NEW-YORK AN ASYLUM.

Thousands of Criminal and Insane Aliens Here.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, May 21.—The Department of Commerce and Labor is compiling an accurate and comprehensive list, covering every State and Territory in the Union, of all alien inmates of institutons maintained by public or private charity. This list when completed will give, so far as can be ascertained, the name, nationality, date of arrival in the country and length of time the immigrant has been a public charge.

The Commissioner General of Immigration has received from his inspectors the completed returns from the city and State of New-York, and finds that the number of aliens of all classes supported in the public institutions of that State is 13,143. The penal institutions of the city of New-York alone contain 1,090 alien inmates, and in the State there are 1,103, making the total number of aliens imprisoned in New-York State 2,193. The alien insane of New-York number 6,148, of whom there are 4,224 in New-York City and 1,924 in the State. Confined in city homes, juvenile asylums, poorhouses and other institutions of that kind, not shown in the statistics of the criminal and insane of the State, are 2,991. The hospitals of the city of New-York contain 1,105 alien inmates, and scattered through the hospitals of the State are 121 more, making a total of 1,126.

This inquiry, previously instituted by the Department of Commerce and Labor, was broadened in scope as the result of a conference held on March 1 between Secretary Cortelyou and a delegation from the New-York State Lunacy Association, composed of ex-Representative Daniel N. Lockwood, of Buffalo, and Dr. Peterson, of New-York. As noted in these dispatches of that date, federal assistance was asked because of the enormous increase in the number of aliens admitted to this country who were suffering from weak mentality or incipient insanity and who became inmates of the State asylums. It was then shown that in the insane institutions of the metropolitan district about 60 per cent were foreign born.

Complete returns from the investigation will be in the hands of Commissioner General Sargent at a comparatively early date, and they will then be embodied in a report to Secretary Cortelyou, who will make them public.

CANAL TRANSFER CLOSED.

State Department Pays $9,000,000 to J. P. Morgan & Co.

Washington, May 21.—Acting Secretary Loomis made the following statement to-day:

In order to completely close the Panama Canal transaction, and to avoid any question as to the authority of the United States over the canal zone arising out of the fact that the consideration for concession had not actually been paid, as provided by the treaty, the Department of State, acting under the advice of the Attorney General, has paid over to J. P. Morgan & Co. the duly constituted fiscal agents of the Panama government, the remaining $9,000,000 of the sum stipulated in the treaty as the consideration for the concession.

The warrant was made out yesterday by the Treasury officials, and was brought to Mr. Loomis, who to-day handed it to George W. Perkins, representing J. P. Morgan & Co., who in turn will cash it at the New-York Sub-Treasury. It was the original plan of the State Department to retain this $9,000,000 in the Treasury until the arrival here of Señor Obaldia, the newly appointed Panama Minister. This plan was suggested by the government of Panama, which was not disposed to have so large a sum as $10,000,000 placed at one time in its treasury, where it might prove a great temptation to revolutionists. But, as Mr. Loomis explains, the United States Government decided that its title would be better and the field of operations on the isthmus would be cleared without delay for the Canal Commission, if the full payment were made to Panama. Therefore, the government of the latter country designated Morgan & Co. as its fiscal agents in the United States, and, while they will take over the money, it will remain in New-York.

AMERICAN GOLD AMAZES PARIS.

Arrival of a Train Load for Panama Payment Creates Excitement.

Paris, May 21.—The arrival here of enormous quantities of American gold, in payment of the Panama Canal purchase, excites the wonderment of the Parisians. A large crowd gathered at the St. Lazare railroad station to see the train of four cars, carrying 178 barrels of gold, being a shipment of $9,000,000 by the French Line steamer La Lorraine, which arrived at Havre on Thursday from New-York May 12. The excitement was such that the police feared it would be necessary to summon reinforcements, but it all passed off well. The precious cargo was safely conveyed to the strong rooms of the Crédit Lyonnais. A large force of gendarmes guarded the quays at Havre, while the barrels of gold were rolled off, and each freightcar carried guards, who remained with the barrels until the gold was turned over to the Crédit Lyonnais.

BIONDI WANTS REPARATION.

His "Saturnalia" Not Exhibited Because It Was Held To Be Immoral.

Signor Ernesto Biondi, of Rome, the sculptor, was reported yesterday as considering whether or not he would seek a remedy in the courts for an alleged breach of contract by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The story ran that over a year ago the trustees made a contract with Signor Biondi, under which they pledged themselves to exhibit for one year his bronze group "Saturnalia," but had failed to put it on exhibition.

Several years ago Signor Biondi executed a group of statuary which took the Grand Prix at Paris and was bought by the Italian government for exhibition. The original, a bronze, with ten figures larger than life, was sent to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, in 1902, and toward the close of the exposition the museum authorities in this city announced that Signor Biondi had decided to exhibit his group here for a year before returning it to the Italian government. The National Sculpture Society, however, passed a resolution, disapproving the Biondi statuary, and recommending that it be excluded from the museum. The trustees of the museum voted not to have it allowed on exhibition, on the ground that it was immoral, and the statuary was never exhibited.

General Louis P. di Cesnola, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, told a Tribune reporter yesterday that it was true that Signor Biondi had an agreement with the museum to put his group on exhibition for a year, but the board of trustees, before the new wing was opened, decided not to place it on exhibition on account of some hostile criticism. The general said the trustees had placed the claim of Signor Biondi in the hands of their law committee, with power to settle the matter.

General di Cesnola added that Signor Biondi did not claim money, but that reparation should be made to his reputation, which he considered damaged by the failure of the trustees to exhibit his statuary. Signor Biondi simply wanted the contract carried out.

LOOKING AFTER PARKER SOUTH.

An Agent Working for Him in Alabama and Going to Georgia.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Montgomery, Ala., May 21.—Andrew Macrory, of New-York, is here to look after Judge A. B. Parker's interests before the State convention. He is enthusiastic over Parker, and said that he would look on instructions for him by this State as a big step toward his nomination. He seems to think McClellan will give Judge Parker some trouble in getting the nomination.

After the convention here he will go to Georgia.

LIKELY TO BE FOR PARKER.

James M. Head, of Tennessee, Democratic National Committeeman, was at the Hoffman House last night, and when asked regarding the State convention to be held in his State on Wednesday, he said: "It looks very much as though the twenty-four delegates would be instructed for Judge Parker, of New-York." Mr. Head intimated, however, that something might prevent this outcome.

RUSH TO ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

Omaha, May 21.—The town of Bonesteel, in Gregory County, S. D., has grown in less than a month from a village of 300 to a town of 3,000 people. Bonesteel is at the edge of the Rosebud Reservation, which the government is preparing to open to homesteaders, and is the terminus of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Bonesteel is crowded with people awaiting the opening of the reservation. Many people are already going over the reservation with locating parties, and all have headquarters in the new town.

G. N. Y. D. CASE ARGUED.

Justice Howard, of Troy, Reserves Decision—Thinks Remedy Wrong.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Troy, N. Y., May 21.—The application of the Greater New-York Democracy for a writ of mandamus, directing the Secretary of State and the State Board of Canvassers to canvass and file separately the vote on the State ticket of the organization cast at the State election of 1902, was argued before Justice Howard, of the Supreme Court, to-day. Myer J. Stein and Wales F. Severance, of New-York, appeared for the petitioner. Deputy Attorney General Wood and Judge L. L. Shedden, of Clinton County, represented the Secretary of State. At the close of the argument Justice Howard reserved decision, but remarked: "I am of the impression you have mistaken your remedy."

At the outset Deputy Attorney General Wood objected to the appearance of Judge Shedden as attorney for the Secretary of State. He said the Attorney General was the legal counsel of all State officers in matters affecting the State, and as the matter before the court was one of public and not of private interest the Secretary of State could not be legally represented, except by the Attorney General. Judge Shedden, on the other hand, insisted that the proceeding had been brought against the Secretary of State in an administrative capacity outside of the duties imposed upon him by law. Judge Howard allowed his appearance to be noted.

Judge Wood then proceeded to the main question of the case, opposing the motion for a mandamus on the ground that it was made on papers, copies of which had not been served, there being no copies of the tally sheets or certificates of the county clerks showing the vote alleged to have been received by the Greater New-York Democracy served with the papers.

Mr. Stein, for the relator, argued that his petition sufficiently stated the case without the serving of the actual certified copies of the tally sheets on the State officers. Mr. Stein pointed out that the election law was defective in making no provision for a case where a party indorsed the candidates of another party.

"There is nothing on file in the Secretary of State's office," said he, "to show that there ever was such an organization as the Greater New York Democracy." The request to use the papers objected to was then withdrawn, and Mr. Stein proceeded with his main argument. He contended that the Greater New-York Democracy had been cheated of its rights as a political party by the failure of the local returning boards to distinguish the vote cast in its column for State officers on the 1902 ballot, and that it had now a right to remedy by having the State records show what its separate vote had been.

Judge Wood attacked the method by which the relator sought to secure his remedy, but admitted that the law was silent as to any method by which the vote of any particular party for a candidate could be distinguished from that of any other party for the same candidate. He argued also that the court could command the State officers to perform only those duties required definitely by law, and, further, that any remedy the Greater New-York Democracy might ever have had had expired four months after the election. A similar argument was made by Judge Shedden in behalf of the Secretary of State, and he also filed a brief formulating the argument at length.

Mr. Severance, for the Greater New-York Democracy, argued that the court had abundant power in the case. "Unless the Secretary of State has some motive for suppressing this matter," said Mr. Severance, "why should he oppose this information being filed in his office?" He urged the great public importance of independent political parties as a reason for judicial interference in this matter.

"BIG FRANK" AGAINST "BIG TIM."

Mr. Frugone, an Italian Editor, Willing to Run for Congress.

Frank L. Frugone, an Italian Republican politician with plenty of friends, is likely to run in the VIIIth District next fall against Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan. If he does it will be a case of "Big Frank" against "Big Tim," as Mr. Frugone is as tall and broad as Mr. Sullivan, and weighs perhaps a few pounds more. The district is heavily Democratic, and Mr. Sullivan doubtless would be re-elected, but he would not get the Italian vote as he did before, and his plurality would not reach the astonishing figure of 16,000, as it did when he ran two years ago against Montague Lessler. There is a large Italian population in the lower part of the city. It is estimated that of the 200,000 Italians in Manhattan Borough, one-half of them live below Eighth-st., and three-quarters of these live in the VIIIth District, represented by Mr. Sullivan in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Frugone is the editor and proprietor of "The Italian Evening Bulletin." He has consulted Senator Platt, Governor Odell and the local leaders about making the race against Sullivan. When seen yesterday he said:

"Probably the Democrats would carry the district anyway, because they have such a large normal margin. I am a Republican, and believe in the principles of the party. The friends of Mr. Sullivan made large promises to the Italian-Americans in the VIIIth District two years ago, and again last fall. None of the promises have been kept. If I am any judge of the attitude of the Italians of the district, they would like to administer a rebuke to Tammany. Italians naturally are Republicans in their leanings, and if they had a chance to vote for one of their own race on a Congress ticket they probably would do so. I am not seeking the nomination, but if it should come my way I would make the sacrifice, just to demonstrate that the Italian voters understand American principles."

TOM JOHNSON FOR FOLK.

Keep an Eye on the Missourian, He Says—Bolt in His District.

Cleveland, May 21.—The XXIst District Democratic Convention, held here to-day, nominated Edmund G. Vail for Congress. Mayor Tom L. Johnson and John H. Clarke were selected as delegates to the national convention. They were not instructed. Mayor Johnson in a speech said:

A few years ago an unknown young man 'way out in Missouri commenced to talk about honesty in public life. He was elected Circuit Attorney. From that moment millionaires, as well as the cheapest political "grafter," learned that Joseph W. Folk believed what he said. Mr. Folk pursued the crooked millionaires as well as the cheap "grafters," and landed them in the penitentiary. The end is not yet in the chase for criminals in Missouri, and to-day this fearless young Democrat is as good as nominated as candidate for Governor. There are political "grafters" in Washington. We know that, to our sorrow. Perhaps Mr. Folk could find labor for his talents as the President of the United States, aiming his giantlike blows at official rottenness in Washington. I am not attempting to forecast the action of the coming national convention, but fearless Joseph Folk should be kept in mind.

The anti-Johnson Democrats of the district held an independent convention and nominated August Zehring for Congress. L. R. Dunham and Thomas H. Hogsett were named as delegates to the national convention.

POPULISTS FOR HEARST.

Will Put Out No Ticket if Democrats Name Him, Says Executive Chairman.

Louisville, May 21.—"The Times" to-day says:

J. A. Parker, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Populist party, said to-day that Hearst would receive the support of the Populists in Kentucky and elsewhere.

"I speak for the national leaders of my party when I say that we are for him," said Mr. Parker. "His views and principles agree with ours. He advocates certain principles for which we have been fighting for years. If the Democrats nominate him the Populist party will put out no ticket."

"But does not the Populist party meet in national convention in Springfield on July 4, before the Democrats meet?"

"Yes, that is a fact," replied Parker, "but I am now advocating a postponement of this date for two weeks in order that we may know whether the Democrats nominate Hearst, or whether they are able to name a man who believes as he does. All our party leaders agree with me that this should be done, and I think it will be found shortly that we have postponed our convention. Then, of course, if the Democrats do not nominate Hearst, we will meet and name a ticket."

ORGANIZING FOR CLEVELAND.

Indiana Getting Up a Delegation to Go to St. Louis.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Indianapolis, May 21.—James L. Keach, chairman of the Democratic City Committee, and George W. McDonald, secretary of the Gold Democratic State Committee in 1896, said to-day that the movement in Indiana to bring ex-President Cleveland into the Presidential race was meeting with encouragement in all sections of the State, and that an organization was being perfected and Democrats would go to St. Louis to urge his nomination.

Many letters have been sent out to Gold Democrats. All the replies have encouraged the movement and pledged the writers to unite heartily with it. An address to the Democrats of the country will be prepared here, and co-operation is expected from all States.

THERE IS NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN, SOME ONE HAS SAID.

He should consult the "Little Ads. of the People." Something new there every Sunday.

A GUANO BONANZA.

New-York Company Acquires Islands in Pacific and Gulf of Mexico.

EFFECT ON THE WORLD'S SUPPLY.

The supply of genuine guano is not yet exhausted, for arrangements have been completed by a new corporation of enterprising capitalists to place at the service of the cotton and sugar growers of the United States, and the agriculturists of the world generally, wherever extensive husbandry is pursued, a vast supply of unadulterated guano of the highest grade.

Articles of incorporation of the American Guano Company have just been filed, with nominal capital, the intention being to increase it to $10,000,000 in the near future and as soon as certain plans and arrangements now on foot take definite shape. None of the stock is offered for sale. Dr. W. Grant Hague, of New-York, is the president of the company. Gould J. Little is secretary. L. E. Broyles, head of Spencer, Stillwell & Co., and of the Union Luncheon Box Company, is vice-president. These two gentlemen hold the controlling interest.

The company has arranged for a fleet of vessels to go into regular service at an early date, delivering the guano gathered from their islands at the most convenient ports to the great agricultural centres of the United States and Europe.

At the present moment one of the fleet is on its way to a guano island in the Caribbean Sea that is secured by the company, and is carrying timber and other material for the erection of wharves, loading apparatus, barges and other accessories to a large and important guano trade.

The company has acquired ownership in fee, not guano gathering rights merely, to certain guano islands in the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean, the latter within two days' sail of Honolulu, and practically controls the guano output of the world.

The existence of the vast deposits owned by the American Guano Company has long been known to dealers in fertilizers and others, but the trouble has been that they have been unable to make practical use of their knowledge, it being impossible to acquire good title to the islands, or even the privilege of gathering the guano on a royalty, by reason either of acrimonious litigation, that has barred every attempt to utilize the valuable deposits, or to straighten out the chaos of legal tangles that contending heirs have wound themselves up in, or else because of a supineness or lack of energy and enterprise on the part of those who held the title, arising possibly from imperfect knowledge of the best way to realize on the potential riches at their disposal.

Now the American Guano Company announces that it has acquired by purchase and settlement all these conflicting claims and these dormant rights, and expects within three months to be delivering 10,000 tons a month of high grade guano, equal to the famous Peruvian, with a guarantee of its absolute genuineness and an indisputable certificate of the chemical analysis of the guano from each island, in order that the up to date, scientific farmer, planter, nurseryman and extensive improver of the soil may know just what he is getting.

This new supply comes just in the nick of time. Hitherto the great demand for guano has been met from the famed Peruvian deposits, but, inasmuch as this source has been worked for a long series of years, it has been an anxious question as to where the future supply is to come from.

What is guano? A dozen answers may be given to this question, depending upon the listener's understanding of the meaning and of his experience with the article that he has handled by this name. To many it merely conveys the idea of a fertilizer generally. In Southern States there are factories devoting themselves to the "manufacture of fertilizers and guano." To others it is understood to be a natural product, reinforced or adulterated by artificial ingredients.

Those who are fully acquainted with the subject know that no artificial combination can equal in its results the product that nature and nature's creatures have brought into existence. As Professor Pendleton, in his "Treatise on Scientific Agriculture," says, "Every particle of guano contains in itself each and all the fertilizing ingredients, which are thus at once and simultaneously presented to the plant—a result that cannot be reached by the mechanical mixture of several substances together, as practised in the manufacture of fertilizers generally." The futility of trying to copy guano is dealt with by Dr. Voelcker as follows: "Take the case of milk. We know the composition of milk far better than we know the composition of guano. But the best mixture we can make of casein, sugar, butter, ash ingredients and water, all in the proper proportions, can hardly be called milk, and no one would expect such artificial milk to produce the same physiological effect as real milk. And so it is with our substitutes for guano."

"Guano" is derived from a Peruvian word. As at present used it applies to the excretion of sea birds, penguins, gannets, divers, cranes, cormorants, flamingoes, etc. The highest quality of guano is that deposited by birds that have lived exclusively or principally on a fish diet.

Guano was used by the ancient Peruvians long before the Spaniards visited their country, probably as early as the twelfth century. Alexander Von Humboldt brought specimens to Europe in 1804, but it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that its value in agriculture became generally known. Baron Von Liebig, the father of agricultural chemistry, in 1840 first demonstrated its importance in agriculture, and described the nutrient and stimulating value of its component parts and the order of the effects produced.

For commercial purposes it may be said that the chief constituents of guano are ammonia, phosphate and potash. The potash forms the stem, the fabric, the framework of the plant, the ammonia increases the development of the vegetable or flower, and the phosphoric acid insures the health and vitality that are necessary to produce good fruit.

The quality or grade of guano depends upon the proportion of ammonia that it contains in its natural state. It is found that the largest proportion of ammonia is contained in the guano deposited by fish-eating birds. In this respect the American Guano Company is especially fortunate, its islands being some distance from the mainland in every case, unfrequented by shore birds, the guano consequently containing few foreign substances, and showing a large percentage of ammonia, as high as 15 per cent on the average. What an excellent quality this is may be known from the fact that the highest grade of guano that is imported into the United States at the present time does not contain more than 4 per cent of ammonia, and large quantities are sold containing not more than 2 per cent.

With such a variation in the most efficient ingredient of a fertilizer, it is no wonder that the plant grower is frequently disappointed and loses faith in the numerous highly recommended compounds that are offered to him, and longs for something in which he can place implicit confidence that it is what it pretends to be. He knows that guano will meet his requirements, if the old reliable quality is still to be had. Hundreds and thousands of cotton, sugar, corn, vegetable and other growers, agriculturists, husbandmen, planters, nurserymen all over America and Europe are eager for a genuine guano.

And well they might be, for the results of its intelligent use are simply wonderful. One ton of guano will fertilize four to six acres, and will, according to authoritative reports, triple the product of those acres. That is to say, it is estimated that one ton of guano spread properly over four acres of land will cause that area to produce in marketable value three times as much as the same acres could possibly have produced without the guano. So that, no matter how cheap corn, cotton or sugar cane may become, within reasonable limits, it is to the interest of the grower to use guano. Furthermore, with the use of guano that is guano, the land can be in use continuously season after season, without the necessity of periodically letting it lie fallow for nature, the sun and the air to restore its exhausted fecundity.

In short, for genuine guano it is generally conceded that the demand exceeds the supply. To meet this demand the American Guano Company state that they have at least twenty-five million tons in sight on their islands. How long this supply will last there are no recent statistics at hand to show. In 1869 it is reported that 579,790 tons of Peruvian guano alone were exported, subsequent years showing decreasing figures to some extent, up to about ten years ago, since when the demand has been increasing to enormous amounts. But these figures are no reliable guide to the actual demand for guano as a fertilizer, for it is a fact well known to the trade that guano as imported is subjected to considerable "treatment" before being finally delivered to the consumer. It is combined with the products of the slaughter house in some cases, with the refuse of cottonseed mills in others, until in the merchantable article produced for the benefit of the farmer the original guano forms but a minor fraction.

Granting the impossibility of forecasting the demand for a genuine guano at the present day, the most pessimistic expert would hardly place the consumption at less than 500,000 tons a year, if this quantity could be obtained. It seems certain, therefore, that the American Guano Company will have no difficulty in readily disposing of the 10,000 tons a month that its projected fleet is planned to handle, and at good prices, which will quickly adjust themselves to the merits of the guano when these become known. If a 10 per cent of ammonia guano, "treated," sells for $53, a 15 per cent ammonia guano, unadulterated, certainly ought to be worth more.

And there is a great market close at hand for the company's fleet in the Southern States, where enormous quantities of artificial fertilizers are manufactured by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company and other concerns. Down South, in fact, the question of "fertilizers" is one of prime importance, and everywhere appears in evidence. A tourist remarked that in the trains running to New-York every other freight car was lettered "refrigerator," while below Mason and Dixon's line the word "fertilizer" was equally frequent, showing the general and abundant use of such compounds. And they are absolutely necessary, for cotton has such a large bloom and draws so much from the soil that it exhausts it, and leaves nothing for next season. With the price of cotton as it is at present, no Southern planter can afford to let a single acre lie idle.

To those who have never explored a guano island it is no doubt a matter of wonder as to how such vast deposits accumulate, and a matter of doubt as to the number of years it will take for new fields to form. Nothing but a personal experience will convey an idea of the countless millions of feathered flyers that frequent these islands. They simply cover the whole surface, and in order to walk on the islands one must either tread on the birds or kick them out of the way. During the daytime, while the birds are skimming over the sea after food, turtles crawl up onto the island, and these the sailors sometimes hunt for. A group of seamen from one of the company's vessels, who spent a night on one of the islands in the Caribbean Sea, reported that, from the time the sun set until it rose again in the morning, and the birds flew away, there was such an ear splitting din, such an incessant squawking from millions of beaks and feathered throats, that not a single word of human speech could be heard by any member of the company, talking and shouting being utterly drowned in the surrounding hubbub. And this without a moment's intermission throughout the night. With these myriads of living creatures using this island as a home throughout the year, depositing all refuse, feathers, nests, and so forth, on the spot, sinking into the soft soil when dead, and often losing eggs and nest through the softness of the soil, it is not so difficult to credit the accounts of the thickness of the various strata of guano that have been reported.

Having dwelt upon the nature of guano and its uses, with the apparent result that an unlimited supply is a thing to be desired, the question of undoubted ownership, of undoubted title, assumes importance. Hitherto the merchants of guano on a large scale have been concessionaires merely, deriving their privileges from grants, sometimes vague or disputed, covering a certain period and subject to restrictions, the title of the grantors often being a matter of conjecture. The American Guano Company claim to be exceptionally fortunate in this respect, their titles having been scrutinized and allowed to pass unchallenged by the State Department in Washington, and that they are now in the unique position of being absolute owners in fee of the islands from which they get their guano. Many interesting incidents might be told regarding the acquisition of the outstanding claims that kept capitalists and would-be developers aloof. For many enterprising individuals and companies were ready and willing to do all the exploiting possible, if there were a chance of their controlling a deposit of guano. The matter was, in fact, of such importance that on July 25, 1892, the President of the United States, Benjamin Harrison, made a report to the Senate, replying to the resolution of that august body requesting the President, if not incompatible with public interest, to transmit to the Senate complete copies of all papers at any time filed in the Department of State in any manner pertaining to the discovery or alleged discovery of deposits of guano on islands in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. The American Guano Company is proud of the fact that it now possesses the islands that were the subject of this message, and that it has the encouragement of the State Department to "go ahead" and make the best use of them.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, May 21.

PLANS FOR SCOUTS.—The naval constructors are engaged on the plans for scouts and colliers for the navy, both of which new types of vessel were authorized by the latest Naval Appropriation act. The colliers present some new problems for the designers, such as furnishing facilities for coaling at sea and alongside of the warship. The scouts must have an endurance of not less than 5,000 miles, and this means coal capacity to the extent of 1,000 tons. The British have recently built a scout with a capacity of only 370 tons, on which it is asserted that the endurance will be as great as on the projected ships of the American navy. In reply to this constructors refer to the records of the torpedo boat destroyers which recently arrived at Cavité after a voyage which began at Norfolk. They steamed under economical conditions and proceeded at the rate of ten miles an hour. The results, under the most favorable conditions, permit the calculation that the endurance of the British scouts will not be greater than 2,250 miles, at most. It will take a coal capacity of 1,000 tons, experts here say, to give the American scouts the quality desired.

NO NAVAL MANŒUVRES.—There will be no manœuvres of the navy in home waters this summer, and no joint army and navy exercises this year. The principal ships of the North Atlantic fleet will be abroad until September 1, at least. They are expected to return from European waters by the 15th of that month, when arrangements will be made for the target practice of the ships. It is likely that the work will engage the attention of the vessels until November 1, when they will be sent to the navy yards for docking and general overhauling preparatory to the winter's work in West Indian waters. At that time it is probable that the ships of the South Atlantic and European stations will be ordered to meet the North Atlantic fleet and carry out some elaborate plan of naval evolutions, including one or two important search problems. This work was interrupted this year in southern waters by the demands made on the ships in other parts of the world, notably in Turkish waters, at San Domingo and at Colon. This summer the departure of the ships for Europe again interferes with the plans for manœuvres. So, it is considered that nothing must stand in the way of the programme next winter in the Caribbean Sea. Following the naval exercises, the ships will undertake target practice, which is not likely to occur in the neighborhood of Pensacola. One of the objections to that place is the prevalence of fog and bad weather. One of the sites for the work to be considered, which has been favorably recommended, is the Bay of Florida, which is accessible, not far from the base of supplies, and situated so as to afford protection from the weather and insure evenness of temperature.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following army orders have been issued:

First Lieutenant FRANK S. BURR, 15th Infantry, before examining board at Ord Barracks for examination for promotion.
Retirement of Colonel ANTHONY W. VOGDES, artillery corps, after forty years' service, is announced.
Captain LLEWELLYN P. WILLIAMSON, assistant surgeon, to headquarters Northern Division as attending surgeon.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.—The following are the movements of vessels:

ARRIVED.

May 20—The Detroit at Porto Plata, the Vixen at Guantamo.
May 21—The Wisconsin at Hong Kong, the Kentucky at Tompkinsville.

SAILED.

May 18—The Montgomery from Colon for Greytown.
May 20—The Sterling from Lambert's Point for Philadelphia, the Culgoa from Key West for Pensacola.
May 21—The Oregon from Cavité for Hong Kong.

FIRE DESTROYS PLANT.

Spontaneous Combustion Thought to Have Started Big Blaze.

Morristown, N. J., May 21.—The Stony Brook plant of the United Boxboard and Paper Company, commonly known as the "Boxboard Trust," at Whippany, four miles from here, was practically destroyed by fire this morning. The building was three hundred feet long and about one hundred feet deep, and was built five years ago. The building and machinery are said to have cost $350,000. The plant had a capacity of fifty tons of finished product a day. The company has two other plants, the Caledonia and the Hanover, which are half a mile from the Stony Brook plant.

The plant has been running five days a week, and shut down last night until Monday. The origin of the blaze is ascribed to spontaneous combustion, as there was no fire in the room in which it started.

A MOVE AGAINST GROCERIES.

Crusade to Prevent Sale of Witch Hazel and Paregoric Without License.

The eastern branch of the State Board of Pharmacy will this week take up a crusade against grocery and department stores which continue to sell witch hazel and paregoric without pharmacy licenses. The opinion given a week ago by John Cunneen, Attorney General of the State, has had general circulation, and warning has been given out that prosecution will begin.

The inspectors of the State board were at work part of last week. They found a numer of dealers in Manhattan and Brooklyn who were going on with the sale of the prohibited articles. Witch hazel was purchased at four large department stores which have no drug licenses. No action was taken, as the board desires to give the fullest possible warning.

"We feel that the grocers have had sufficient notice, and that the time has come to act on the Attorney General's opinion," said Charles Erb, secretary of the eastern branch of the State Board of Pharmacy at its headquarters, No. 115 West Fifty-sixth-st., yesterday to a Tribune reporter. "The matter was brought to the Attorney General's attention by the western branch, and his opinion was that licensed pharmacies alone had the right to sell witch hazel and paregoric, as they are only used in the field of medicine. On Monday our inspectors will attempt to make purchases in the presence of witnesses, of both witch hazel and paregoric. If they succeed they will report to the board's attorneys, who will bring action to recover $25 penalty for each offence."

The New-York Retail Grocers' Union has sent out a warning to its members to cease the sale of both preparations. It is not likely that any attempt will be made to fight the law.

CARLISLE SCHOOL MAY GO TO MONTANA.

Helena, Mont., May 21.—It is announced that the agents of the Interior Department, who have been in Helena for some time looking over the ground with a view of transferring the Indian school at Carlisle, Penn., to this State, have made a favorable report to the government, and that the government has submitted a definite proposition to the owners of the land desired, looking to the acquisition of the property.

MILLER SLEEPS ON PIER

NEARLY 2,000 MEN OUT.

Freight Begins to Move from the Fall River Piers.

The strike along the East Side riverfront in sympathy with the striking Fall River freight handlers, which was threatened on Friday by Walking Delegate Thomas Healey of the Freight Handlers' Union, brought out 1,100 more men yesterday. The East Side strikers made their headquarters at No. 206 East Broadway.

At a mass meeting of the strikers in Hudson Hall yesterday afternoon F. Summers, of the executive committee of the clerks' and foremen's branch of the union, said that the new strike affected piers Nos. 20, 45, 46 and 50 along the East River. At Providence, he said, 900 men had gone on strike and 850 were on strike at Fall River. In Manhattan there were now 1,900 freight handlers and others out, and in Boston 1,100 would strike to-morrow.

D. Sullivan, secretary of the Marine Firemen's Union, said that the firemen had struck on twenty-six boats and 800 were out.

Freight began to move yesterday at the Fall River Line piers 18 and 19, Warren-st. By the afternoon the blockade was gone. Early in the day Walking Delegate Hoffman, of the Teamsters' Union, appeared and upbraided the teamsters for striking. He said they had no right to strike under the circumstances, and ordered the striking teamsters, who were hanging around, to return to work. Some of them declared they would not handle non-union freight, and finally five truckmen, amid the jeers of the others, started to work. More men were procured later.

General Manager Miller said that he had over a hundred truckmen at work.

Later, a statement was issued from Captain Miller's office, in which he said that he had been informed by the agent of the company at Pier No. 50, which is by far the largest freight pier, that the men there went on strike without being allowed to vote at a meeting at which the strike was called. They also, he said, broke an agreement by striking.

The freight handlers and delivery clerks now demand an increase from 30 to 45 cents an hour, and the marine firemen an increase from $40 to $45 a month. This makes the prospect of ending the strike quickly unlikely. General Manager Miller refused an offer of the services of the Civic Federation to try to bring about a settlement of the strike. Mr. Miller said that all the boats which it was intended to send out sailed on about schedule, except the Norwich Line steamer City of Worcester, which left at 7 o'clock, an hour and a half late.

Captain Miller last night slept in the offices of the Fall River Line, at Warren-st. To a reporter he said:

"Make it plain, please, to the merchants of New-York, that this is a fight for a principle, and we need the co-operation of these merchants in order to win. Until these merchants show a disposition to take their goods away from our wharves we shall let the goods lie on board our boats. Our piers are choked with freight because truckmen in the employ of these merchants will not take the stuff away."

NEW-ENGLAND SITUATION

Italians Remove Freight at Fall River—Boston Unaffected.

Fall River, Mass., May 21.—The decision of the management with reference to the demand of the laborers at the Fall River Line pier in this city for an increase in wages, made yesterday, has not yet been announced, and the work was being performed by the Italian laborers who were brought here last night from New-York. A national official of the Freight Handlers' Union arrived to-day, and a meeting of the strikers was held to form a permanent organization. The Italian strike breakers to-day removed the freight brought by the Priscilla and the City of Brockton from New-York. It was said at the piers to-day that about twenty of the old hands had returned to work.

At a meeting of the striking freight handlers on the Fall River Line docks to-night, seventy-five freight handlers from what is known as the Boston freight house, together with several shipping and receiving clerks, were present and joined forces with the strikers, making a total of about two hundred and fifty men who are now out. A meeting of the strikers was held this noon and a temporary organization effected. The steamer Priscilla was coaled to-day by Italian section men, and sailed for New-York at her usual time.

Providence, R. I., May 21.—The arrival of the Providence Line freight steamer City of Taunton light from New-York, under orders to tie up here to await developments in the New-York freight handlers' strike and the temporary discontinuance of the morning boat train for inland points with perishable freight, were the only developments in the local freight situation to-day. Nearly all of the perishable freight for New-York usually handled by the Providence Line is being sent by the Joy Line, and the local pier of that company to-day presented an unusual scene of activity. Much of the freight which will not suffer by delay en route is being sent by rail.

New-London, Conn., May 21.—The steamer Rhode Island, of the Stonington Line, which was unable to discharge her cargo of freight at Stonington on account of a sympathetic strike of the freight handlers there, came here to-day and her cargo was discharged into freight cars and sent east. The local freight handlers are unorganized, their previous organization being broken up at the time of a strike some time ago. Freight for New-York is being received at the Norwich Line office here.

Boston, May 21.—Inquiry at the south terminal station to-day among the baggage and freight men of the freight carrying firms, and at the Chamber of Commerce, was met with the information that so far Boston had not been affected by the conditions prevailing in New-York. Secretary Elwyn G. Preston, of the Chamber of Commerce, said that he had not heard that any falling off in the freight business in Boston had resulted from the strike of the freight handlers on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad.

MARINE STRIKE USELESS.

La Savoie Arrives on Time—No Trace of French Criminals.

La Savoie arrived on schedule time from Havre yesterday, although the marine strike at Havre and Marseilles threatened to tie her up indefinitely on the other side. The officers of La Savoie had agreed to go out with the other strikers the night before she was to sail. The company then told the men that if they did not sail on time the entire force would be summarily discharged. Every man reported for duty on Saturday morning.

There had been growing discontent among the officers of French vessels because of the encroachments of labor unions or syndicates of the minor members of ships' crews on the authority of the officers. Members of these syndicates, such as the stewards, firemen, deck hands and others, when they had grievances of any kind, laid them before committees of their organizations, who, in turn, reported to the company officials, and in some cases ship officers were relieved from duty.

The steward of a vessel that arrived at Marseilles recently complained to his syndicate that he had been ill treated by the second officer. The case was taken before the company's officials, and the second officer was laid off. On another ship three firemen complained of two second engineers, and an investigation resulted in the latters' dismissal.

The officers, smarting under the influence that was wielded by the various syndicates, and jealous of their own loss of authority, formed a syndicate of their own, and declared for what they termed their rights. Just before the sailing of La Savoie they thought the time had come to assert themselves, but the company's ultimatum brought their strike to a sudden end.

Among the passengers who arrived on La Savoie were Miss Elizabeth Watts Kearny, daughter of General "Phil" Kearny, who has been abroad for some time, and who will soon start for the West; M. Del Solar, Peruvian Minister to Colombia; M. Sarretto, an artist, who brought with him forty-five paintings, that were sent to the Appraiser's Stores, and Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Hutchinson.

Just before La Savoie left Havre she was boarded by a commissionaire of police looking for a man named Picquard and a woman, Adele Lambun, who were supposed to be fleeing from France in the steerage. Picquard is accused of running a get-rich-quick office in Paris. A search was without result. The commissionaire then telegraphed to the Pinkerton office in this city to watch for the pair. On the arrival of the steamer six Pinkerton men and several special Treasury agents and Secret Service men made a search of the entire vessel and a minute examination of all the steerage baggage, but no trace of the absconders could be found.

IT'S A SHAME TO DO IT,

but if you do not want anything in the little advertisements in the narrow columns to-day, tear out the page for future needs.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLER ARRESTED.

Cleveland, May 21.—John H. Wood, formerly president of the First National Bank of Matthews, Ind., has been arrested at Oberlin by a United States deputy marshal on the charge of having embezzled the funds of the bank to the extent of several thousand dollars. It is also charged that Wood made false entries in the bank's books. He was brought to this city to-day and released on $10,000 bail.

The Financial World.

For weeks gold exports have proceeded; and, with customary crude conceptions, the calamity tribe of Wall Street has celebrated menace to value. Now it begins to be apparent to the simplest understanding that far from being evidence of weakens these exports testify to strength unprecedented in American annals. It is revealed by the course of the exchange market that much of these exports represent loans made by American bankers in anticipation of an approaching large supply of commercial bills—the transactions becoming profitable by reason of the glut of money here, forcing loan rates down to nominal figures. Up to date our exports of gold are close to $60,000,000, and more will follow. But included in this total is the consummation of the Panama transaction about which so much silly fear was prevalent. That fear should have been allayed the moment the plan was announced—appointing J. P. Morgan & Co. disbursing agents. Such co-operation was guarantee that the clearance would be conducted with every safeguard to financial interests—as the sequel splendidly proves.

No more important international transaction so far as the money market is concerned was ever developed. It has been handled with a clean-cut mastery—a broad comprehension of the necessities of the situation, exciting the admiration and challenging the commendation of every fiscal authority. There has been no jar, no disturbance of credits, no violent dislocation of equities between banking centers. Smoothness of accomplishment testifies to the genius of the American financiers who were confronted with what has been so much proclaimed (here not more than abroad) as a grave problem—brought to masterly solution.

The smallness, the meanness, of the criticaster side of Wall Street has seldom had more striking illustration than in the estimates officiously put forth during the week in endeavors to discredit the accomplishment of the great syndicate which undertook the conversion and retirement of over a fifth of the preferred stock of the United States Steel Corporation. It is flippantly proclaimed that the net result of the gigantic transaction is the imposition of a net loss of eleven per cent; and, in their pettiness and cynicism, the oracles parade many sorry conclusions of their own concoction. As against this manner of indictment not a murmur is anywhere heard in even the mildest defense of the syndicate and its management. Apparently they who are chiefly responsible for what was undertaken and what has been accomplished, refuse to be affected by these voluminous outbursts of speculative assailants. Yet—in the measurement of what actually are the facts,—the record is far different from that which is shouted. When the conversion syndicate was organized the highest price at which shareholders agreeing to surrender stock could have found a market for any part of their holdings was under 95. Even assuming that they who converted stock held it at so high a figure (closer to 60 would be actually the fairer estimate) there was $80,000,000 of preferred stock changed into bonds at a parity. And at the conclusion of the syndicate's operations the bonds so taken have a market value above 73 in contrast with 54 for preferred stock which they in exchange simply represent—an actual advantage of 20 full points in market value which they who converted have over those who declined to convert.

To be borne clearly in mind, coincidently, is the fact that the decline of approximately 40 points in the price of Steel preferred during the life of the conversion syndicate was in consonance with general recession throughout the entire Stock Exchange list, Steel shares figuring no more unhappily than has been the average throughout the entire market, including securities ranking at the very top among gilt-edged investments. Indeed, but for the transactions of this very syndicate withdrawing $80,000,000 of preferred stock from the market—the shrinkage must for this one stock have been much more severe.

Now, as to the $20,000,000 bonds taken on option at par for cash by syndicate subscribers (supplementing the $80,000,000 of preferred stock surrendered) the showing is that while syndicate associates are therefore in receipt of $20,000,000 of bonds in return for their cash investment—these $20,000,000 of bonds (with market value at 73) are turned over to subscribers at a net charge of 48.

Critics choosing to touch details are confronted by an exhibit like this: For each $1,000 of stock exchanged for bonds there is to-day a market value of $730. For the coincident $250 cash optionally paid for bonds, there is a market value of $183, plus the net result of 25 points (difference between bonds delivered at 48 and marketable at 73) or over $62. This represents a return upon each $1,000 conversion of $975 50—against an original cash investment of $250 and 100 shares of stock worth to-day $530, a total of $780.

A shareholder who confided in the good faith and honor of the syndicate managers, accepting their trusteeship, stands thus to-day as compared with the hesitator who kept his preferred stock intact:

100 shares, converted into bonds	$7,300
Profit on bonds for cash at 48	625
Conversion return	$7,925
Per contra: 100 shares, unconverted	5,400
Market profit per 100 shares by conversion	$2,525

One of these days Wall Street will awaken and be fair with itself—rise superior to the petty spirit which is to-day making the machine of greatest possibilities in the world actually the least in its accomplishment.

Truth is that what in Stock Exchange vernacular is styled "the public" is now and has been for a long time past held in leash by the qualms and tremors, the excited suspicions and the fool performances generally of Wall Street's professional "talent." This public, as financial history amply attests, is not permanently foolable. That the security list is full of bargains cannot be cloaked indefinitely. Evidence of the fact is too concrete—actually intrusive—to license continuance of such misrepresentation as has been recently the fashion. It may be lonesome to be bullish—but it is the part of common sense. A little confidence planted now will harvest large profits before much time goes by.

As the market improves, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Amalgamated Copper and other issues (similarly underwritten by bull pools) may profit thereby. Mr. Rogers of the Amalgamated Company persists, however, in regarding Mr. Jacob Field as a humorist in the role of the Amalgamated's savior.

One development close at hand has to do with Soo shares. A new association of London investors have been investigating the property. They will take a large block of the common stock.

Still to be repeated is the statement that people of consequence having close personal relations with George Gould are accumulators of Wabash securities.

United States Realty preferred at 85 and United States Realty common at 15 represent liquidating book values—ignoring earnings. In both issues there is a large short interest.

H. ALLAWAY.

WHAT ONE DOLLAR WILL DO.

Write to "Manager," Furnished Room Dept., care of The Tribune, and learn.