin had admitted his identity when the warrant was served. Goslin was committed, and later Judge Wilson refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus on short notice. The application will be heard again this morning in Philadelphia. Captain McCluskey went on to Philadelphia yesterday in company with Sergeant Stripp, with bench warrants for Goslin, who will face three indictments, one for felony and two for misdemeanor.

Harry J. Alexander, the second man to be arrested in a newspaper advertising agent at No. 11 Broadway, and lives at the Herald Square Hotel. He was arrested on Monday night while on his way home from the theatre with his wife. He was taken to Police Headquarters, where he was locked up for the night. When he was arraigned before Justice Fursman, his counsel, Frederick B. House, pleaded not guilty for him. Alexander was arrested on three indictments, one of which was for circulating false reports, which is a felony, and two for conspiracy, which is a misdemeanor. He was held for trial in bail of \$7,000, \$5,000 being required in the felony charge and \$1,000 each in the other two. He was committed to the Tombs.

Eugene L. Packer was arrested some time later by Detective Sergeant McNaught at the office of his counsel, Frederick B. House. Packer is single, and lives at No. 35 Winthrop-st., Brooklyn. His office address was given as No. 29 Broadway. He was arrested on two charges of misdemeanor, the indictments alleging conspiracy. Packer pleaded not guilty before Justice Fursman, and was held in \$1,000 bail on each charge. Bail was furnished by August J. De Kanstein, of No. 103 West Fifty-eighth-st., who scheduled property at No. 240 West Sixteenth-st., declaring it to be worth \$30,000 free and clear.

Charles Thomas Davis was arrested on three indictments, two alleging the circulation of false reports, or rumors, and one conspiracy, or misdemeanor. His bail was fixed at \$10,000, \$5,000 on each of the felony charges and \$1,000 for the misdemeanor. He was unable to obtain bail, and was committed to the Tombs.

DAVIS'S CAREER.

Davis is the Editor of "The Wall Street Review," and lives at No. 5 East Twenty-seventh-st. At the Waldorf-Astoria last month he got into a brawl with ex-Judge Vincent, of Chicago, who denounced Davis as a blackmailer. Mr. Vincent then told Mr. Boyd that Davis would have to be ejected from the hotel, or he (Vincent) would leave it. Davis brought \$10,000 for damages in the sum of \$100,000. Davis was heard of first in San Francisco, where he quarreled with "Sand Lots" Kearney. It is said that in San Francisco he was connected with a branch brokerage house in which James R. Keene was interested. He went to Washington, where he had a number of disputes with his creditors. From there he went to Chicago and began selling alleged mineral water. The quality of this was questioned in the courts.

He came to New-York three years ago and started "The Wall Street Review." He was soon arrested for extortion at the instance of Seymour Johnston & Co. He was bailed by a "bear" friend, and then he was arrested in New York in handing the stock of the transit company. There is said to be on the minutes of the Special Grand Jury a record of a sale of one hundred shares of Transit & Stratton 22 last for Davis's account through a well known bear firm. The next day was "panic" day.

Eugene L. Packer was found guilty in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, in December last, of using the mails for a scheme to defraud. Judge Thomas sentenced him to eighteen months in prison and to pay a fine of \$500. His counsel, Robert A. Ammon, got him released on \$10,000 bail, the bond being signed by Miss Clara E. Kellogg, of Syracuse.

Warner F. Allen was arrested in the Continental Hotel, Newark, last night. When arrested Allen telephoned to his partner, Ruskin, in New-York, who later came to Newark with Mr. Stoney, of the constabulary, and Stratton. Ruskin had two certified checks for \$5,000 each for bonds. The warrant called for \$2,500 bail.

Mr. Clarke yesterday received a number of notes of congratulation on the machine-like promptness with which indictments and arrests were brought about.

OREGON VIEW OF QUAY CASE.

SENATOR SIMON AGAINST ACCEPTING THE PENNSYLVANIA CLAIMANT'S CREDENTIALS.

Washington, March 4 (Special).—Senator Simon, of Oregon, made his first appearance to-day as a public speaker, with a lively argument against the acceptance of the recess appointment credentials offered by Mr. Quay. Mr. Simon comes from a State to which the right to make a similar appoint-

ment was emphatically denied two years ago. Mr. Quay and his colleague, Mr. Penrose, both taking part in that refusal. Now, according to Oregon logic, the two Pennsylvania Senators find themselves in a rather impossible situation, the one presenting a claim whose validity he repudiated in 1898, and the other, in order to champion his associate's title, announcing a change of view which does more credit to his good fellowship than to his logical consistency. Mr. Simon also vigorously repudiated the charges that Mr. Corbett in 1897 had prevented the Oregon Legislature from organizing and electing a Senator, a charge which Mr. Carter, of Missouri, had used to explain his own action in voting in 1898 to reject Mr. Corbett and in proposing to vote in 1899 to seat Mr. Quay.

REMEY RELIEVES WATSON.

A NEW COMMANDER FOR THE FLEET AT MANILA CHOSEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, March 6.—Rear Admiral George C. Remy has been ordered to command the Asiatic station in place of Rear Admiral John Crittenden Watson, relieved at his own request. In issuing the orders to-day Secretary Long made the following statement:

On account of the delicate condition of Admiral Watson's health, he has been authorized to transfer his flag to the Baltimore, which vessel is to be detached from the Asiatic Squadron and to proceed home by way of the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean Sea, stopping at such European ports as he deems proper, as was done in the case of Admiral Dewey. He will probably arrive in European waters some time during the summer, and may go to Northern Europe and visit the Paris Exposition. Rear Admiral Watson is regarded with great favor by the Department, and his services are thoroughly appreciated.

Rear-Admiral Watson went to Manila to relieve Admiral Dewey last summer, Captain Barker having command of the fleet as senior officer present from the Olympia's departure in May until Admiral Watson arrived in June. It is possible, in case Admiral Watson desires to leave Manila immediately, that Captain G. F. F. Wilde, of the Oregon, now No. 59 on the list of captains, will similarly assume command until Admiral Remy, who now commands the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., can reach Manila. Captain Wilde has been at Manila since May of last year, when he relieved Captain Barker of command of the Oregon, and he is thoroughly familiar with the great fleet of fifty vessels of all classes that now represent the Navy in the Western Pacific.

THE BALTIMORE COMING HERE.

It is the intention to send Captain McCormick, at present at the Washington Navy Yard, to the second in command of the Asiatic Station. While Admiral Remy remains on the flagship Brooklyn at Manila, Captain McCormick will take command of a division of the fleet to be assigned to duty on the Chinese coast. He will probably fly his flag from the Newark, as the Baltimore will not be available. She is coming to New-York, and will be rebuilt on the plans of the Philadelphia.

It is regarded as desirable that Admiral Remy should reach his post with the least possible delay, and he will probably sail from San Francisco before the end of the present month on an Army transport. He is an exceedingly popular officer among men of his rank, and his record is pronounced excellent by the naval authorities. He ranks Watson by two numbers and was originally selected as Dewey's successor a year ago, but there was a disposition to solace Watson for his disappointment in not attacking the coast of Spain with his Flying Squadron, after the destruction of Cervera's fleet, and Remy graciously stood aside and took the chance of getting the European Station revived. When it was decided last fall to send an admiral to the South Atlantic Remy had another opportunity, which he magnanimously surrendered to Schley. In the war with Spain no man in the service, except the naval bureau chiefs, did greater work for the Government than Remy, who commanded the naval base at Key West and kept the squadrons supplied on the blockading line. It was an obscure position, so far as popular knowledge of its prime importance went, but it was as essential to the successful conduct of the war as the brilliant achievements of Sampson and Dewey.

REASONS FOR WATSON'S RETURN.

There are many officers at the Navy Department who are satisfied that Admiral Watson's health alone would not have driven him to request permission to return home at this time. It is true that he suffers from an affection of the heart, but the fleet surgeon has never regarded this as dangerous, the Admiral being only fifty-seven years old, and the youngest officer of his grade in the Navy. It has been common gossip for several months that he has been subject to frequent annoyances by the bureaucracy in Washington, whose moving spirits imagine they know everything about the Philippines, because they have never been there. They are the same persons who were not at Santiago but knew all about it—to their own satisfaction. Recently they ordered Captain Thomas to command the Brooklyn, Admiral Watson put Thomas in command of the Olympia, and transferred Captain Forsyth to the flagship for obvious reasons, but to the intense dissatisfaction of the bureau strategists. They also accused Admiral Watson of allowing too much responsibility to youngsters in giving them independent commands of gunboats. Officers recently returned from Manila are enthusiastic in praise of the Admiral. Some of them regard him as too conservative, but all agree that the remarkable amount of good work he has secured from the men under his command, and the excellent condition of affairs on all the islands that have been under naval domination.

Captain Merrill Miller, who is No. 3 on the list of captains of the Navy, and who was until recently in command of the receiving ship Vermont at the New-York Navy Yard, will probably succeed Admiral Remy as commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

CANAL TREATY CONSIDERED.

SENATORS DAVIS, LODGE AND MORGAN TO CONFER ON THEIR REPORT.

Washington, March 6.—Senators Davis, Lodge and Morgan, constituting a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, were in consultation for some time to-day over the report to be made to the full committee on the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty for the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. The report makes no recommendations, but reviews the treaty carefully. The full committee will probably consider the treaty at its meeting to-morrow.

AN ELECTION CONTEST CONSIDERED.

THE HOUSE SPENDS THE DAY IN DISCUSSING THE ALDRICH-ROBBINS CASE.

Washington, March 6.—The House spent the entire day in consideration of the Aldrich-Robbins contested election case from the IVth Alabama District. Mr. Robbins, the sitting member, made a speech of an hour in his own behalf. The other speakers were Mr. Burkett, of Nebraska, in behalf of the contestant, and Messrs. Givyn, of New-York, and De Arment, of Missouri, for the contestant.

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FRENCH TREATY'S CHANCES

RATIFICATION DOUBTFUL, ACCORDING TO PRESENT APPEARANCES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, March 6.—Both the advocates and opponents of the French reciprocity treaty, which has been allowed to slumber for weeks, have suddenly become extremely active. It is not to say that the former have not been working zealously but quietly all the time in favor of ratification. It appears that several prominent representatives of business interests which would be favorably affected by the ratification of the convention have lately spent some time in the French capital assisting the friends of ratification there. These men arrived in Washington yesterday to assist in similar efforts here. One of them is Mr. Deering, of Chicago, a manufacturer of agricultural implements. They have been in close touch and cooperation with Special Commissioner Kasson, and also with Robert P. Porter, the Special Tariff Commissioner, who was called some weeks ago to assist Mr. Kasson.

Some of the Senators who are opposed to the treaty strongly question the propriety of some of the means resorted to by them bearing an official relation to the State Department, as Messrs. Kasson and Porter do, to influence the Senate in regard to this matter. A prominent and influential Senator of long experience said to-day that it was a new thing for him to find personal solicitation of Senators carried on by the official agents of that or any other Department in order to affect the result as to an important question of political and economic policy respecting which there was a sharp division of opinion in the ranks of the majority. The publication in a newspaper of arguments signed by Mr. Kasson and Mr. Porter, respectively, in favor of the treaty, considering their official position, will also be likely to excite unfavorable comment among the opponents of the treaty.

The question of the reference of the treaty to the Committee on Finance was considered in the meeting of that committee this morning, and it is understood, was affirmatively settled without any division on party lines. The convention relates to all and affects only that to a serious extent the revenue and protective provisions of the existing tariff, and therefore, it is contended, should receive the mature consideration of the committee which has jurisdiction of these subjects. The course it is pointed out, has been pursued in France, where the convention was referred to the Customs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, which accordingly recommended its ratification.

It was learned to-day that so far is the treaty from being unanimously favored by the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, that at least three of them—Senators Wolcott, Lodge and Foraker—are counted among its opponents, while one or two are regarded as zealous supporters of it. If this be true, the prospect of ratification is pretty gloomy.

CURRENCY BILL APPROVED

THE SENATE ADOPTS THE CONFERENCE REPORT BY A VOTE OF 44 TO 20.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, March 6.—The Senate passed the currency and bond refunding conference report this afternoon by a vote of 44 to 20. The vote on the passage of the Currency bill itself on February 15 was 46 to 29, so that to-day's division shows an apparent gain of one for the advocates of currency reform and the explicit establishment of gold as the sole standard of American monetary values. In the interval the Republican side has been strengthened by the admission of Mr. Bard, the new Senator from California. As on February 13, the division followed party lines much as they have been drawn since 1896 on the silver question.

Mr. Chandler was the only Republican to oppose his party's efforts to make good one of the vital pledges of its most recent National platform. Messrs. Caffery, of Louisiana, and Lindsay, of Kentucky, the two Sound Money Democrats left in the Senate, voted for the report, as they did on February 15 for the bill itself. Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota, now classified as a Republican, was again absent without a pair. The conference report will be brought to the Representatives, where a vote is likely to be taken on it before the end of the week.

The vote in detail on adoption of the conference report was as follows:

Table with columns: AYES, NOES. Lists names of Senators voting for and against the conference report.

ACTIVITY AMONG BOND DEALERS.

Activity among bond dealers was stimulated yesterday by the Senate's adoption of the conference report on the Currency bill, and about \$2,000,000 of United States bonds were presented to the Sub-Treasury for certification of transference into bonds of the proposed 2 per cent issue on which to base circulation under the terms offered in the pending measure. Banks all over the country are asking for the bonds, although the high rates now obtainable are said to have induced certain Western institutions to part with their holdings at advantageous terms.

It is reported that the National City Bank and the National Bank of Commerce of both take circulation to the full amount of their capital after the bill becomes law. The National Bank of Commerce already has in circulation as its \$5,000,000 capital under the present regulations will allow, but after its merger with the National Union Bank it is expected to have in circulation \$10,000,000. Its circulation can be more than doubled.

PLANS FOR A PACIFIC CABLE.

BOTH THE NAVAL AND PRIVATE OWNERSHIP PROJECTS FAVORABLY REPORTED.

Washington, March 6.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill to construct a cable to Manila by way of Honolulu, Midway Island and Guam. It is to be under the direction of the Navy Department and to be a Government cable. Senator Hale, chairman of the committee, was authorized to prepare a bill and report it to the Senate. The bill will provide for immediate construction of the cable only from San Francisco to Honolulu, but it contemplates ultimate extension to the Philippines and Hong Kong. It is estimated that the cable to Honolulu will cost between \$3,900,000 and \$4,000,000.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill for a Pacific cable connecting this country with Hawaii, the Philippines and Japan. The bill has been under consideration for a long time, and two sessions were held to-day in order to bring the matter to a conclusion. The bill of Representative Sherman, of New-York, is one favorably acted on, with a number of amendments. It provides for private construction of the line, the Government to guarantee \$800,000 annually for twenty years for the transmission of messages. The committee also inserted in the bill a provision that the cable shall be of American make and that the cable ships shall be of American make. Another provision calls for the completion of the line to Honolulu by January 1, 1902, and to Japan by January, 1903. It was originally estimated that the cost of the cable would be \$5,000,000, but the committee has reduced the estimate to \$4,000,000. The Government's obligation, however, is confined to the annual payment of \$800,000.

THE KILPATRICK PUTS IN FOR COAL.

Newport News, Va., March 6 (Special).—The United States Army transport Kilpatrick arrived in Hampton Roads to-day, and is taking on coal at the shipyard to carry her to her destination. The Kilpatrick is from San Juan, Puerto Rico, bound for

New-York. Several days ago she ran short of coal, and she was compelled to put into this port. She will complete her coaling to-morrow afternoon and sail. On the transport are 28 passengers, 200 and animals will leave the vessel here to-morrow morning. The horses and mules will be sent by a special train over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to St. Asaph, near Washington.

THE PUERTO RICAN BILL.

ITS PASSAGE BY THE SENATE EXPECTED—REPUBLICANS TO HOLD CONFERENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, March 6.—The prospect now is that the Puerto Rican bill will pass the Senate by a safe majority. It is reported that the committee will accept the amendment of which Senator McCumber has given notice, providing for the free admission of breadstuffs and meat products into Puerto Rico from the United States. It is expected that this amendment will make the bill satisfactory to the Minnesota and other Northwestern Senators, and that all of them will support it. Most of the breadstuffs and meat products now exported from the United States to Puerto Rico are admitted free of duty, under Executive orders issued last fall, a few weeks after the hurricane, and all the food supplies, medicines and clothing contributed by private benevolence in the United States for the relief of the destitute and suffering inhabitants of the island were also admitted free of duty.

Persons who are loud in their denunciations of the Puerto Rican tariff rates adopted by the House of Representatives, and charge that body with a design and attempt to oppress the Puerto Ricans—to "starve them to death"—either do not know what the rates are or carefully conceal the facts. In either case the absurdity of their contention is clearly apparent in the light of the truth.

THE FACTS AS TO TARIFF RATES.

There were imported into Puerto Rico from the United States in the month of January, 1900, 2,570 barrels of flour, the average export price of which was \$2.44 a barrel. The duty on it, if the Puerto Rican tariff bill had been law and in force, would have been 2.9 cents ad valorem, equivalent to 12 3/4 cents a barrel, which was 28.7 cents a barrel less than it would have been if imported from Spain in 1897. Really, it does seem as though the wheat millers of the Northwest are unduly excited and exercised on account of the proposal to impose a duty of 3 1/2 per cent ad valorem on their product for the benefit of Puerto Rican revenues, a duty which would amount to \$12.90 on a hundred barrels.

Similar small rates of duty are proposed to be levied on other food products imported into Puerto Rico from the United States. The chief articles of food consumption, so far as an overwhelming proportion of the Puerto Rican population is concerned, are wheat, flour, cornmeal, rye, beans and peas, codfish, bacon, hams, salted pork and lard. The proposed duty on cornmeal is 3 cents a bushel, 48 pounds; rice, 3-10 of a cent a pound; beans, 6 1/2 cents a bushel of 60 pounds; codfish, 1.125-1.000 cent a pound, or 11 1/2 cents the 100 pounds; bacon and hams, 3 of a cent a pound; salted and pickled pork, 3 1/2 per cent ad valorem, or 18 1/2 cents the 100 pounds; lard, 3-10 of 1 cent a pound, or 30 cents the 100 pounds.

SUGAR AND TOBACCO DUTIES.

The chief products of Puerto Rico for exportation are sugar, coffee and tobacco. The hurricane of August, 1899, destroyed the coffee plantations, and comparatively little coffee will be produced for export in the next few years. Coffee is admitted into the United States free of duty. The total import of that commodity from Puerto Rico from November 1, 1898, to January 31, 1900, amounted to 980,637 pounds. The proposed duty on Puerto Rican tobacco will amount to 5 1/2 cents a pound, which is equivalent to 23-10 per cent ad valorem on the average value of the importations in January, 1900. The men who advocate this small rate of duty in Congress are characterized as corruptionists and denounced as tools of the tobacco trust by professional free traders and tobacco speculators in Puerto Rico. The proposed duty on sugar testing 96 degrees—the highest grade below refined sugar—would amount to a small fraction over 2 1/2 cents per hundred pounds, or about 10-7-10 per cent ad valorem, and the advocates of this rate of duty in Congress are charged with being tools of the Sugar Trust, which wants the sugar admitted free of duty, and denounced as worse oppressors of the poor Puerto Ricans than was Spain, which laid a duty of nearly \$5 on one hundred pounds of raw sugar from Puerto Rico. The importations of such sugars into the United States from Puerto Rico in the period from November 1, 1898, to January 31, 1900, amounted to 115,562,343 pounds, of the total value of \$2,722,178. Rates of duty on these importations were according to the Dingley law, and were 85 per cent higher than the pending bill proposes.

An amendment proposed by Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, to the Puerto Rican bill to-day provides for free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, but it is understood he will support the bill if the McCumber amendment is adopted.

It is expected that the Republicans of the Senate will hold a conference at an early day to consider the Puerto Rican bill, and agree upon a plan of action. Those who favor this course believe that if it had been pursued in the House the Puerto Rican Tariff bill would have passed that body with less friction and difficulty.

SUPREME COURT DECISION WANTED.

The need of having the fullness and extent of the authority of Congress to enact the legislation concerning the new possessions clearly defined by the Supreme Court of the United States is also perhaps more strongly realized than it has been before. The minority in Congress had assumed an attitude of defiance in the face of the House of Representatives. The enactment by Congress of a tariff for Puerto Rico different from that of the United States will undoubtedly bring about a speedy judicial determination of the power and authority of Congress in the premises—a result which is regarded of the utmost importance as bearing directly on future legislation for the Philippines.

VIEWS OF A CABINET MEMBER.

A Cabinet officer said to-day that free trade with the Philippines meant the breaking down of the protective tariff system; it meant competition for inferior labor with American labor; it meant the manufacture of goods in the Philippines with cheap labor and their shipment to this country in competition with goods manufactured here; the disruption of the "open door" for trade with the European nations in China. Free trade with the Philippines meant that every part of the Philippines became the same under the law as ports of this country, and goods going into them from the outside world would be subject to the same duties of whatever rates were in existence. At the same time the United States and the islands would exchange goods with each other free of duty. Spain would have the same privileges as this country, but all the rest of the world would meet the tariff wall. The consequence would be protests from the remainder of the world before the United States had opened its door to China for the benefit of this country, and possible international complications.

PROCEDURE ON THE COOPER BILL.

A conference will probably be held by the House Republicans before consideration of the Cooper bill or any substitute therefor is begun. The sub-committee of the majority of the

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House Committee on Insular Affairs, consisting of Chairman Cooper and Messrs. Moody and Crumpacker, which is engaged in reviewing and revising the Cooper bill providing a form of civil government for Puerto Rico, has nearly completed that duty. Comparatively few changes have been recommended, the bill having been carefully drawn. Chairman Cooper, however, has suggested one amendment which is regarded as of considerable importance. It provides that all ballots used at elections in order to be counted must be printed on plain white paper without distinguishing marks, which would impair the secrecy of the ballot. It has been developed as one of the results of Mr. Cooper's inquiries concerning the manner in which Puerto Rican elections have been hitherto conducted that the several parties and candidates have used ballots of different colors, shapes and sizes, thus destroying the secrecy of the ballot and exposing the voters who happened to cast their ballots for unsuccessful candidates to all sorts of insults and persecution afterward. In conversation about this matter to-day Mr. Cooper said:

"If we could not get along without using such precautions in Wisconsin elections—and my observation and experience convinced me that we could not—they are certainly necessary here to secure free and honest elections in Puerto Rico."

SECRETARY ROOT AND THE TARIFF BILL.

Washington, March 6.—As the authorship of the Puerto Rican Tariff bill has been ascribed to Secretary Root by a member of the Ways and Means Committee, it may be proper to say that the Secretary himself drew up the bill, but only as an alternative measure on representation of the statements of the Republican members of the committee that it was the best possible legislation. While consenting to draft the bill under these circumstances, Secretary Root declared that he still held to the opinions on the subject expressed in his annual report, and favored doing all that could be done for Puerto Rico. These facts are from the highest authority.

GENERAL CORBIN'S RECORD

HE COURTS THE FULLEST INVESTIGATION—HONORABLY ACQUITTED BY COURT-MARTIAL.

Washington, March 6.—The resolution adopted by the Senate calling for a complete record of the court-martial which tried Adjutant-General Corbin when Lieutenant-colonel of the 14th Colored Infantry on a charge of cowardice, and other information as to his military career, calls for a mass of papers that will require a week to copy, according to the estimate of the War Department. General Corbin, in anticipation of the reply, to-day addressed to Senator Davis, of Minnesota, an appeal for an immediate examination of his record from the day he entered the service of the United States as a nineteen-year-old boy, thirty-eight years ago, up to the present time. He also authorized the President to present his (Corbin's) resignation to the President if the search reveals a suggestion of unworthiness. The letter is, in part, as follows:

Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., March 6. Hon. Cushman K. Davis, United States Senate. Dear Sir: My attention has been called to certain newspaper reports purporting to set forth extracts from a "memorial" which is said to have been transmitted to you, which are in the nature of a charge affecting my record as an officer of the Army. So far as these statements, or any other of the kind, are deserving of consideration or attention, I desire to place myself at your command in asking you to make a searching examination of my record as a soldier, with a view to ascertaining all the truth, and I wish to say, in all earnestness, if a search reveals to you a suggestion of unworthiness, that I will close the discussion so far as I am concerned by authorizing you to present my resignation from the service to the President of the United States. I feel confident that to one of your long experience and high standing in the Department of Justice the official records herewith brought to your attention will not permit you to be misled nor to accept of a statement of my record which is reported to be contained in the "memorial" referred to. If, however, you desire to make further examination, I will be glad to give you any assistance in facilitating an examination of the records made, day by day, from the time when, as a boy of nineteen, I left my father's farm in Southern Ohio and entered the volunteer army. I am now closing my thirty-eighth year of continuous service—a record which I have had, I claim to have been honest and faithful.

This appeal is made to you in the name of justice, and I am confident that it will be made in vain. Very respectfully, H. C. Corbin, Adjutant-General.

"MOST HONORABLY ACQUITTED."

Among the inclosures referred to is the following: Headquarters, First Separate Division, A. C. Chattanooga, Tenn., March 14, 1898.

First—Before a general court-martial which convened at Chattanooga, Tenn., pursuant to Special Order No. 20 from Headquarters, First Separate Division, A. C., and of which Colonel L. Johnson, with Regiment, 14th Colored Infantry, is president, was authorized and tried First Lieutenant Henry C. Corbin, 14th Regiment, U. S. Colored Infantry, on the following charges:

Charge first—Low conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Charge second—Misbehavior before the enemy in violation of the XXXIII Article of War.

Charge third—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Charge fourth—Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Finding of the court—Not guilty. The court drew, therefore, the most honorably acquittal possible, and the Adjutant-General, 14th U. S. Colored Infantry.

Third—The proceedings and finding of the general court-martial in the foregoing cases of Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Corbin and 14th U. S. Colored Infantry, are approved and confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel Corbin and will accordingly be released from arrest and returned to duty. By command, Major-General STEEDMAN.

NORTH SIDE BOARD OF TRADE DINNER.

At the sixth annual dinner of the North Side Board of Trade, held at the Bohemian Club, one hundred-and-sixty-third-st., and English-lane, last evening, there were 125 guests. James L. Wells, president of the organization, acted as toastmaster. The toasts responded to were: "The Judiciary," Justice Morgan J. O'Brien; "The City of New-York," John E. Hedges; "Rapid Transit," William Barclay Parsons; "Our Neighbor," the Borough of Manhattan; "The City of New-York," the Borough of the Bronx; Colonel J. A. Goulden, collector MacCracken, of New-York University; Ernest Hall, the Rev. T. W. Tandy, R. McCafferty, Louis F. Hahn, George A. Rice, William H. Ten Eyck, T. Irving Hadden, William Ebling and Charles W. Bogart were also present.

JAPAN'S CROWN PRINCE ENGAGED.

Berlin, March 6.—Diplomatic circles here have received information that the Japanese Crown Prince, Yoshihito Harunomiya, is engaged to Princess Sada, of the Japanese House of Kujō.

TROUBLE IN KINGSTON'S COUNCIL.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 6.—The Municipal Council of this city is in open revolt, and the Mayor, with a majority of the members of the Council, will resign. Municipal corporation is said to be excited, and it is feared that disturbances may be the result.

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Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms, 235 Fifth Ave., Wm. B. Norman, Auctioneer. NOW ON EXHIBITION A Collection of Water Colors and CHOICE PAINTINGS. Mr. Wm. S. Campbell, who has been a collector of Art during a residence of 30 years in Europe. Also, by order of Mrs. E. F. Porter, SEVERAL RARE WORKS, REMOVED FROM THE LINCOLN STORAGE WAREHOUSE, including a Grand Portrait of General Jackson, taken from life by Wadsworth & Jewett of New York, together with additions from PRIVATE COLLECTORS, INCLUDING A SUPERB EXAMPLE by George Verelst.

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